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EGYPTIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

ECKLEY B. COXE JUNIOR EXPEDITION TO NUBIA:
VOL. VII

BUHEN

BY

D. RANDALL-MACIVER

AND

C. LEONARD WOOLLEY

TEXT

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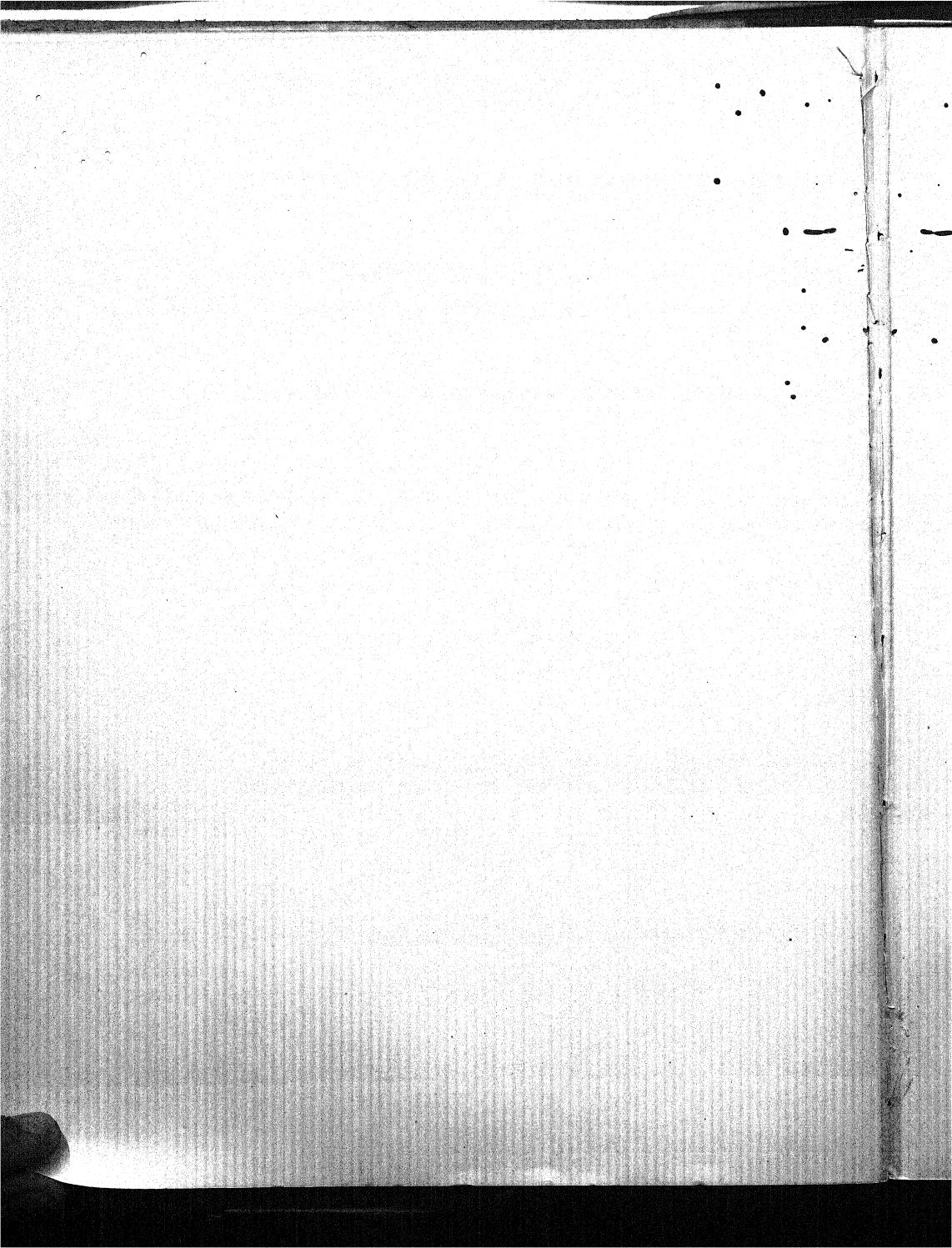
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PREFACE

THESE are the two concluding volumes of the Eckley B. Coxe Junior Expedition to Nubia. They deal with the exploration of the ancient Egyptian colony of Buhen, which is situated near the Second Cataract almost opposite the modern town of Halfa. Two seasons, those of 1909 and 1910, were devoted to this task; and the site, though not absolutely exhausted, was excavated so completely that it is unlikely that further work would yield results of any interest. The only tracts left unstudied were the complex of ruined houses on the west and south of the inner town, and the much denuded ground between Amenhotep's Temple and the northern wall of the Outer Fortifications. Some trial digging showed that to clear these would involve very great labour and expense, and there was small prospect of obtaining results of the slightest importance.

With this exception the whole site of Buhen has been fully and completely investigated. The work was carried out by the Curator and Assistant Curator of the Egyptian Department of the Museum, who are the authors of the report presented in this book. They have received much valuable assistance from Mr. A. M. Blackman, who is responsible for all the translations of the inscriptions, and for the interpretation of the scenes in the temple of Hatshepsut.

The scheme of the book needs little explanation. The portions that are printed in smaller type are those which are indispensable to the special student but which contain too much minute detail to interest the general reader. The cross-references to the descriptions of individual tombs and to the catalogue will enable the archaeologist to examine the evidence for the character and date of every object, while all specimens of any interest whatever are illustrated in the plates.

In the spelling of Egyptian names a compromise has been adopted which it is hoped may be acceptable to all but extreme partisans. The Berlin system, slightly modified, has been followed whenever direct translations are given; but forms such as *Aahmes* and *Thothmes* which are more familiar to English readers have been retained in all general descriptive writing. The authors, who have sworn allegiance to no school, aimed at making their text easily intelligible without sacrificing philological accuracy in those parts which appeal to the scholar.

The eight volumes in which the results of the expedition have been incorporated form a complete record of its work; nothing remains unchronicled except the excavation of a small number of New Empire tombs, principally of the Twentieth Dynasty, at Anibeh. It is intended to include these in the report of any other expedition which may inherit that site.

In concluding our reports, at the close of the five years term during which we have worked for the University Museum of Philadelphia, we wish to express our cordial appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, Junior, who has made it possible not only to conduct these extensive explorations but to publish the results in a manner worthy of their importance. The services that he has thus rendered to archaeology will be esteemed by all those who read the volumes published in his name.

D. R. M.

C. L. W.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

On the east bank of the Nile, within sight of the Second Cataract, stands the little modern town of Halfa. It is about ten miles north of the Pulpit Rock of Abusir and twenty miles south of Faras, the official frontier between Egypt and the Sudân. The existence of Halfa is due to the value of its strategical position, for in the time of the Mahdist terror the frontier of Egypt was placed there, and between the years 1884 and 1896 the place was constantly occupied by British or Egyptian troops. Fighting around Halfa itself was common until Lord Kitchener's expedition began its victorious advance; and the town was even fortified with a strong brick wall, which is still standing and lends a pleasing mediæval touch to its appearance. The cantonments of the troops, now long disused, are crumbling into ruins, but the sycamore trees planted by Sir Evelyn Wood have grown into shady avenues which afford grateful shelter from the scorching heat of the tropical sun.

Adjoining Halfa on the north and connected with it by straggling buildings, is the native village of Tewfikieh, which has grown into a town of some importance, with many Greek stores and a considerable population. The river front is formed by a stone embankment upon which is built an attractive line of buildings, chief amongst which are the post office and the hospital. Behind these are several rows of native streets, from which in one corner rises the white minaret of a little mosque. At the south end of Tewfikieh is the railway station, the terminus of the desert line to Khartûm.

This is the railway which was begun by the Sirdar in 1897 and pushed forward with such astonishing speed to assist the advance of the expedition on Abu Hamed. Had any other starting point for it been chosen, Halfa would have sunk, like Korosko, to the condition of a deserted camp, surrounded by a few peasants' houses. But as the Government has established workshops, both for the locomotives of the Khartûm railway and for the steamboats which make the connection with Aswân, the settlement near the old camp has become a busy centre of employment. The English colony consists of only half a dozen persons, but they are the heads of

*The Sudan
Railway
and
Steamboats*

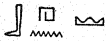
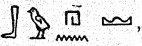
important branches of the administrative service, comprising the Governor of the province and his staff, the Assistant Director of the Government steamers, and the Assistant Director of the railways. Their residences stand amid trees and gardens close beside the river.

*Barrenness
of the
Western
Bank.*

The narrow belt of fields and trees which skirts the eastern bank at Halfa seems luxuriant in contrast with the bleakness of the western shore. A strip of lupins, only a few yards wide, lines the water's edge below the top of the bank and opposite the Sirdariya a group of sycamores shelters a deserted village, otherwise there is not one green plant for miles. It is unbroken waste, grim and savage. An object that looks like a tower of brick is clearly visible from Halfa, three miles away. It is the ruined pylon of a temple, the southern temple of Buhen.

*Origin and
Earliest
Mention
of Buhen.*

The earliest mention of Buhen is on stelae of the reign of Sesostri^{1st}, discovered in the northern of the two temples. One of these has been known since 1829 when it was brought to light by Champollion; the others were found in 1892 by Capt. H. G. Lyons. Next the name occurs in a list of the Egyptian frontier fortresses contained in an unpublished papyrus from the Ramesseum in the possession of Mr. Alan H. Gardiner, the date of which is shortly after the Twelfth Dynasty. In the New Empire the local god Horus of Buhen was widely recognized; thus we read on the Kubbân stela (translated in Breasted, *Ancient Records*, III, p. 119): "Gold comes forth from the mountain at his name like that of his father, Horus lord of Bek, great in love in the southern countries, like Horus

in the land of Miam, lord of Buhen." It is generally written  but the Ramesseum papyrus and a stela found by Capt. H. G. Lyons preserve the fuller form of , which may be rendered by the word that we have taken for the title of this book. The town of Buhen was one of those military colonies which the Egyptian kings of the Twelfth Dynasty planted near their southern frontiers to protect the kingdom from invasion by the Blacks, so that its origin is curiously analogous to that of Halfa itself in modern times.

*Work of
Previous
Explorers
at Buhen.*

The two temples have long been known. Champollion and Rosellini visited them and the former has left a description of them in his journal. Col. Sir C. Holled-Smith cleared the southern temple in 1887 and Capt. H. G. Lyons excavated the northern in 1892. In 1905 Sir Reginald Wingate, Governor-General of the Sudân, determined to protect the southern temple from the desert storms by

building a high wall round it and placing a light roof over the finer reliefs of the central part, a work which was carried out by the late Mr. P. D. Scott-Moncrieff of the British Museum. When we made a preliminary visit of investigation in January, 1908, the southern temple was in admirable condition, but the northern had once again been almost obliterated by the drifting sand. As the previous excavators had confined themselves to the two temples it was evident that much remained to be studied. No considerable mounds were apparent at any point, but in many places lines of brickwork were visible beneath the sand and some of these could at once be recognized as part of the ancient fortifications. It was clear that they enclosed a town of considerable extent and we determined to obtain permission for a complete exploration of the site.

*Work of
Previous
Explorers
at Buhen.*

In January, 1909, we returned, prepared for a thorough campaign of excavation. The director of the expedition arrived ten days before, in order to begin the building of a house, as tents are impossible in a climate like that of the Sudan. Store-rooms, a developing room for photographic work, and places in which costly and delicate apparatus can be protected from the sun and the driving sand, are indispensable in the interests both of economy and efficiency. Moreover, the health and working power of the members of an expedition can only be maintained under the stress of a desert life if conditions of reasonable comfort are provided. This word of caution may be useful to the newcomer, whose enthusiasm might lead him to forget the practical considerations which must be respected if an expedition is not to culminate in more or less disastrous failure.

*Commence-
ment of our
Expedition.*

We wasted no time, however, in making our permanent quarters; the large house shown in Pl. 2 was entirely completed within and without in four weeks and a half. Exploration was begun ten days after the foundations were laid, and proceeded so rapidly that the store-room could scarcely be completed in time to accommodate the numerous antiquities that were being brought in from the tombs. Within three weeks of our arrival a great part of the northern cemetery had been worked, and preliminary surface digging had revealed the whole system of fortifications encircling the ancient town. In 1909 we remained until April, during which time we discovered and excavated two considerable cemeteries of the New Empire and the greater part of a cemetery of the Twelfth Dynasty, as well as the outlines of the exterior fortifications and a small portion of the inner wall of the town. In 1910 while Mr. C. L. Woolley was employed in exploring the Romano-Nubian town and castle of Karanög near Anibeh, Dr. Randall-MacIver spent from the first week of January to the middle of May in clearing the whole area between and around the two temples. Lastly, in November, 1910, Mr. A. M. Blackman completed our studies of the site by opening on our behalf

*Summary
of the
Progress
made in
Two
Seasons.*

the five last Twelfth Dynasty tombs, which there had not been time to work in the spring, and making various supplementary notes.

*Description
of the House
Built for the
Expedition.*

We may now describe the principal parts of the site and the surrounding country. A prominent object in the landscape is our house, which stands 300 metres from the river bank,* west of the temples and the ancient town. It is built of mud-brick, whitewashed outside. For the sake of light the domed living-rooms are whitewashed inside as well, but the others are only plastered with smooth mud mortar, which absorbs the light and rests the eyes after the glare of the desert. No wood is used in the construction, principally for fear of white ants. The walls are very thick, as they must be to support the heavy domes and vaults. The vaulting has been done on the principle which the Nubians themselves employ throughout a great part of the country and forms an interesting study in native buildings. The system, which is indigenous to the country, was evolved at an early date and freely used in the Romano-Nubian, as well as in the Coptic period. Readers who are interested in the subject may be referred to a previous volume in this series ("Karanòg," Eckley B. Coxe Junior Expedition, Vol. III, p. 18 and Vol. IV, Pl. III).

The design of the house is our own and proved to be very well adapted to the conditions of the climate. Thick walls and small openings are the only rational system for a desert house. All openings also must be made on the side which is not exposed to the prevailing wind; thus on the west side we made only a single door, which was needed to connect the living-rooms with the kitchen, a detached building several yards behind the house. The windows are made as small as possible, so as to exclude all unnecessary light, but are not glazed.

The *corps de logis* is formed by three domed rooms, of which the central is the largest, which occupy the west side of the court. The two wings are composed of a series of three small rooms, which are roofed with barrel vaults and separated from one another by as many little courts, open to the sky. A screen wall connects the different parts and encloses the whole.

*General
Features of
the Site.*

The photographs on Pl. I will convey an idea of the general appearance of the site. The house stands on a plateau midway between the mountains of the western desert and the river. Behind it rises an isolated conical hill, like the mountain of the Purgatorio, and behind this again runs a long ridge, which, at its northern end, breaks off into the isolated kopjes shown in the background of Pl. 31.

*In all descriptions in this book we use the natural mode of speech which reckons the cardinal points as if the river ran due north and south. Actually this is a very rough approximation; the exact orientation can be seen from our general plan, Plan G.

Immediately north of the house the plateau is occupied by a New Empire cemetery which will be referred to as cemetery H. South of the house are some shallow trench graves of the New Empire and scattered shaft-tombs of the same date, which form the outlying parts of cemetery J. The main part of cemetery J is situated in the conical hill itself, which is honeycombed with galleries, and on the low ridge between it and the house. A few hundred yards south of the hill some circular mounds mark the graves of goats and some unimportant interments of the Romano-Nubian and Coptic periods. *Cemeteries.*

The eastern edge of the plateau is defined by a low cliff about two metres high, which can be seen in the photographs on Pl. 31. The side of this cliff had been utilized for graves, of which a few at the northern end belonged to the Eighteenth Dynasty but the majority were of the Middle Empire. The rubbish heaps behind the trenches in Pl. 31a mark the approaches of a group of Twelfth Dynasty tombs, which are the most northern examples of that date on the site. The same cliff line continues for 200 metres south of the temple shown in this picture; and is pierced with numerous Twelfth Dynasty tombs, which were some of the most interesting and valuable that we discovered. They comprise the greater part of the cemetery lettered K, of which the most curious feature is that it lies almost wholly within the circuit of the walls enclosing the ancient town. For the town, in the centre of which stand the two temples, extended for a length of some 500 metres and a breadth of 200 metres over the low-lying ground between the plateau and the river. Round the whole of this area ran a remarkable series of fortifications, enclosing consequently a circuit of about a mile, which came up on to the plateau and ran along the eastern edge of its cliff. On this side the fortifications consisted of two elements, namely, a massive brick wall several metres thick, strengthened by numerous buttresses on its outer face, and a ditch with sloping sides cut in the rock of the plateau. The ditch was two metres deep and six metres wide, and its effectiveness was increased by two low and narrow walls, built on either edge of it. At the north and south ends of the town, where the ground was sand and not rock, it had been impossible to make a ditch, but the two low walls were nevertheless continued in front of the great wall with an empty level space between them. The line of fortifications was brought out at several points into large salients, in which, on the north and south sides at least, could be traced the foundations of towers built outside the principal wall. In the two corners on the river bank there were apparently gateways; but on the river-front itself this construction had perished to such an extent that the lines could no longer be traced with any certainty. *Ancient Town with Fortifications.*

*Earlier
Fortifica-
tions of the
Middle
Empire.*

The brick pylon, which was mentioned in an earlier paragraph, is part of a wall which belongs to a different series of fortifications from those which have just been described. There is good reason also to suppose that it belongs to a different date. For whereas we should have little hesitation in dating the outer walls and ditch to the Eighteenth Dynasty, we regard it as virtually certain that this inner wall, which bounds the southern temple on the east and north and separates the town dwellings from the tombs on the west side, was built in the Middle Empire. It forms part of a whole series of buildings of which the foundations have been discovered beneath the New Empire temples. The course of this inner wall, which probably enclosed the greater part of the Twelfth Dynasty town has been traced westward to a point 90 metres beyond the western wall of the temple. It there turns and runs south for 150 metres; after which it returns again eastwards, though only a small portion of this side is preserved. The construction is strengthened throughout by numerous exterior buttresses which are a noticeable and characteristic feature.

*The Two
Temples.*

The position of the temples may be seen from Plan G. Both are built over earlier Middle Empire structures, but in their present form date from the Eighteenth Dynasty. The southern temple was erected by Hatshepsut and considerably altered by Thothmes 3rd; the northern was founded by Aahmes 1st, and rebuilt by Amenhotep 2nd.

*Meroitic
Inscriptions
in the
Southern
Temple.*

From the absence of any inscriptions and still more from the absence of any graves later than the Twentieth Dynasty it may be inferred that the colony of Buhen was abandoned as an Egyptian post at the close of the Ramessid period. The southern temple, however, must have remained unencumbered by rubbish, for on the right hand exterior door-jamb are a few letters not far above the ground engraved in the Meroitic demotic, and one of the columns of the forecourt bore at about the level of a man's height from the ground several inscriptions painted in the same script. Moreover, in the northeast corner of the forecourt only a few inches above the Eighteenth Dynasty floor level were the remains of a hearth and ashes in which were jars of the Romano-Nubian period. At the same date the original Eighteenth Dynasty rooms built round the temple were floored over afresh and re-occupied. After the pagan period the Copts perhaps converted part of Hatshepsut's temple into a church, of which slight traces can be seen, and built dwellings round it.

*Romano-
Nubian
and Coptic
Villages.*

The principal settlements of the Romano-Nubian and the Coptic periods are, however, not on the ancient Egyptian site, but at a little distance to the south. About a hundred metres from the south side of the Eighteenth Dynasty

fortifications on a little spur of the plateau are the ruins of numerous brick buildings. These represent a Coptic monastery built around a church of very early date, which has been fully described in another volume of this series—"Churches in Lower Nubia," Eckley B. Coxe Junior Expedition, Vol. II, pp. 49-56).

Three hundred metres south of the Eighteenth Dynasty town on the low ground between the plateau and the river is a small unwallled village of Romano-Nubian date. We made some trial excavations which showed that the houses, one of which is illustrated in Pl. 68, were not sufficiently interesting to repay detailed work. They evidently belonged to a very poor community, and the only building of interest was a miniature temple, also illustrated on Pl. 68. The Romano-Nubians made most of their interments on the plateau just behind their village, but in several cases utilized the large New Empire tombs of the H and K cemeteries. They built also a remarkable little shrine on the edge of an isolated spur, west of the J cemetery, and about half a mile from their own town.

Romano-Nubian Village.

Between Buhen and the rock of Abusir are several sites of interest. The most important of these is three miles to the south of our house. To judge from surface indications it is of New Empire date; a building in which the bases of columns are visible may well be a large princely residence, and is surrounded by very extensive brick ruins that can be detected beneath the sand. Just beyond it is a large enclosure surrounded by a wall of stone and brick with remarkable horseshoe buttresses or bastions.

New Empire Buildings between Buhen and Abusir.

Nearly opposite to this on the island of Meilnarti or Merenarti are the remains of a large Coptic monastery. During the Dervish troubles a fort was erected on the island and the mediaeval buildings were necessarily damaged in consequence. The church may possibly lie beneath the modern fort, we were unable to identify it with any other part of the site. Mr. G. S. Mileham ("Churches in Lower Nubia," p. 5), suggests that this may be the monastery of S.S. Michael and Kosma mentioned by the Arab historian, Abu Selah, as situated near the Second Cataract.

Coptic Monastery on an Island.

Another small island near this is surrounded by a well-preserved and massive brick wall, which, no doubt, represents the remains of a small fort built by the Egyptians of the Eighteenth Dynasty to guard the outlet from the cataract. A little further to the south, on the mainland, are two or three Coptic chapels.

Eighteenth Dynasty Fort on an Island.

We have not as yet explored the east bank of the Nile near Halfa, but there is reason to suppose that it was not wholly uninhabited. Close to the railway

*Remains of
Antiquity
on the
East bank.*

station the numerous remains of pottery of the Eighteenth Dynasty strongly suggest the existence of a cemetery of that date; and some stone steps on the river front "near the north end of the Halfa lines" are very noticeable and no doubt belong, as Capt. H. G. Lyons first pointed out, to some ancient building. In the garden of the Sirdariya are several fine Coptic capitals which must have been brought from some church in the neighborhood.

CHAPTER II

THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN TEMPLE

The southern temple at Buhen is built of fine sandstone from some Nubian quarry and consists of two principal parts. These are (1) a closed and roofed oblong building, in the centre of which is the sanctuary, flanked by an open colonnade on two sides, and (2) a forecourt open to the sky composed of a curiously unsymmetrical combination of square pillars and round columns. The whole is encircled by a massive brick wall in the east face of which is the entrance door.*

*Component
Parts of
the Temple.*

The first point that will strike the observer is that the entrance door does not coincide with the central axis, it is more than two metres south of a line bisecting the forecourt. The door of the pronaos, however, is exactly in the true line and is directly opposite to the quay steps outside. So that it is evident that the original design of the architect must have been altered and interfered with by the person who built the forecourt.

*Unsymmet-
rical Char-
acter of the
Plan.*

An examination of the scenes and inscriptions furnishes a clue to the history of the construction. On the jambs of the entrance door is the figure of a king, whose name Menkheperre is plainly visible. If we pass into the forecourt we shall find that though the columns and pillars contain numerous *ex votos* and secondary inscriptions of later reigns, yet all the sculptured scenes in which a king is shown in ceremonial before a god or goddess, purport to represent the same monarch, Thothmes 3rd, and no earlier name occurs. On the south side of the court, moreover, in a position of great prominence (No. 11), is a large triumphal stela recording the victories of this king over the Libyans and Syrians. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the forecourt as we now see it is the work of Thothmes 3rd.

*Forecourt
Built by
Thothmes
3rd.*

But the main building which contains the sanctuary reveals a wholly different origin. It is true that the name of Thothmes 3rd occurs in several places and

*This temple was visited by Champollion in 1829, and is briefly referred to in his account of the ancient remains at Wady Halfa—("Notices Descriptives," Vol. I, pp. 29-38). To judge from the slight sketch plan which he gives the forecourt was the only part distinctly visible in his day.

*Main
Building
Earlier than
Thothmes
3rd.*

that it is the only one mentioned in the most important scene of the sanctuary itself (*No. 60). But it does not always stand alone; on the door of the sanctuary (Nos. 48, 49) and on that of the northern corridor (Nos. 51, 52) it is one of a pair, the other being Thothmes 2nd. And in the doorway and corridor behind the sanctuary (Nos. 69-80) the only royal name visible is that of Thothmes 2nd. Moreover, in two places the name of Thothmes 1st can be plainly read, viz: at the northwest exterior corner of the northern wall (No. 105) and on the doorway of the sanctuary (No. 49), while a part of his Horus-name ("Meri-maat") can be detected on the exterior southern wall (No. 108). The natural inference is that the main building was erected not by Thothmes 3rd but by an earlier member of his house.

If we next proceed to study the ceremonial scenes of the main building, it will appear that they have been mutilated and altered in various places. On the exterior faces of the northern and southern walls (Nos. 98-105 and 106-111) the founders sculptured a series of reliefs describing the erection and endowment of the temple. Entire figures have been sawn out of these scenes at regular intervals apart, and that this was done by ancient Egyptians at a virtually contemporary date, is proved by the insertion in one place (No. 104) of a fresh block, so carved as to replace the original. Again in the corridor behind the sanctuary, where two royal persons appear alternately before a series of deities, it can immediately be seen that every alternate royal figure has been recarved; the plane has been sunk by grinding away the original relief and a fresh figure in conspicuously inferior style has been placed over it. Having learned that it was Thothmes 3rd who completed and altered the temple, we can readily surmise what has happened here. The sovereign whose portrait has been erased is Hatshepsut, the famous queen, whose memory Thothmes 3rd persecuted with such untiring malignity.

*Hatshepsut
the Real
Founder.*

This theory, in itself intrinsically probable, is conclusively proved by the evidence of certain words which were incompletely altered by the workmen entrusted with that task. Thus on the doorway of the corridor north of the sanctuary may be seen the cartouches of Thothmes 3rd (No. 51, itself superimposed over an erased cartouche), and of Thothmes 2nd (No. 52). But the epithets "beloved of Horus" and "given life for ever", which follow the name of Thothmes 2nd, have feminine terminations, which betray the secret that the titles were originally those not of a king but of a queen. The same grammatical peculiarity occurs again after the cartouche in No. 71; and in several other places

*The numbers are those used in the plan, Plan A.

feminine terminations can be detected more or less clearly, as will be shown in detail in the next chapter. There can therefore be no doubt that the cartouches in the main building were originally those of Thothmes 2nd and Hatshepsut, but were deliberately altered to Thothmes 2nd and Thothmes 3rd, and that the royalty whose figure has been consistently cut out or erased was Queen Hatshepsut, the principal builder of the temple.

It will now be interesting to enquire how far the temple had been completed in Hatshepsut's reign, and how much was changed or added under Thothmes 3rd. The latter certainly made no structural alterations in the main building, but it is clear that he changed the whole appearance of the forecourt. Such unsightly unions of square pillars and round columns as Nos. 23-24, 29-30, and 13-14 are altogether without analogy and can never have been designed by the admirable architect who executed the work of Hatshepsut. Still less can he have intended to block the axis of approach to the main building by placing a pillar or column in front of it where Nos. 13-14 now stand, a piece of bungling which made it necessary to misplace the entrance door.

*The
Original
Design,
Distorted by
Thothmes
3rd.*

We may reasonably conjecture that the original design was that of a four-sided open court surrounded by symmetrical lines of free-standing columns, behind and outside which were square pillars against the brick wall. Very possibly it was the necessity for finding a suitable place for the great triumphal stela on pillar No. 11 which brought about the present confusion.

If the pillar No. 11 were replaced by a column, and the corresponding pillar No. 16 by another column, and Nos. 14, 15 were moved a little northward to come opposite 27 and 28, we should obtain a perfectly symmetrical and normal scheme with a western colonnade of six columns, northern and southern colonnades of three, and an eastern of six, from which only one (that opposite to 26) would have disappeared. The square pillars Nos. 13, 23, 30 would on this view form no part of Hatshepsut's plan. The little chapel east of 25 and 26 may, however, well be original.

Behind and around the columned forecourt would have been a line of square pillars resting against the brick wall and forming an outer enclosure. But it is impossible that the eastern row can have stood as we now see it, for the pillars 5 and 6 block the main axis and yet all the rest in the row are spaced at equidistant intervals so that they make a consistent scheme. The row of pillars Nos. 1-9 must therefore be regarded as an interpolation due to Thothmes 3rd. Again we have already suggested that Nos. 23, 30, 11, 13, 16 are obvious interpolations since they mar the original symmetry of the columned court. Now

*The
Original
Design,
Distorted by
Thothmes
3rd.*

the total number of these interpolated pillars is twelve, omitting Nos. 4, 5, which are merely doorjambs. It would seem a reasonable hypothesis that they were originally intended to continue the outer enclosure on the south and north of the main building. For if six were placed on each side so as to continue westward the line of Nos. 10, 18, 22 and the line of 17, 21, 31, they could be spaced at the same intervals as these columns from one another and would then almost exactly fill the vacant space along the brick wall on the north and south sides of the main building (see Plan B for restoration).

If the nine pillars (Nos. 1-9) are removed from the eastern brick wall the front is incomplete, and it is probable that it never was actually completed in the original design. The building of the eastern brick wall must certainly be regarded as the work of Thothmes 3rd, for, as we have shown, it was he who made the entrance door, and yet there is no patching or rebuilding of the brickwork, such as must have appeared if he had blocked up an older doorway and cut his own in another place. It must be inferred that Hatshepsut's architect, perhaps Senmut himself, did not carry the building east of the forecourt; he had not time to complete it and made no entrance or approach. The quay with its stone steps he found already existing as a survival from an earlier Twelfth Dynasty temple, and in making his own plan though he laid the axis askew to the earlier building yet he placed the sanctuary door opposite to the ancient quay. Beginning with the oblong building containing the sanctuary he completed it and saw it sculptured outside and inside. Next he planted in position the columns of the side colonnade and of the forecourt, and proceeded to chisel them into "proto-Doric" polygons like those of Deir el Bahari. Work of this kind was generally done after the rough hewn stones had been already placed in their proper positions and it is no doubt significant that whereas most of the columns are finely fluted, yet one or two, especially on the northern side, have been left as plain cylinders, which means that they never received the finishing touches.

Then against the northern and southern brick walls so as to enclose the whole line of the colonnades and forecourt on two sides the original architect placed a series of blocks still rough from the quarry and had them hewn to the size and shape required for pillars. Only three faces of each stone were worked as the fourth, being inserted in the wall, was hidden from view; but on the fourth side rough flanges several inches wide were left to grip the brickwork. These flanges were of course chiselled off from the five pillars 23, 30, 13, 11, 16, when they were afterwards moved away from the wall, but in only two of the five, viz., 11 and 16, was the fourth face worked. No. 11 received the great triumphal inscription of

Thothmes 3rd and No. 16 a scene representing the king before Isis. Three sides of all the pillars were sculptured in fine relief with figures representing Queen Hatshepsut in acts of ceremonial before the gods and goddesses, scenes which Thothmes 3rd later converted to his own use by the simple device of substituting his own name for that of the queen. Probably not one of these reliefs was executed for Thothmes 3rd himself, for the style and workmanship throughout are precisely similar to those of the Hatshepsut reliefs in the main building and incomparably finer than anything in the daubs with which Thothmes 3rd decorated the sanctuary (No. 60). The only scenes in the forecourt which might be attributed to him are the inferior sculptures not in true relief but *en creux*, which occur significantly enough on the interpolated pillars 16 and 30. In fact Thothmes brought no new material into the temple, and not a single block was quarried for it in his time. He added nothing to the construction; all that he did was summarily to cut off the plan by building the eastern wall across the front and then rearranging the pillars to more or less fit the space so formed. Even this work, such as it is, was executed on impulse and in haste, showing no trace of forethought or system. How the original architect would have completed the front we can only conjecture, but he must certainly have intended something more dignified than the insignificant little entrance which Thothmes 3rd has left. In all probability he would have placed one or more fine pylons and perhaps even rectified the line of the quay steps to match his new orientation.

Unfinished and mutilated as it is, the temple of Hatshepsut is a magnificent monument, and as the only building surviving from her reign except Deir el Bahari, it has a very great historical and artistic interest. It is unfortunate that the upper courses were all removed from the main building in ancient times, so that only the lower half of the figures remains. In the interior only one full-length figure of a king survives, No. 77, which shows Thothmes 2nd before the local god Horus of Buhen. But the reliefs, when they have not been tampered with, are of the finest Eighteenth Dynasty style; and the colours which are laid on a plaster coating over the sandstone are still well preserved. On the northern and southern exterior walls and on the pillars of the forecourt the reliefs have suffered considerably from exposure, but the figures on the pillars are complete to their full height.

We may now briefly describe the principal scenes in so far as they represent the original sculpture, reserving notice of the subsequent interpolations till a later section of the chapter.

*The
Original
Design,
Distorted by
Thothmes
3rd.*

*Eccellence
of the
Original
Reliefs.*

*Scenes
in the
Forecourt.*

The columns of the forecourt are covered with cartouches and inscriptions, but these all date from the time of Thothmes 3rd and later; in Hatshepsut's scheme they were to be left plain and uninscribed. But the square pillars in the court were finely sculptured in relief, the subject being always the sovereign (altered as if to represent Thothmes 3rd) receiving the symbol of life from the great gods and goddesses. In several cases the heads of the deities are too weathered to be recognizable, but on No. 1 can be seen Amon-Rê, on No. 3 Anukis, on 10, 11, 13 Horus, on 16 Isis, on 18 and 21 a rare form of Isis wearing the scorpion on her brow, on 23 (south) Satis, on 23 (east) Montu and on 30 Horus.

*Scenes
in the
Pronaos.*

On the front wall of the pronaos are two fine reliefs, one on either side of the doorway, which represent the monarchs Hatshepsut (33) and Thothmes 2nd (34), each with the right hand extended to symbolize the offering of the temple and its endowments to the gods. On the south side (32) Hatshepsut is again shown, first between two gods and then alone, but on the north the corresponding scenes of Thothmes 2nd (35, 36) have been partly replaced by bad work of Thothmes 3rd.

The pronaos contains one of the finest reliefs in the temple (39), a scene in which Thothmes 2nd offers a pair of bulls (one destroyed) and a pair of cows. The cow in the lowest register is licking her calf and a small boy rides between her horns. The corresponding scene on the north side (42) once represented Hatshepsut offering incense to a god, but the block containing the figure of the queen has been cut out. Next to it (45) is the coronation of Hatshepsut, who is kneeling in front of the god Amon seated upon his throne, while the god lays one hand upon her shoulder. A dais is spread beneath, and fronting them stands the high priest clad in the leopard skin. Next should be noticed the vertical lines of inscription on the adjoining doorway (51, 52) with the altered cartouches which have already been mentioned. Between the two doorways is the usual figure of the Nile god carrying a tray with offerings (50) and on the left of the central doorway (47) is the king Thothmes 2nd, a young naked boy whom a god and a goddess take under their sheltering protection.

*Scenes
in the
Sanctuary.*

In the sanctuary itself the original work has been almost entirely replaced by very inferior scenes of the date of Thothmes 3rd. Only one of the fine reliefs remains, No. 61, which shows Thothmes 2nd being led by the hand between a god and a goddess.

Passing through the doorway into the southern corridor we see on the left (65) the king Thothmes 2nd before the goddess Mikt, and on the long southern wall first Thothmes 2nd offering to a god (66), then Hatshepsut offering to a goddess (67), and then again the king offering to a god and a goddess at once. The doorway

leading out of this bore originally, like all the other doorways, the cartouches of Thothmes 2nd and Hatshepsut. Through it we enter the Opisthodomos, which contains a fine series of ceremonial scenes, damaged only by the alterations which Thothmes 3rd made to replace the figure and inscriptions of the queen. Originally Thothmes 2nd and Hatshepsut were shown alternately in acts of worship before the great gods and goddesses in order. But the portrait of the queen has been scraped out and a very inferior painting substituted for it in every alternate scene. Thus while 73 and 75 are unspoiled, the royal figure has been erased and replaced in 74 and 76. In 76, however, the little figure of the queen's *ka* has been left undamaged. On the northern wall (77) the full length figures of Thothmes 2nd and Horus of Buhen are completely preserved but the style is inferior and seems to betray the hand of the restorer. The east wall continues the series of scenes of worship with Thothmes 2nd as the sovereign in 78 and Hatshepsut in 79.

Scenes
in the
Opistho-
domos.

The corridor on the north side of the sanctuary exhibits an unusual structural feature for it is divided into two parts of which the western is raised a little over a metre above the usual floor level. This forms a sort of mezzanin, which, no doubt, served as a store-chamber. In the eastern part of the corridor are two scenes, of which the northern (81) has been deliberately erased; it represented a king or queen with the little *ka* behind making offering to some god. The similar representation in 82 is undamaged. Being executed *en creux* instead of in raised relief both these are probably secondary work.

Corridor
North of the
Sanctuary.

The exterior northern wall of the main building is sculptured with a series of representations of the king and queen alternately making various offerings to gods and goddesses. The blocks on which Hatshepsut was represented have been cut out and in one case (104) replaced with an inferior restoration. Beginning from the east end we see first (98) Hatshepsut offering young bulls to a god; behind her is the symbol of her *ka*. In 99 Thothmes 2nd offers a shrine to Isis. In 100 Hatshepsut presents an offering table to Horus, lord of Buhen. In 101 Thothmes 2nd offers white bread to Anukis. In 102 (a much damaged scene) Hatshepsut appears before the goddess Sefekh-Abwy, who is clad in a panther skin. In 103 Thothmes 2nd is presenting a model of the temple to a goddess; at his feet is the ankh symbol with two arms holding a pot of incense. In 104 Hatshepsut (replaced) offers a shrine to Horus of Buhen. In 105 a king whose cartouche declares him to be Thothmes 1st is dancing before the goddess Satis. The cartouche, however, has been superimposed on another and as there are feminine terminations to the royal titles it is evident that the person represented is really Hatshepsut, for whose name that of her father has been substituted.

Scenes
on the
Northern
Exterior
Wall.

Scenes
on the
Southern
Exterior
Wall.

The scenes on the southern exterior wall are of the same general character. In the most eastern (106) the king Thothmes 2nd offers to a god birds and cattle, the descriptions of which are written over each group. The first row consists of three cranes, four geese and three gazelles, below which are three shorthorned oxen, three ibexes and three oryxes. In the third row are two groups of three bulls, one kind of which have remarkably long spreading horns. Next in 107 had been Hatshepsut with three staves in her hand dancing before Satis. In 108 a king pours a libation on to an offering-table before Horus of Buhen. Behind the king is a ka-symbol supporting a banner on which can be read the signs "meri-maat," which must be the end of the Horus-name of Thothmes 1st; this is probably original and not restoration. In 109 a king, presumably Thothmes 2nd, lays his right hand upon an offering-table piled with slices of bread, the goddess before whom he stands has been erased. In 110 Hatshepsut presented shrines borne upon sledges to Horus of Buhen. In 111 (a scene which matches 105 on the northern wall) the king Thothmes 2nd holding a paddle dances before the goddess Neith, whose figure has been erased.

Secondary
Scenes—
due to
Thothmes
3rd.

This concludes the original series so that we may next describe the secondary scenes and inscriptions, of which the earliest belong to Thothmes 3rd. It has already been said that this king perverted the sculptures carved for Hatshepsut to make it appear as though they had been executed for himself; but in most cases he contented himself with altering names and erasing figures without adding anything new. The chief exception to this is in the main building, in the sanctuary, where the northern wall (No. 60) has a long scene entirely due to Thothmes 3rd. The king is shown before the sacred barque with slaughtered cattle in front of him; the barque itself has perished, but the stand for it can be seen inscribed with the names "Menkheperre, Thothmes" and "Horus, lord of Buhen." To Thothmes 3rd must also be attributed the atrocious painting on the end wall of the sanctuary (No. 58) in which the king offers jars of wine and provisions to a god and the repainted figures of 74, 76, and 77 in the Opisthodomos. No doubt from the same hand is the ill-painted scene in the pronaos (44) representing a king seated between two goddesses. In the forecourt the only first hand works of Thothmes 3rd are the great triumphal stela on 11, the reliefs *en creux* on pillars 16, 30 and the titles carved on vacant spaces on Hatshepsut's columns and pillars.

Inscriptions
of Nine-
teenth and
Twentieth
Dynasties.

Of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties there are numerous records carved on the pillars of the forecourt beneath the principal scenes. These are stelae of officials, viceroys of Kush and important people, and will be noted more fully in

the next chapter. The names of Rameses 2nd, Merenptah, Siptah and Rameses 4th are mentioned in these stelae, and the cartouches of Rameses 3rd, 4th and 5th are carved on the column No. 12. There is no mention of any king later than the Twentieth Dynasty, though it is suggested that the figures in the doorways of the pronaos (37-38 and 53-54) which are of unusual type may possibly represent Tirhaka. They somewhat resemble the figure of the king on No. 90, which is a sculpture bearing no name but obviously portraying some Ethiopian king. We found the slabs of No. 90 built up by some one of the previous excavators in a frame of red brick between columns 24 and 25. They had evidently been put there only in order to be kept safe and so we did not hesitate to remove them to a place where they would not obstruct the view of the colonnade. We have now built them against the modern brick wall on the south side opposite column 84. It is to Mr. H. R. Hall that we owe the suggestion that this Ethiopian king is Tirhaka.

*Portrait
of a King,
Conjectured
to be
Tirhaka.*

It seems, as was remarked in the last chapter, that the Egyptian colony of Buhen was abandoned at the end of the Twentieth Dynasty and except for this sculpture attributed to Tirhaka there are no records of any king or official of later date. But if the town was deserted the temple did not fall into ruins, for in the Romano-Nubian period the floor level was no higher than it had been in the Eighteenth Dynasty and the pillars and columns were unencumbered by rubbish. This is proved by the fact that on the very floor of the forecourt between pillars 17 and 21 there is a hearth with painted jars of Romano-Nubian pottery. Similarly on the northern exterior doorjamb there are graffiti in Meroïte demotic incised on the lowest block of stone only a few inches above the ground. We may reasonably suppose, therefore, that the Ethiopians, who revered many of the same deities as the Egyptians, maintained the temple for purposes of their own worship, even after the Egyptians had deserted it. A few houses of Romano-Nubian date, possibly the houses of priests, stood round it, and from these we obtained several Meroïtic ostraka and fragments of pottery. Some unique inscriptions in cursive Meroïtic, which had been painted on column 27 of the forecourt, were so faded from the sunlight as to be almost illegible, but in order to preserve them we cut out the block and sent it to the museum at Khartûm.

*Romano-
Nubian
Remains*

In Coptic times the temple was still free from débris, for the Coptic cross has been incised on several of the stones of the pavement. Between the columns 25-29 on the west side of the forecourt are some traces which might be the remains of a screen wall, and the pillars 18, 19, 1 on the south and 17-21 on the north are connected by brickwork of a late date. This suggests that the forecourt may

*Traces
of Coptic
Occupation.*

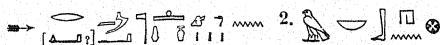
*Traces
of Coptic
Occupation.*

have been converted into a church and that the ancient Egyptian altar on the west of column 20 may have served in Christian ceremonial. But any evidence that might be conclusive on this point has been removed by the earlier excavators. There can be no doubt, however, that some of the doorways in the northern girdle-wall are of Coptic date, for we found the houses to which they belonged adjoining the temple on the north (see below, p. 100). And it is to be noticed that the level of their thresholds is immediately above the top of the Romano-Nubian pottery. It may very probably have been the Copts who removed the roofing blocks and the upper courses of the main building, but until at least as late as the beginning of the Christian period, that is to say the 6th century A. D., the temple was open and unburied.

CHAPTER III

THE TEMPLE OF HATSHEPSUT*

The entrance to the forecourt of Hatshepsut's temple is through a very insignificant doorway which is one of the worst features in the reconstruction carried out for Thothmes 3rd (Pl. 3). The jambs are sculptured *en creux* with portraits of the king, who stands with his right arm extended as though in the act of presenting the temple and its endowments to the presiding deities. The northern jamb has suffered much from weathering; on the southern, however, the figure of the king, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt and holding staff and mace, is well preserved (Pl. 9). In front of the king, in two vertical lines, is the inscription:



Inscriptions
on
Doorjambs.

"Offering the endowments to Horus, lord of Buhen,"

and beneath the scene, in three vertical lines is:



"The great door of Menkheperre (named). 'The people adore before Horus'
... [King of Upper and Lower Egypt] Userkheprure, beloved of Amon, given life."

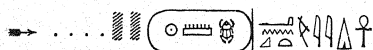
The third line is an addition of Sety 2nd, one of whose names was Userkheprure. In the corresponding inscription on the northern jamb the first line has disappeared, but it is still possible to read "... 'The people adore before Horus.' The son of Rê, lord of diadems, Sety Merneptah, like Rê." Beneath the scene on the north jamb is a brief graffito in Meroïte demotic.

We will now proceed to describe the scenes inside the temple.

*For all the information contained in this chapter we are indebted to Mr. A. M. Blackman, of Queen's College, Oxford, who has copied and translated the texts and interpreted the scenes. The chapter has been edited and arranged by us with Mr. Blackman's consent, but no alterations of importance have been made.

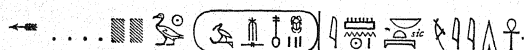
The enumeration of the scenes and inscriptions begins with No. 1, the pillar in the southeastern corner of the forecourt, and proceeds in order according to the numbering which is given to the various pillars, columns, and divisions of the walls in Plan A. The letters N, S, E, W are used to distinguish the north, south, east and west faces of any pillar or column which may be inscribed. The arrow placed against an inscription indicates according, as it points to right or left, the direction in which the signs faced in the original. Almost all scenes which were sufficiently preserved to be photographed are illustrated in consecutive order in Pl. 9-28.

- 1 N. A vertical line of inscription:




"... Menkheperrê, beloved of Anukis, given life."

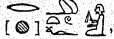


- 2 S. A vertical line:



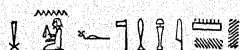
"... Son of Rê, Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Forms, beloved of Amon-rê, lord of heaven, given life."

The signs  are cut *en creux* over an erasure in which the name of Amon is still traceable.

- 2 W. (a) Amon-rê embraces a king and presents him with the symbol of life (see Pl. 9). The king holds the usual pear-shaped mace in his right hand. The figure of Amon-rê has been altered and the original outline is still quite distinct in places.

(b) Beneath this scene are traces of an *ex voto*. The name on the left is , perhaps the *Rekhpehtuf* of the Abu Simbel Graffito (see Breasted, *Ancient Records*, Vol. III, § 642). Immediately after the name come the signs  'his brother'; and then in a vertical line . "The king's scribe, the steward."

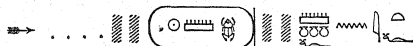
The remaining signs, in a horizontal line on the right, are:



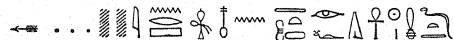
"His brother, the first prophet of Amon . . ."

In two vertical lines:

2 N.



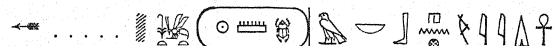
"... Menkheperre [made it as] his monument for his father"



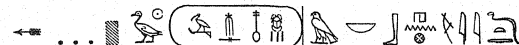
"... (of) the good white stone of Nubia, that he may be given life like Re for ever."

In two vertical lines:

3 S.



"... King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Menkheperre, beloved of Horus lord of Buhen, given life."



"... Son of Re, Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Forms, beloved of Horus lord of Buhen for ever."

Anukis (←) embraces the king and puts the symbol of life to his nose (see Pl. 10).

(a) In a vertical line:

N.



"... Menkheperre, beloved of Horus lord of Buhen and lord of heaven, living for ever."

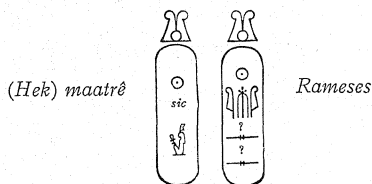
(b) Beneath this is an *ex voto* of Setau who was a viceroy of Nubia in the reign of Rameses 2nd. A statue of him was found at Gerf Husein in Lower Nubia and is now in the Königliches Museum at Berlin. It is published in Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, III, 178. His titles on the statue are "King's Son of Kush," "Overseer of the city" (that is, of Thebes or perhaps the capital of Nubia), "Overseer of the gold countries, king's scribe" (cf. 31 W., p. 47).

The inscription on this *ex voto* is in three vertical lines in front of the kneeling figure of Setau, whose hands are uplifted in adoration.

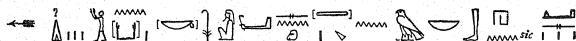


"[Giving] praise to Horus lord of Buhen, kissing the ground to the good god,"

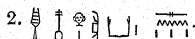
- 5 s. his right hand is raised in adoration. In front of him are the cartouches of Rameses 4th,



which are followed by two vertical lines of inscription:



"Giving praise to thy ka, O mighty king,* kissing the ground to Horus lord of Buhen, may they grant



"a goodly lifetime following their ka."

Above the head the signs are all erased except

Behind the figure is a vertical line of inscription:



"King's Son of Kush Hori . . . son of the King's Son of Kush Hori."

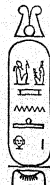
The inscription is important as Petrie (*Hist. of Egypt*, III, 169) states that no trace of this reign has been found south of Thebes.

- W. (a) The goddess Satis ➡ S. puts the symbol of life to the king's nose.
 (b) Below is an *ex voto* of the same official as in 4 W., with the name erased
 The figure and one line of inscription are shown in Plate 11.

He is shown kneeling and holding the fan and crook.

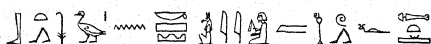
In front of him is the cartouche of Merneptah.

("Merneptah-hetep-her-maat"),



*For this formula cf. De Morgan, *Catalogue*, 20, 123.

6 W.



"the King's Son of Kush, Sety, on his first expedition."

A translation is given by Breasted in *Records*, III, § 643.

7 S.

In a vertical line:



"Menkheperre, beloved for ever of Horus lord of Buhen."

W.

(a) A god, probably Horus → S., puts the symbol of life to a king's nose. Both heads are completely weathered away.

(b) Beneath this is an *ex voto* of Piyay, an official in the reign of Siptah, giving the date of the third year of that king. Piyay is shown adoring the sacred ram Mendes (see Pl. 12). Above the head of the ram-headed god in a horizontal line:



"Mendes, living soul of Rê."

In front of and above Piyay, six vertical lines:



"Year three under the majesty of king Ikhnerê-Setepnerê, son of Rê . . . the fan-bearer on the king's right hand,



"king's scribe, overseer of the treasury, king's scribe of the record office of Pharaoh, steward in the residence

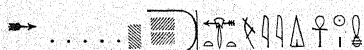


"in the house of Amon, Piyay, came to receive the tribute of the land of Kush."

A translation is given by Breasted, *Records*, III, § 644.

7 N.

In a vertical line:



" . . . beloved of Satis, given life like Rê."

- 11 W. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.
-



in l. 5 is doubtless a mistake of the engraver. We should probably read *Notes on the long inscription of Thothmes 3rd*

After Sethe instead of a determinative reads But the determinative is quite plain on the original.

After Sethe reads But there is no room for it on the original.

For the expression to ll. 7-9, cf. an inscription on one of the rams set up by Amenhotep 3rd at Soleb, L., D., III, 89 e, "He made it as his monument for his father Amon, lord of the thrones of the two lands, who appointed for him victory against all foreign countries causing that he should seize the 'Pool of Horus' as far as the 'Pool of Set.' That which the mountains encircle and ocean enfolds is at the feet of this good god." cf. also L., D., III, 82 a

In l. 9 Sethe reads but is quite legible on the original.

in l. 11 has been erased.

In l. 12 Sethe reads [].

The sign in l. 13 is a knife in a conical handle. See Griffith, *Hieroglyphs*, p. 50.

In l. 14 Sethe reads as determinative of *bkw*, but seems intended in the original.

at the beginning of l. 15 is restored from Sethe's publication. When Schäfer and Steindorff were at Halsa in 1900 the determinative was apparently still preserved.

In l. 17 before Sethe reads, .

Above this inscription are two scenes showing the king before a god. In the northern the god is standing, in the southern he is seated. The vertical line of inscription between the two scenes is too much weathered to be legible.

11 w. Translation. "Year XXIII; under the majesty of Horus, strong bull, crowned in Thebes; king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Menkheperre; beloved of Amon-rê lord of the thrones of the two lands, shining in the face (of men),² like the rising of the sun's disk. His beams make festive both lands, like the rising of the sun-god in the horizon of heaven. Good god, lord of joy;³ son of Rê, Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Forms, beloved of Horus lord of Buhen. He (Horus) united with his Ennead in order to create him from their bodies. He had bequeathed⁴ to him his inheritance (while yet)* in the womb. He† knew that he would utter an oracle concerning him that his diadems should be established for him (as) king of Upper and Lower Egypt upon the Horus-throne of the living. He puts his valour, he makes⁵ his terror, in the bodies of the lands of the Phenicians (*Fnhw*).

"I am a king whom he hath made, a chosen son whom he hath created⁶ for himself. I build his house, I erect his monuments even as he granted that I should receive the two regions (Egypt). The son seeks to do pious acts for his father; thoughtful for him⁷ from whom he came forth; making names to live; creating offerings; causing the name of every god to live. He hath repeated births among them (i. e., made them live anew?). He hath seized⁸ this land upon its South; the "Pool‡ of Set" is under his direction. He hath sealed it upon its North as far as the "Pool of Horus". Now all these—⁹ what the moon illumines, what the sun's disk encircles when he rises, what Geb and Nut enclose—he hath enfolded them within his arms.

"His§ majesty stood upon the Horns of the earth|| in order to overthrow the Asiatics. I am the strong bull, crowned in Thebes; the son of Atum;

*cf. Pianchi, *Inscr.* 1. 2. *rh-n it-f sl3-n mut-f iw-j r h3 m swht.* "Whose father knew, whose mother recognized that he would rule (while yet) in the egg."

†See Breasted, *New Chapter*. The reading *rh-njnd-f r3* etc., which is the correct one, necessitates an alteration in his translation.

‡The "Pool of Horus" must be some region in the North, marking the limit of the Egyptian dominions in Asia, just as the "Pool of Set" bounds them in the South. We get a very similar expression on the ram of Amenhotep 3rd, quoted in the notes on the text. "The 'Pool of Horus' as far as the 'Pool of Set' " means, of course, the territory lying between them. In the Konosso inscription of Amenhotep 3rd, L., D., III, 82 a, also quoted above, the king, after enumerating his victories in Nubia, goes on to say that he "erected a tablet of victory as far as the "Pool of Horus." See Breasted, *Records*, II, § 845.

§See Breasted, *Records*, II, § 412. He evidently had *sch* (Causat) in his copy, but *h* is the correct reading.

||"Horns of the Earth." (*Wptt3*). This is usually a name for a locality in Nubia, see Sethe, *Urkunden*, IV, 138, 7; and Breasted, *Records*, Index, p. 81. It also appears as the name for a

beloved of Mont;¹¹ fighting for his army himself, that the two lands may ¹¹ W. behold; it is no lie. I came forth from the house of my father, the king of gods, Amon, who decrees me victory.¹² The king himself, he set out, his mighty army in front of him, like a flame of fire; a valourous king who performed (feats) with his mighty arm; of valiant hand, without ¹³ his equal; slaying the foreigners; vanquishing the Retenu (*Rtnw.t^{sc}*), bringing their chiefs as living captives, their chariots ¹⁴ wrought with gold, yoked to their horses. The number of the tribes of the Tehenu bow down to the fame of his majesty, their tribute upon their backs, fawning ¹⁵ as do dogs, brought that there may be given unto them the breath of life. Good god, valourous and watchful; lord of diadems like Horakhti; great of fear; mighty of terror,¹⁶ . . . in the hearts of foreign lands. All countries are under his control; the Nine Bows are bound under his sandals; the king of Upper and Lower Egypt; lord of the mighty arm; sole champion.¹⁷ . . . Thebes ^{for} _{to} } his father Amon-rê; son of Rê, Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Forms; beloved of Horus lord of Buhen, given life.

¹⁸ "The hereditary noble, the prince, . . . Horus, lord of the two lands; king's son, overseer of southern countries, Nehi." See 5 S., 22 N., 23 S.

(a) Horus puts the symbol of life to the king's nose (see Pl. 14).

11 N.

(b) Beneath this scene is an *ex voto*, showing Siptah ➡ E. adoring Ubastet. Behind the king is a fan-bearer ➡ E. whose name is destroyed (*cf.* Breasted, *Records*, III, § 651).

Above Ubastet in four vertical lines:



"Ubastet, lady of Bubastis, eye of Rê, mistress of the gods,"



"sorceress, the god's mother, lady of heaven, mistress of the Two Lands."

place on the Northwest frontier of Egypt. *Id. op. cit.* IV, § 102. This inscription of Thothmes 3rd is the only place I can find where an Asiatic locality seems to be meant. Though, perhaps, in the inscription on the Constantinople obelisk, L., D., III, 60 *Wp.t T3* might be in Asia, i. e. "*ir t33-f r Wp.t T3 phw r Nhrn*," making his boundary as far as the Horns of the earth, the marshes as far as Naharin." *Phw* in this case would be in opposition to *Wp.t T3*.

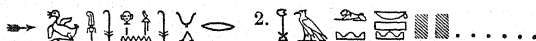
11 N.

Above Siptah →



"Lord of the Two Lands Ikhnerê-Setepnerê."
 "Lord of diadems Merneptah-Siptah."

Above the fan-bearer in two vertical lines:

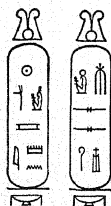


"Bearer of the fan upon the king's right hand, king's messenger to Syria and Kush."

E. The inscription in front of the king is destroyed.

Horus → N. embraces a king and puts the symbol of life to his nose.

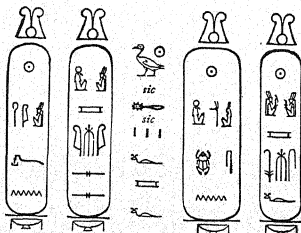
12 The cartouches of Rameses 3rd, repeated alternately, form a band that encircles the column. The signs on the western half face ←; those on the eastern half →.



"User-maat-rê, beloved of Amon, Rameses, ruler of Heliopolis."

s. On the south side above these cartouches of Rameses 3rd are cartouches of Rameses 4th and Rameses 5th.


(b)



"Rameses 4th. Hek-maat-rê chosen of Amon, Rameses beloved of Amon, prince of truth."

"Rameses 5th. User-maat-rê whom Rê hath made, Rameses beloved of Amon, Amen-her-khepeshef."

13 s. (a) *En creux*. Horus embraces a king (see Pl. 15).

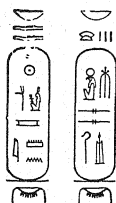
Under the disk above the king's head is written:  "*He of Edfu.*"

Above the king: ←

"Unto thy nose, good god, lord of the Two Lands! I have given thee all valour, all victory."

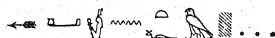
13 W.

Above the king are also, on an erasure, the two cartouches:



"Usermaat-rê, beloved of Amon, Rameses, ruler of Heliopolis."

In front of the king in a vertical line:



"Offering truth to his father Horus."

Above Horus in a vertical line:

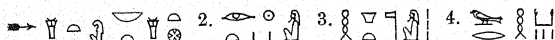


"Horus lord of Buhen, lord of heaven."

E. (See Pl. 12).

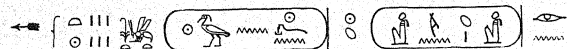
An *ex voto* of an official named Ubekhsenu in the reign of Siptah. He is represented kneeling with uplifted hands adoring Ubastet.

Above Ubastet in four vertical lines:

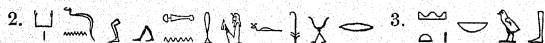


"Ubastet, lady of Bubastis, eye of Rê, mistress of the gods, sorceress."

In front of and above Ubekhsenu in four vertical lines:



"Year 6 of the king of Upper and Lower Egypt Ikhnerê-Setepnerê, son of Rê Merneptah Siptah, made by



"the first charioteer of his majesty, king's messenger to every foreign country,



"Ubekhsenu, son of the King's Son of Kush Hori."

(cf. Breasted, *Records*, III, § 650.)

- 16 S. Above the heads of the king and goddess:



" . . . given life, stability and happiness, like Rê for ever."

(b) Below this scene is an *ex voto* of Hori, son of Kem, an official of King Siptah (see Pl. 15). He is represented as kneeling and adoring Ubastet.

The inscription above the goddess is destroyed except her name, *Ubastet*, which is just legible.

In front of and behind Hori in six vertical lines:



"Year 3 of the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ikhnerê Setepnerê, son of Rê, Merneptah Siptah. Made by the first charioteer



"of his majesty the king's messenger to every country, establishing the chiefs upon their thrones, satisfying the heart of



"his lord, Hori son of Kem, triumphant,

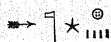


"of the great stable of Sety-Merneptah of the court; he did (this) in year 3."

A translation is given by Breasted, *Records*, III, § 645.


- 16 W. A god, probably Horus, S. puts the symbol of life to a king's nose.

Of the inscriptions only a few signs between the god and the king are preserved, viz:

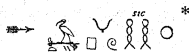


"Adoring the god four times."

- N. A king W. before a god. The figures are weathered away to below the waist.

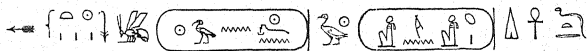
- (a) A god, S. , probably Horus, puts the symbol of life to a king's nose. 16 E.
 (b) Beneath this is an *ex voto* of Piyay (cf. 7 W), an official in the reign of Siptah, who is represented adoring Thoth (see Pl. 16).

Above Thoth is written:



"Thoth who judges between the two combatants (i.e., Horus and Set)."

In front of Piyay, in four vertical lines:

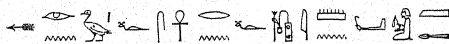


"Year 3 of the king of Upper and Lower Egypt Ikhnerê-Setepnerê, son of Rê, Merneptah-Siptah, given life eternally.




'For the ka of the king's scribe, great of his love, fan-bearer upon the king's right, overseer of the silver-house of the lord of the Two Lands, Piyay."

Behind Piyay in one vertical line:



"Made by his son, causing his name to live, the scribe Amon-nekht, triumphant."

Horus  E. puts the symbol of life to a king's nose.

17 S.

All that remains of a vertical line of inscription is:

W.



"... beloved of ..., given life like Rê."

In a vertical line:

18 W.

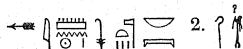


"... [Strong bull, crowned in Thebes], king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Menkheperre; beloved of Satis, living for ever."

*The formula *Wpw rhwy* must be intended, though the actual signs written are *wpw rh*.

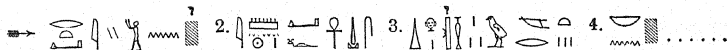
An *ex voto*, showing an official (half destroyed) who, holding a crook, 19 N.E. fan and napkin (?) in his left hand, stands before Amon-rê.

Above Amon-rê:



"Amon-rê, king of gods, lord of heaven: ruler of Thebes."

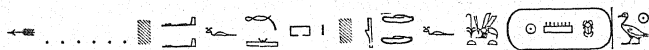
Above the worshipper:



"Giving praise to [the ka of?] Amon-rê, that he may grant all life, prosperity, health, a ready wit,* favour and love to . . ."

In a vertical line:

20 S.



" . . . his two hands, filling the house which he builds, the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Menkheperê, son of Rê,



"[Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Forms] beloved of Horus lord of Buhen."

Isis ➡ E. with a scorpion on her forehead (cf. 18 N.) puts the symbol of 21 S. life to a king's nose.

In a vertical line:

W.



" . . . beloved of Satis, mistress of Elephantine; given life."

In a vertical line:

E.



" . . . beloved of Horus lord of Buhen . . ."

(a) Sesostris 3rd. E. ➡ puts the symbol of life to Thothmes 3rd's nose 22 N. (see Pl. 15).

The king wears the crown of Lower, Sesostris that of Upper, Egypt.

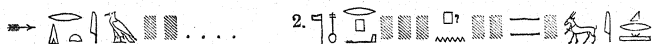
*Or more exactly, *savoir faire*.

(a) Satis ➡ E puts the symbol of life to a king's nose.

23 S.

The inscriptions are destroyed.

(b) Beneath this scene there is an *ex voto* of Nehi (cf. 22 N). Nehi kneels ➡. In front of him are three very much injured vertical lines of inscription:



"Giving praise . . . good god. The hereditary noble: . . . an excellent noble;

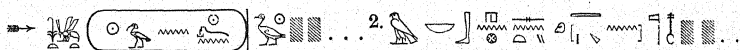


"beloved of his lord . . . King's Son, Overseer of Southern Countries, Nehi."

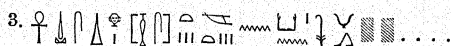
(a) Mont S. ← E puts the symbol of life to a king's nose.

23 E.

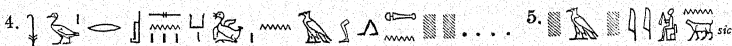
(b) Beneath this scene is an *ex voto*, much damaged and weather-worn, of an official of king Siptah. Only the upper part of the official to just above the waist remains. He was represented as standing, with arms uplifted in adoration. In front of him are three vertical lines of inscription and the cartouche of Siptah. The inscription continues above his head in a horizontal line. It is very faint and most difficult to read, but seems to be as follows:



"The king of Upper and Lower Egypt Ikhmerê-Setepnerê, son of Rê . . . Horus lord of Buhen, kissing the ground to the good god . . .



"life, prosperity, health, a ready wit, favours, and love, for the ka of the king's messenger



"[to every foreign country]* . . . [to establish the . . . and] the king's son in their positions, the first charioteer of [his majesty], . . . a . . . y, of the court"†

Nos. 24 and 25 bear no scenes or inscriptions.

24, 25

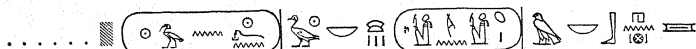
*cf. 16 S, line 2, and Breasted, *Records*, III, 642.

†cf. 16 S, line 6.

26 E. An *ex voto* of the time of Siptah, on the top of which has been engraved a later *ex voto*.

(a) There are still traces of a standing figure clothed in the full skirt of the period and holding a fan in his right hand while his left is uplifted in adoration. In front of him are three vertical lines of inscription and there are traces of a horizontal line above his head.

The vertical lines are:



"*Ikhnerê-Setepnerê, Son of Rê, lord of diadems, Merneptah-Siptah, beloved of Horus lord of Buhen,*

2. 3.

" . . . truth, whom the king established in [his] place, . . . y."

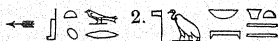
(b) The later *ex voto* represents the viceroy of Nubia, Rameses-nekht, adoring Horus of Buhen and Isis.

Above Horus in three vertical lines:



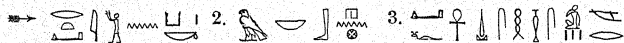
"An offering which the king gives, Horus lord of Buhen."

Above Isis in two vertical lines:



"Isis the great, the god's mother, lady of heaven, mistress of the Two Lands."

Above Rameses-nekht in four vertical lines:



"Giving praise to thy ka, o Horus, lord of Buhen. May he grant life, prosperity, health, favours and



"love, for the ka of the King's Son of Kush, Overseer of Foreign Countries, fan-bearer upon the king's right, king's scribe, Rameses-nekht, triumphant."

A vertical line of inscription that has been entirely erased.

29 N.

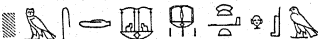
(*En creux.*) Amon-rê, ithyphallic, stands ➡ E, with the goddess Mut (?) 30 S. behind him. The latter does not wear the double crown as the space it should occupy is filled by the extended arm of Amon.

Horus ➡ N. puts the symbol of life to the king's nose.

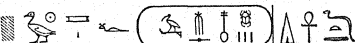
E

In two vertical lines:

31 S.

➡ 

" . . . of jubilees while thou appearest upon the throne of Horus

2. ➡ 

" . . . Son of Rê, whom he loves; Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Forms, given life for ever."

In a vertical line:

E.

➡ 

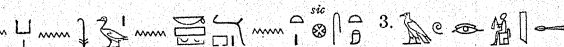

" . . . beloved of Horus lord of Buhen; given life for ever."

An *ex voto* of Setau (see Pl. 16), a viceroy of Nubia in the reign of 31 W. Rameses 2nd, cf. 3 N.

He stands with uplifted hands in the attitude of prayer. In front of him are three vertical lines of inscription. Behind him his fan is still just visible. The stone is much weather-worn.

➡ 


















"Doing praise to thy ka, o Horus, lord of Buhen, kissing the ground to Isis

2.  3. 

"for the ka of the King's Son of Kush, the city overseer, Setau, triumphant."

With No. 32 begins the series of consecutive scenes on the walls of the main 32 building. The scenes are in raised relief and the inscriptions are in vertical lines, except when there is an explicit statement to the contrary.

A king, originally Hatshepsut, stands ➡ N. holding a mace in the right, and a staff in the left hand. To the north (right) of him is a king between two gods

- 32 (see Pl. 19). Each of the gods has  hanging from his hand. In the case of the god on the left the symbols , ,  with  beneath each, are suspended from . In the right-hand example the symbols are , , , ,  separated from one another by  while immediately under , without intervening  is   

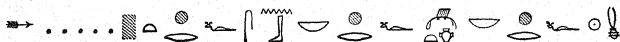
cf. a similar scene from Semneh, L., D., III, 55 b, and another from Kummeh Id., 59 a.

Behind the king on the right:



" . . . All life, stability and happiness behind him like Rê!"

In front of the king:



" . . . before him; all health before him, all joy before him like Rê!"

Behind the god on the left:



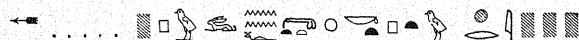
" . . . All . . . behind him like Rê."



Behind the god on the right:



" All protection, life, stability and happiness behind him like Rê!"

Immediately after this:

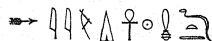


Here the inscription has been altered and the original signs that still show are indicated in solid black type. In the original  partly overlaps .

- 33 (Pl. 17.) Hatshepsut wearing the double crown and holding a staff and pear-shaped mace in her left hand, stands with right arm extended, in the attitude of presenting the temple and its endowments to the deities who dwell within it. (cf. Naville, *Deir El Bahari*, IV, Pl. 95.)

Above the queen:

33



" . . . beloved, given life like Rê for ever."

In front of the queen and behind her:



"The offerings, all that enters into the temple of Horus lord of Buhen—it is pure; that she may live like Rê." (cf. Naville, *Deir El Bahari*, V, Pl. 137.)

Thothmes 2nd (?) wearing the crown of Upper Egypt and in the same attitude 34 as Hatshepsut in 33 (see Pl. 17).

Above the king's head:



" . . . Beloved, given life like Rê for ever."

In front and behind the king:



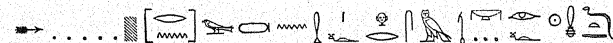
"The offerings, all that enters into the temple of Horus lord of Buhen—it is pure; that he may be given life."

Badly executed restoration of Thothmes 3rd (see Pl. 19).

35

The king S. ← embraced (?) by a god who is seated → N.

Behind the god:



" . . . the great name of his majesty upon it in electrum; that he may act like Rê for ever."

Behind the king:





" . . . all life, stability, happiness and health behind him! He leads all the people that they may live."

The king is represented as being led into the presence of a goddess, perhaps 36 Isis (see Pl. 19).

(cf. the scene in the temple of Semneh given in L., D., III, 56.)

44 Bad work of Thothmes 3rd (see Pl. 19).

The king ➡ W. between two goddesses ➡ W. E. ←; all three seated.
The dais supporting the throne is decorated with nine -birds, each resting on a .

On the east side of the group:

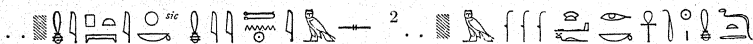


... "his throne. He hath advanced thee at the head of what he hath formed"









"... that thou mayest live, thy heart being joyful, like Rê for ever."








On the west side of the group: ←



"... like heaven, I am like the sun's disk in it 2... in the years of his appearance that thou mayest live like Rê for ever."

In l. 1.  is green. A restorer has painted  over it in red.  in  is red, and is a restoration; sc.  .

45 The Coronation Scene (see Pl. 20).

Hatshepsut ➡ E. (changed to Thothmes 2nd) kneels with her back towards a god seated upon a throne and with his hand laid on her shoulder. Before them stands the *Īn-mwt-f*, wearing a leopard's skin; his right arm is extended, and with his left hand he holds a leg of the skin. Between the priest and the queen is the symbol  upon which rests  supporting . (In L., D., III, there is a similar scene from the temple of Thothmes 3rd at Semneh.) The god and the queen are on a dais which is decorated with kneeling hawk-headed genii, with their name,    , *B 3 w N ȝ n*, written above them. Interspersed between them is the following inscription:



"Formula: They give all life and happiness in their presence, all stability in their presence."






*Or "at the head of his offspring."

Behind Amon and the kneeling queen in a vertical line:

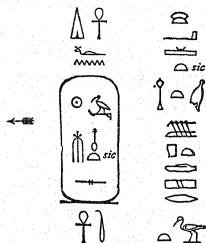
45



"[I have put thy fear] in the lands of the Asiatics (?), thy terror in the bodies of them that know [thee] not." (cf. Sethe, *Urkunden*, IV, 200-1.)

The last sign  has been altered. Wings like those of  have been added to it in paint and they cover one ı, leaving the other clear. Sethe, *Urkunden*, IV, 214, reads   ; but the signs given here are quite clear in the original.

In front of the priest:



"He gives life to [Makerê] who lives. ²Appearing [in] the white crown, receiving the red crown."

△ has been superimposed upon ∩, the cartouche has been changed to that of Thothmes 2nd and nearly all the signs have undergone some alteration.

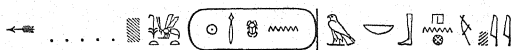
Behind the priest:



" . . . which she has done for thee, thou hast given him rule . . . "

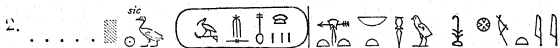
This inscription has been altered. After 9 there are traces of 3.

The king \rightarrow N. before a god S. \leftarrow . This scene appears to have been altered by Thothmes 3^d. The sculpture is bad and the painting careless. No details are put in and in many places the colours are smeared beyond the edges of the signs and figures, on to the background.



49

"... king of Upper and Lower Egypt Okhepernerê (Thutmose 2nd), *beloved of Horus lord of Buhen,



"... son of Rê, Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Diadems; beloved of Anukis, mistress of Southern Elephantine."

Beneath this in two horizontal lines:



"The door of Okheperkarê (Thutmose 1st): 'In peace before Horus.'"


The usual figure of the Nile-god carrying a tray upon which is a loaf of 50 bread (0) between two 0-vases (see Pl. 20). From his hands and arms hang three water-plants (?) terminating in 0. Between them is a 0-sceptre, the head of which rising from behind 0, is level with the tops of the 0-vases.

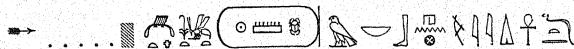
In front of him is the following inscription:



"Formula: I have brought to thee [all] the good food that is in me. He (the god) gives all life."

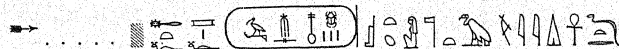
Between the word *df3w* "food" and *nfr*, the three plural strokes and *n b* should probably be restored.

For a similar inscription cf.  Naville, *Deir El Bahari*, V, Pl. 128.



51

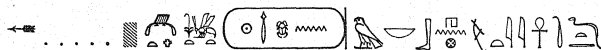
"... gladness. King of Upper and Lower Egypt Menkheperê, beloved of Horus lord of Buhen, given life for ever



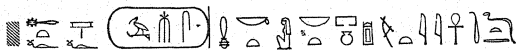
"[his son of] his body whom he loves, Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Forms, beloved of Isis the god's mother, given life for ever."

*The fem *t* of *mryt* has been erased, showing that the cartouches were originally Hatshepsut's.

52



" . . . gladness. King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Okhepernerê (Thutmose 2nd); beloved of Horus lord of Buhen; given life for ever



" . . . [his daughter] of his body whom he loves, Thutmose; beloved of Mik-t, mistress of Pr-nw; given life for ever" (see Pl. 20).

The feminine terminations are intact, i. e., *mryt* and *ꜥnh-ti*. The cartouches were originally Hatshepsut's, while those in 51 were Thothmes 2nd's. That the latter have been altered is quite plain. They were not Hatshepsut's, for there are no traces of feminine terminations. Apparently instructions were given by Thothmes 3rd to substitute the name of Thothmes 2nd for that of Hatshepsut. At a later date he inserted his own name in various places and in this case had Thothmes 2nd's cartouche erased to make room for his own.

53, 54

Exact repetitions of 37 and 38.

55



" . . . Okhepernerê (Thothmes 2nd); beloved of Horus lord of Buhen; given life eternally."

The cartouche is on an erasure.

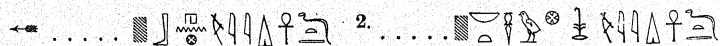
56



" . . . beloved (fem.) of [Horus] lord of Buhen; living (fem.) for ever . . . beloved (fem.) of [Isis] the god's mother; living (fem.) for ever."





This inscription of course refers to Hatshepsut.

57

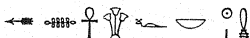


" . . . ; beloved of Horus lord of Buhen; given (masc.) life for ever . . . beloved of [Satis (?)] mistress of Southern Elephantine; given (masc.) life for ever."

*cf. 48, footnote.

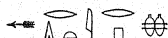
The king S.  offers two -vases of wine to a god seated. In front of the 58
god is a tray of offerings consisting of fruit, vegetables, a duck, a calf's head
and cakes of bread. The usual joints of meat were probably also represented in
the part now destroyed. Beneath the tray are a vase with a long curved spout
placed on a wooden (?) stand, and two -cups upon tall pottery (?) -shaped
stands (see Pl. 21).

Behind the king:



"All protection and life behind him, like Rê for ever!"

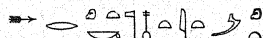
In front of the king:





"Giving wine."

The painting and sculpture are badly executed restorations of Thothmes 3rd.

A king embraced by a goddess, who was represented as putting the symbol 59
of life to his nose, as we can see by the accompanying inscription, in a vertical
line, behind her:



"Unto thy nose, o good god, [. ? . ?]."

A long scene representing the king before a sacred barque.* In front of him 60
are the sacrificed cattle with their legs tied. Two are still preserved intact and
there are traces of a third almost entirely destroyed. Judging from the joints
placed above the second and third victim, some of the carcasses have already been
cut up. Next to these is a large libation-vase with a long spout, placed upon a
wooden (?) stand, and following this two -cups on tall pottery -shaped stands.
Next in order is the stone altar-shaped rest for the sacred barque, upon which
are engraved the names of Thothmes 3rd. cf. a similar scene from Semneh,
L., D., III, 49.

*The barque has been completely destroyed. Only the stand on which it rested remains
(see Pl. 21).

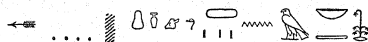
60

Behind the king:



" . . . all life, stability and happiness behind him like Rê!"

In front of the king:



"bread, beer, flesh and fowl for Horus, lord of the South Land."

Above the second victim: "A young long-horned ox."

(cf. M. A. Murray, *Sakkarah Mastabas*, Part I, Pl. 1.)

Above the third victim: "A young i w 3-bull."

(See note on 106, p. 73, and M. A. Murray, *op. cit.*, Pl. 22).

Inscription on pedestal of sacred barque:



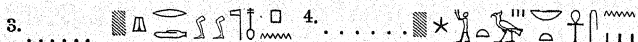
"Good god, Menkheperê; son of Rê, Thutmose. Beautiful-of-Form; given life like Rê for ever."

The signs to face →

Immediately behind this pedestal:



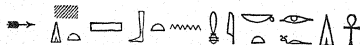
" . . . all life, stability and happiness, all health, all joy². . . all foreign lands, the H3-n bw



"³. . . are under the feet of this good god⁴. . . all the common people (rhy t) adore that they may live." (cf. Naville, *Deir El Bahari*, III, Pl. 85; and L., D., III, 50 b.)

- 65 The king ➡ S. before the goddess *Mik't* (cf. 52).

In front of the king:



"Giving the *šb't* to *Mik't* that he may be given life."

(For the symbol called *šb't* see L., D., IV, 30 e.)

- 66 The king ➡ W. makes offering to a god.

Behind the king:



"... all ... appearing upon the Horus-throne, like *Rê* for ever."

In front of the king:



"Giving ... that he may be given life."

Behind the god:



"... a shrine (*iwnn*) for him who fashioned him, I cause thee to appear upon the Horus-throne, like *Rê* for ever."

- 67 The king W. ← (originally Hatshepsut) offers wine to a goddess standing.

Behind the king:



"All ... life, stability and happiness behind her, like *Rê* for ever."

In front of the king:



"Giving wine."

The signs look as though they had been tampered with, and are badly cut.

- 68 The king ➡ W. offers to a god and goddess, both standing.

Behind the king:



"... all health behind him, like *Rê*!"

In front of the king:

68



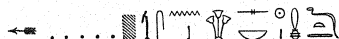
"[Offering] a nms-t vase that he may be given life for ever."

Behind the god:

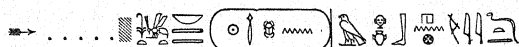


"... before me in all life, stability and happiness, like Rê for ever".

Behind the goddess:

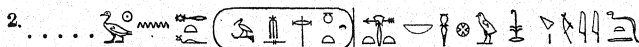


"All ... happiness and health behind her, like Rê for ever."

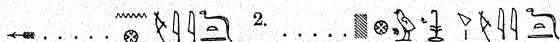


69

"... king of Upper and Lower Egypt Okhepernerê (Thutmose 2nd), beloved for ever of Horus in the midst of Buhen.



"... son of Rê of his body, Thutmose, the Avenger; beloved for ever of Satis, mistress of Southern Elephantine."



70

"... beloved for ever of [Horus lord of Buhen, ... beloved for ever of [Satis mistress of] Southern Elephantine."




71

"... king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Okhepernerê (Thutmose 2nd); beloved (fem.) of Horus lord of Buhen; living (fem.) for ever."

The cartouche is on an erasure. The original name must have been Hatshepsut's on account of the feminine terminations.

Hatshepsut ➡ W. changed to Thothmes 2nd offers a bandage to a god standing.

A king \rightarrow N., originally Hatshepsut, before Horus of Buhen (see Pl. 23). Behind the king is his *ka* in human form holding an ostrich feather 𓅓 and the usual staff terminating in a man's head (*cf.* L., D., III, 21). Upon the head of the *ka* the symbol 𓅓 upon a perch supported the king's Horus-name which is broken away.

On the girdle of the *ka*-figure is , "*the king's ka*."



Behind the king is the end of the usual formula:

In front of the king:

"Incense. Take to the shoulder. Encircle him four times. Twice pure is Horus!"

Behind the god:

" . . . that thy heart may be joyful, that thou mayest lead the living, like Rê for ever."

Thothmes 2nd, W. , before Horus who is standing  E. (see Pl. 23). 77



Above the king:

In front of the king:


"An offering which the king gives! A thousand of bread and beer. A thousand of flesh and fowl. A thousand of everything good and sweet."

Above Horus:

 2. 3.

78 Thothmes 2nd, N. , before a god standing  S. (see Pl. 23).

Behind the king in a vertical line:

人 類 2. 

" . . . like Rê. Appearing on the Horus-throne, like Rê for ever."

In front of the king:

个... ..
 2.

" . . . dšr·t-vase (?). Take to the shoulder. Encircle him four times.
Twice pure is Horus!"











79 A king, S., originally Hatshepsut, before a god standing N. .

Behind the king:

人 康 影 像 圖 像

" . . . like Rê for ever."

In front of the king:

←     = 2.      

" . . . Take to the shoulder . . . Twice pure is Horus."

Behind the god:

" . . . all health, before me, while thou livest for ever."


South of this is a fragment of another scene. Only one leg, the right hand, part of the kilt and the ceremonial tail of a god are preserved. Behind him is a single stream of water in a zigzag line (cf. Naville, *Deir El Bahari*, II, Pl. 45.).



80

→ ▨

" . . . beloved [of Horus, lord of] Buhen, living (fem.) for ever."

The feminine termination shows that this inscription contained the name of Hatshepsut.






(*En creux.*) A king, W. , completely erased, before a god who stands 81

→ E. holding  in his left and  in his right hand. Between them are two offering tables indicated in paint as was also probably the figure of the king over the erasure. Behind the king there are traces of yet another figure, the *ka*, which has been almost completely hammered out.

Behind the king was a vertical line of inscription now erased.

(*En creux.*) A king, → W. before Horus of Buhen. Behind the king is his 82 *ka*, a human figure carrying the Horus-name (destroyed) on his head. He resembles in every respect the *ka*-figure in 76.

Behind the king:

→      " . . . life behind him like Rê!"

In front of the king:

→           

" . . . to Horus lord of Buhen, that he may live for ever."

Behind the god:

←        








" . . . the great Ennead, that thou mayest act like Rê for ever."

The scenes 81 and 82 are finely cut and quite different to the coarse *en creux* work of Thothmes 3rd in this temple.

All the inscriptions upon the columns on the north and south sides of the main building seem to have been tampered with. It is difficult to say to what extent, as the surface of the stone is so weathered; but it looks as though an earlier inscription has, in many cases, been erased, and a later superimposed. In certain instances the later inscription has never been added and the erased surface is left plain to see.

In a vertical line, incised:

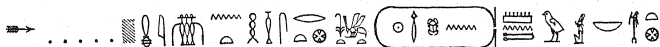
←                          

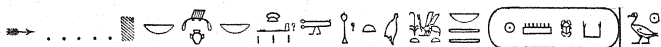
" . . . beloved of Mont; strong of heart, mastering the foe, king of Upper and of Lower Egypt, Menkheperre, beloved of Horus lord of Buhen, given life for ever."

In a vertical line, incised:

91



" . . . like him who is in Hesret (a sacred quarter of Hermopolis. *Hnty Hsrt* is Thoth), king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Okhepernerê; beloved of Mont, lord of Thebes; given life for ever."



92

" . . . possessor of joy, lord of diadems; taking the white crown; king of Upper and Lower Egypt; lord of the two lands, Menkheperkerê; son of Rê,



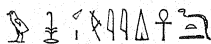
"Thutmose, Beautiful-of-Forms; beloved of Horus lord of Buhen; given life eternally."

Inscriptions erased.

93, 94



95






" . . . to him that praised him, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Menkheperkerê, beloved of Anukis, mistress of Southern Elephantine, given life for ever."

96, 97

Blank, or else the inscription has been erased.

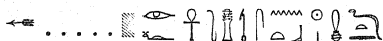
98

(See Pl. 25.) Hatshepsut ➡ W. (cut out) offers young bulls to a god. The bulls are secured by ropes attached to their fore-legs and the queen holds the ends of the ropes which terminate in . Behind her is her *ka*-symbol. (For the scene cf. Naville, *Deir El Bahari*, VI, Pl. 161.)







The colour of each bull is written in front of him, i. e.  "red,"  "white,"

☐ "black," respectively.

- 98 Behind the queen:



" . . . that thou (?) mayest live in stability, happiness and health; thy heart being joyful like Rê for ever."

The  of  is an alteration for . The  of  was originally , and is cut in a depression caused by the erasure of the fem. suffix.

- 99 Thothmes 2
- nd
- W. before Isis [?].

Behind the king:



" . . . all life, stability and happiness behind him like Rê."

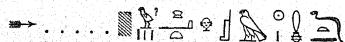
In front of the king:



" . . . two [. . .] vases to Isis, the god's mother, that he may be given life."

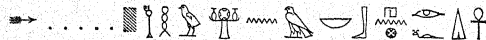
- 100 Hatshepsut → W. presents an offering-stand to Horus. The block that bore the queen's portrait has been cut out.

Behind the queen:






" . . . appearing upon the Horus-throne like Rê for ever."

In front of the queen:

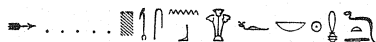


["Presenting] an offering-table to Horus lord of Buhen, that he (alteration) may be given life."

 merely approximates the form of this sign in the original. It represents a wooden rack upon which is a -vase between two -vases. (See Griffith, *Hieroglyphs*, p. 54, Fig. 126.)

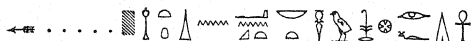
Thothmes 2nd → W. offers white bread to Anukis.

Behind the king:



" . . . all happiness and health behind him, like Rê for ever!"

In front of the king:



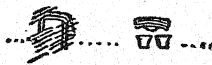
" [Offering] white bread to Anukis, mistress of Southern Elephantine, that he may be given life."


Hatshepsut → W. before a goddess. In this case also the block bearing 102 her portrait has been removed. The whole scene is so damaged and weather-worn that scarcely any details are discernible. The goddess is probably *Seshit*, for she wears a panther skin, the two paws and tail of which are still visible.

Behind the queen:



In front of the queen:



The king is depicted as presenting the model of a temple to a goddess (see 103 Pl. 25). What is left of the offering shows a gateway, and the lower part of an oval which doubtless represents the wall of the temple enclosure. The king holds a long staff and mace in one hand; of the latter only the stick remains. In front of his feet note the symbol , furnished with two hands offering a pot of incense.

Behind the king is the end of the usual formula:





Behind this is the *ka*-symbol on a pole supporting the Horus-name (cf. 108).

In front of the king:



"Offering a libation to Satis, mistress of Southern Elephantine, that he may be given life."

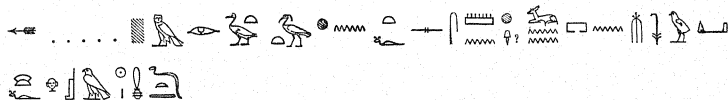
The O in *3bw r sy* should be barrel-shaped. The  in  is on an erasure.

Above Satis:



" . . . Beloved of [?] ². . . [mistress of] Southern Elephantine ³. . . king of Upper and Lower Egypt; lord of the two lands.

Behind Satis:



" . . . as a pious daughter doth for her father, establishing a shrine for him who formed him (altered), who caused that he (altered) should appear upon the Horus-throne like Rê for ever."

The various alterations and traces of feminine suffixes make it quite clear that not Thothmes 1st, but Hatshepsut, was originally depicted here.

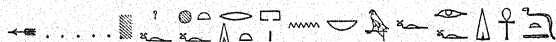
A king W. \leftarrow offers birds and cattle, arranged in three rows, to a god \rightarrow E. 106
(see Pl. 27). Behind the king is the *ka*-symbol, for a better example of which
see L., D., III, 55 b.

Behind the king:



" . . . all life, stability and health behind him like Rê for ever!"

In front of the king and immediately behind the birds and cattle:



" . . . when a house makes presents to its master, that he may be given life."

106 This refers to the presentation of firstfruits on New Year's Day (see Griffith, *Sint* I, 289).

In the first row there are 3 cranes, 4 geese and 3 gazelles. Above the last is



"[The firstfruits of] the upland."

In the second row there are 3 short-horn oxen, 3 ibexes and 3 oryxes.

Above the oxen:



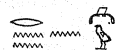
"Young oxen (*wn-dw*) of the firstfruits of the water-meadows."

For the word *wn-dw* see Breasted, *Records*, II, § 723, 742; III, § 413, and for

cf. Naville, *Deir El Bahari*, V, Pl. 140.

Mr [?] (or perhaps we should read the word as *ph* [?]) must be the marshy ground left by the inundation, or else irrigated land.

Above the ibexes:



"Young ibexes" (*nšw*).

For *nšw* see Brugsch, *Wörterb.*, Suppl., p. 679.

Above the oryxes:

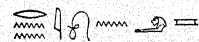


"Young oryxes (*mšhḏ*) of the firstfruits of the upland."

For *mšhḏ* see Beni Hasan, I, Pl. 27.

In the third row there are three bulls with long wide-spreading horns, and three other bulls with horns of more usual shape. Both kinds wear collars round their necks with long tassels hanging down in front. For similar collars see M. A. Murray, *Sakkara Mastabas*, I, Pl. 10.

Above the first group of bulls:



"Young *hwš*-bulls of the firstfruits of the water-meadows."

M. A. Murray, *Sakkara Mastabas*, I, p. 35, gives *iwš* as the short-horned 106 ox; but see Pl. 22 of that work, bottom row, right side, for a good representation of an *iwš*-bull. See also Brugsch, *Wörterb.*, Suppl., p. 35, where he states that *iwš* is used for the males of the other cattle beside oxen, and gives examples.

Above the second group of bulls:

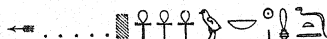


"Young long-horned oxen of the firstfruits of the water-meadows."

cf. inscription above second victim in 60.

Hatshepsut W. holding three staves dances before Satis. The main part of the queen's figure was cut out and what was left erased. Then another block 107 was substituted and Thothmes 2nd or 3rd replaced Hatshepsut. This has fallen out and disappeared. With the original figure, of which there are still traces, compare Naville, *Deir El Bahari*, IV, Pl. 97; and L., D., III, 57 b, which shows a scene from Kummeh temple, where the king is represented dancing before Hathor holding symbolic staves and a crested ibis.

Behind the king:



"... all the living like Rê for ever."

In front of the king:



"[Offering] wine to Satis, mistress of Southern Elephantine. That he may be given life."

is on an erasure.


Behind Satis:



"... [?] before him in all life, stability and happiness while thou livest like Rê for ever."

cf. a similar inscription in 32.

nh is 2nd pers. sing. common gender of the Psd-partic. or else 3rd pers. sing. fem.

- 108 Thothmes 1st, W.  (for his figure see Pl. 27) pours a libation on to an offering table before Horus of Buhen.

Behind the king:



Immediately behind this is the *ka*-symbol upon a pole supporting the Horus-name.




"[Horus, strong bull,] beloved of truth."

In front of the king:



". . . consisting of (?) incense and a *nms.t*-vase (?) to Horus lord of Buhen."

- 109 A king, W.  (see Pl. 27), before a goddess who has been erased; between them is an offering-table upon which are slices of bread. (See Griffith, *Hieroglyphs*, p. 54, Fig. 126.)

Behind the king:



". . . while thou appearest as king of Upper and Lower Egypt upon the Horus-throne like Rê."

Above the offering table:




". . . that he may be given life."

Behind the goddess:



". . . [Amon], lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands that thou mayest be given life like Rê for ever."

Hatshepsut (cut away) W.  -shrines on sledges to Horus of 110 Buhen (see Pl. 28).

Behind the queen is her *ka*-symbol which originally bore her Horus-name, but now bears that of Thothmes 3rd.





"[Strong bull, crowned] in Thebes."

In front of Horus:



". . . to Horus, lord of Buhen, that he may be given life."

Thothmes 2nd, W.  (see Pl. 28), holding a paddle and , dances before Neith. The goddess has been erased.

Behind the king:



"All protection and life behind him."

This is followed by:



". . . [?] given life like Rê for ever."

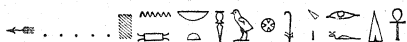
(For the first sign see Griffith, *Hieroglyphs*, p. 59, Fig. 14.)

Immediately behind these is a representation of the king's *ka* supporting the Horus-name:



"Strong bull, great of valour."

111 In front of the king:



" . . . to Neith, mistress of Southern Elephantine that he may be given life."

Behind Neith:






" . . . before me, all health before me, his heart being joyful like Rê for ever."

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III

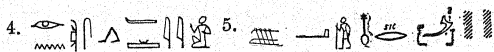
FRAGMENTARY INSCRIPTIONS FOUND IN AND NEAR THE TEMPLE OF HATSHEPSUT

Various fragmentary sandstone stelae and small parts of inscriptions were lying about in Hatshepsut's temple, left there by the previous excavators. These were of small value, but to decrease the danger of their being stolen, we collected them together and buried them under a metre of rubbish against the western precinct wall of the temple, between it and the rear wall of the main stone building. The following is a list of the pieces:

A small rectangular stela, showing a man standing , who offers a bowl  upon which are three triangular-shaped cakes. In his right hand he holds the bowl, in his left a lotus-flower and two buds. In front of him is the following inscription in five vertical lines: 



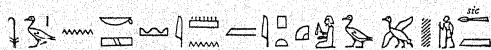
"An offering which the king gives! Horus, lord of Buhen, great god, lord of heaven. By the King's Son of Kush, Amenemopet, triumphant,



"begotten of the follower Huy, who hath received a good old age."

The only viceroy of Kush of this name, so far as we know, was the Amenemopet who held office in the reigns of Sety 1st and Rameses 2nd (cf. Breasted, *Ancient Records*, III, p. 89, note b.)

The name of Amenemopet's father as given elsewhere is different, see L., D., 176 e.



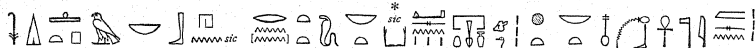
- 2 Two fragments with part of a vertical line of inscription:



"... the heart . . . the eyes [seeing] the ears hearing, for the ka of the chief lady of the Harim of Amon . . ."

- 3 A small stela, showing a man [?] (effaced) who offers to Horus seated on a throne ➡.

Beneath them in a horizontal line: ➡

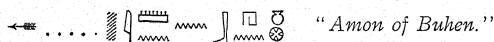


"An offering which the king gives! Horus lord of Buhen, Renent mistress of food, may they grant a funeral meal of bread, beer, flesh and fowl, everything good and pure on which the god lives."

- 4 Two fragments of a sandstone stela. The ground is painted red and the signs and figures are yellow.

(a) Rameses 2nd ➡ offers two ♂-vases to Amon, who stands, holding ♀ in his right and ♂ in his left hand.

In front of the god's head-dress is:



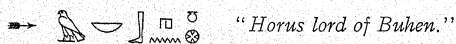
In front of Rameses 2nd, in a vertical line, his cartouches:



... Usermaatré Setepnerê, lord of diadems, Rameses Meryamon.

(b) This piece shows part of the cornice. Upon it is the figure of Horus of Buhen standing ➡ and wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

In front of Horus is:




In front of the king, who is broken away, his name: ♂ (Horus) ♂ (Buhen) ♂ (Horus) ♂ (Buhen).

*For ♂ = ♂. see Lanzzone, I, p. 472, et seq.

INSCRIPTIONS FOUND NEAR THE TEMPLE OF HATSHEPSUT 79

A fragment of an *ex voto* (?). The sculpture is *en creux* and in the style of 5 the New Empire. It shows the upper part of a kneeling figure, whose hands are raised in adoration.

Above his head is the end of a vertical line of inscription:

→  " [For the ka of] Hernekhth triumphant."

A fragment showing the feet of a king and of a deity. Below this are the signs: 6

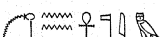
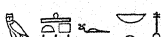
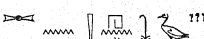
← 

" *Siptah, beloved of Horus lord of Buhen.*"

In the buildings adjoining Hatshepsut's temple on the south and west (cf. p. 102) were found several fragments of New Empire inscriptions. The numbers in brackets are the numbers under which they are catalogued in the University Museum.

A stela of very coarse workmanship representing two figures seated one on 7 either side of an offering-table and facing one another. Each holds a lotus-flower in one hand and a napkin (?) in the other. There are traces of an attendant standing behind the chair of the left hand figure. (10989).


Above the heads are parts of the last two lines of a horizontal inscription:


→ . . .  . . . 2.  . . .
←  . . .

" *pure, on which the god lives; that which heaven gives . . . of all his good provisions for the ka of the commandant of Buhen, the king's . . .*"

Above the table, and the lotus-flower in the hand of the figure on the left:

→  "His son Mes. His son Teti."

Opposite the face of the figure on the right: 

A fragment with a vertical line of inscription, to the immediate right of which 8 is a man  dressed in the full skirt of the later New Empire fashion. He appears to be offering flowers (?) to some divinity. (10990.)

→ 

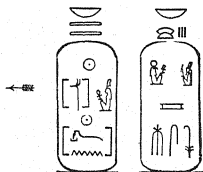
" *Superintendent of the court stable, Wentawat, triumphant eternally.*"

For the title cf. 16 S., *ex voto*; and for the name see Lieblein, *Namenwörterbuch*. Suppl., 2114.

- 9 The right-hand side of the upper part of a stela with rounded top. It represents Rameses 2nd, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, offering two vases of wine. The figure of the king is broken away below the shoulders. (10991.)

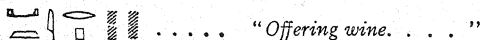
Above the king's head are his cartouches:

Lord of the Two Lands
Usermaatrê Setepnerê

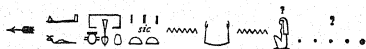


Lord of diadems
Rameses Meryamon

In front of the king is:



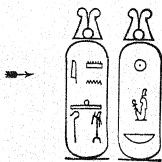
- 10 A fragment of what had been the statuette of a sitting figure in black basalt (10992). The following signs are preserved:



"May he grant a funeral meal for the ka of . . ."

- 11 Fragment of a large stela on which are the cartouches of Amenhotep 3rd (10993):

"Amenhetep-heq-wast,



Nebmaatrê."

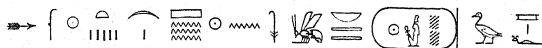
The first cartouche was originally "Nebmaatrê", but has been erased and made into "Amenhetep-heq-wast."

- 12 Fragment with the following inscription in two vertical lines (10994):

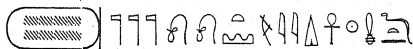


" . . . Mighty of rule, lord of foreign countries, . . . lord of the Two Lands, Usermaatrê-mery-Amon (Rameses 3rd)."

A stela, with round top, bearing the following inscription of Amenhotep 3rd 13 (10995):



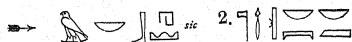
"Year 5, month 1, third season of the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the Two Lands, Nebmaatrê, the son whom he loves.



"[Amenhetep-heq-wast (erased)], beloved of the gods of Wawat, given life like Rê for ever."

A stela, with round top, showing scenes in two registers.

In the upper register, a man ~~←~~ with uplifted hands adores Horus, lord of Buhen, who is seated. In front of the god is a stand with offerings and above him, in two vertical lines, the inscription:




"Horus lord of Buhen, great god, lord of heaven, lord of truth."

Above the worshipper, in four vertical lines:



"The cuirass-maker* Nefer-renpet"

Lower register. A tray, supported on two tall pottery (?) stands. Upon the tray are cakes of bread, a calf's head and a haunch of meat. To the right of these are two women ←, the foremost of whom holds a tambourine and the hindmost a bouquet.

In front of the first woman is  followed, in a vertical line, by:



"The lady of the house, the singer Tanezemt"

*For the interpretation of this word *tyryn* we are indebted to Dr. Roeder of Berlin, who quotes Borchardt, "*Altkanaanitische Fremdwörter im Aegyptischen*," II, 58, No. 1162.

In front of the second woman, in a vertical line, is:



"The singer, *Tabesa*."

The name means "She who belongs to (the god) Bes." The sign *s* is in hieratic form on the stela.

We may mention in this place a stela now in the British Museum, presented by Sir Charles Holled Smith, K. C. M. G., in 1887. It is entered in the "*Guide to the Egyptian Galleries (sculpture)*" as No. 1021, and has been illustrated in "*The Egyptian Sudan*" by Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge (Vol. I, p. 576). It bears the figure and cartouches of Thothmes 3rd and part of an inscription giving the thirty-fifth year of his reign.

CHAPTER IV

THE NORTHERN TEMPLE

The northern temple, which lies thirty-six metres north of Hatshepsut's, was visited by Champollion, who has left an account of it in his *Notices descriptives* (Vol. I, pp. 29-38). In the sanctuary he found part of a large historical stela, of which more than sixty years later Captain H. G. Lyons recovered another large fragment (see below, p. 95). The stela was set up, as its inscription records, by a certain Mentuhotep, a general of Sesostri¹st, and on the evidence of this and some other stelae of the same date found by Captain Lyons (see below, pp. 95, 96), the building of the temple has generally been ascribed by historians to that king. The conclusion however was premature, for until we found them in 1910 no one had ever seen the Middle Empire walls; they lie below the floor of the building which Champollion studied and Captain Lyons cleared, that floor itself and all the constructions upon it being entirely of New Empire date.

The Northern Temple Prematurely Ascribed to the Middle Empire.

We will first describe the temple as it was left by Captain Lyons and as visitors may have seen it at any time when it was not filled up by the storm-driven sand. Its poverty and insignificance in comparison with Hatshepsut's splendid buildings are remarkable. It is merely a parallelogram of brick divided into courts and rooms by heavy brick walls, the only stones being the small oblong pillars of the little forecourt. The general appearance when we had cleared out the sand which had accumulated in the last few years may be judged from the two photographs in Pl. 29. The brick wall surrounding it was preserved to a height of 1.40 m. from the floor, but the partitions between the courts had crumbled down in places almost to their lowest course. Captain Lyons describes as follows the strata through which he passed in the process of excavating: "At first I dug out blown sand, but below this, at not quite a constant level, I found a layer of the finest mud silt, sun-cracked, rain-pelted and having on the surface numbers of carbonized fragments of glass, etc. Under this was fine-bedded sand for 1 to 2 feet. Below this was a mass of broken, crumbled mud-brick in which the stelae were all found."* He suggests that the crumbled mud-brick may be the remains of a vaulted roof which had collapsed, and that the silt was the deposit left by an unusually high

General Appearance of the Temple.

*Letter from Capt. H. G. Lyons, published in *Bessarione* (year 1901, Nos. 59-60).

*The
Original
Roofing
System.*

Nile which broke into the temple at some time after it had been ruined. The theory of a mud roof over each of the inner courts, but not of course over the forecourt, is certainly attractive. Unusual as it may appear for an Egyptian temple, it is quite characteristic of Nubian buildings at all dates; and as in this case there are no sufficient supports for stone blocks the only two alternatives are brick vaults or wooden beams.

*Ornamenta-
tion.*

But it must not be supposed that the temple was always as plain and undecorated as it now appears for the remains that have been found show that it was once covered with plaster and frescoed with bright paintings, while stone doorways carved with figures and inscriptions divided the courts, and the numerous niches were adorned with votive stelae.

*Inscriptions
on
Main Door
date from
Amenhotep
2nd.*

The stone jambs of the entrance door bear each the following short inscription in vertical lines: ←

...  2. 

" . . . *khepru*, he made it as his monument for . . . *khepru*, possessor of food, that he may be given life."

The cartouches are too much damaged to give the name of the king with certainty, the only legible part on the north jamb being "*khepru*," which might represent either Aakheprurê or Menkheprurê.* Fortunately on a pillar (No. 10 in plan) of the east side of the forecourt which we found buried beneath the sand is preserved the full name of Aakheprurê (see Pl. 34), which makes it certain that the builder of the temple in its final form was Amenhotep 2nd.

*The
Forecourt.*

The forecourt is a square, round three sides of which are oblong stone pillars that may possibly have supported beams of stone or wood so as to form the usual covered colonnade. The colonnade was not continued on the east, where the main door stands flanked on either side by a niche for a stela. There are three pillars on the northern and southern sides, and four on the western. Outside these is an extra pillar at the northern and southern ends of the western row. That Champollion's sketch plan shows a double row of pillars on the north and south, making fourteen in all, must be due to some error of copying, for there are no traces of any such feature. But the two eastern pillars in the northern row had fallen down and we found one of them, as has already been mentioned, buried below the sand. On one side it is carved with the head of Hathor (see Pl. 34),

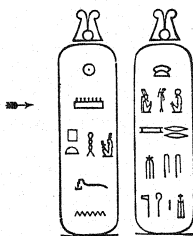
*On both the north and the south jambs the signs *khepru* in the second line appear to be on an erasure.

Inscriptions
on Pillars of
Forecourt.

Below No. 6 is an *ex voto* of a viceroy of Nubia in the reign of Rameses 12th.

The viceroy stands ➡ E., his right hand raised in prayer, his left holding a fan. His name was perhaps Paynehsi (see Breasted, *Records*, IV, §§ 597).

In front of him are the cartouches of Rameses 12th:



"*Men-maat-rê-setep-en-Ptah, Rameses-kha-em-wast Merer-Amon-neter-heq-Anu,*"
beneath which are two vertical lines of inscription:

➡ 2. illegible.

" . . . the ka of the hereditary noble, the prince, the steward of Amon-rê, King's son of Kush, overseer of the granary "

Niches for
Stelae in
Front Wall
of Forecourt.

On the east side of the court where there are no pillars, almost the whole space is occupied by two deep niches in the brick wall, one on either side of the door. Champollion (*loc. cit.*) states that he found the stela of Rameses 1st, now in the Louvre (*Louvre*, Cat. 59) "contre le mur de briques du massif gauche du pylon," so that its exact position must have been in the southern niche marked "SR" on our plan. It is reasonable therefore to conjecture that the British Museum stela (*B. M.*, Cat. 1189), which is a duplicate of that set up for Rameses 1st, stood in the corresponding niche "SS" on the north. (For these stelae see below, p. 96.)

In the southwest corner of the forecourt behind pillar 3 should be noted the steps leading into the priest's chambers beside the temple.

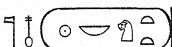
Finding of
the Door of
an Earlier
Temple.

In the next court, lettered E on our plan, some stone paving belonging to the floor of Amenhotep 2nd's temple seemed to be well preserved. Having already obtained from the surrounding buildings evidence that earlier structures had once existed below, we took up this pavement and found that the stones had actually belonged to a temple built by a king earlier than Amenhotep 2nd. This was Aahmes 1st, for the stone pavement proved to be simply a door inscribed with his


name, which had been flung face downwards from the place in the passage between E and D where it had originally stood. The door (Pl. 35), which is now in the University Museum, is made of sandstone and measures 1.70 m. x 1.20 m. (10987). *Door of an Earlier Temple set up for Aahmes Ist.*

The inscriptions, although executed in rude style, are of great historical interest. On the architrave are three scenes. In the first Aahmes stands before Horus of Buhen represented in the form of a sacred hawk on a pedestal; behind him is his mother, queen Aah-hotep, with her arm round his neck.


Above the king is written:

→  "Good god Nebpehtirê."


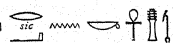
Behind the king, above Aah-hotep's arm:

→  "Adoring the god; four times."


Behind the king:

→  "All protection is behind him! Given life for ever."

Above the Horus-hawk:


→  2.  "Saiith Horus lord of Buhen: 'I give thee life, stability and happiness.'"

Behind the queen, in a vertical line:

→  "King's wife, king's mother, Iah-hotep, living for ever."

Scene 2. The second scene shows Aahmes before Min.

Above Aahmes is: →  "Good god, Ahmose."

In front of Aahmes is: →  "Adoring the god; four times."

Above Min is: →  "Min . . ."

The rest of the inscription, which was in a vertical line, has been cut out.

and the fact that the well-known coronation decree of Thothmes 1st, is addressed to a viceroy whose name is expressly given as Thure. Our discovery of an inscription which shows the chief officer of Buhen under Aahmes to have been Thure confirms Prof. Breasted's identification of the author of the Semneh inscription and adds an important link to the chain in the history of the government of Nubia.

The History of Thure, First Viceroy of Kush.

The biography at Semneh (*cf.* Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, III, 47 c) states that Thure lived under five successive kings, viz: Aahmes, who made him an "overseer;" Amenhotep 1st, who employed him in work at Karnak; Thothmes 1st, who appointed him "king's son of Kush;" Thothmes 2nd, and Thothmes 3rd. He set up two other inscriptions, one on the island of Sehel and one at Elephantine, recording the return of Thothmes 1st from his Nubian campaign (Breasted, *Records*, II, § 74). The coronation decree of Thothmes 1st, which was addressed to him, is known from two duplicates. One of these was originally set up at Kubbân, and the other, which has been for many years in the Cairo Museum, was actually found at Halfa.

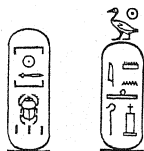
The Kubbân stela is now in Berlin (Cat. 13725), unpublished. The Halfa copy has been published by Erman and is translated by Breasted in his *Ancient Records*, II, § 55). The document is a royal decree informing the viceroy of the king's accession and fixing the full titulary and the names to be used in offering oblations and taking the oath. Thure is charged to make offerings to the gods of Elephantine, and Breasted suggests with much probability that the official seat of his government was in that city. The office of viceroy, "Governor of the south countries, King's Son of Kush," was created by Thothmes 1st, and Thure, its first holder, must in the course of his long life have played a very important part in the colonial development of the growing empire.

The discovery of this doorway of Aahmes, used as a pavement in the temple of Amenhotep 2nd, shows that there were several rebuildings, even of the New Empire temple. Aahmes, as the first king of the XVIIIth Dynasty, no doubt laid down the main lines of the building as we now see it; for the door was lying *in situ* and evidently fitted between the brick partition walls dividing E from D. The XIIth Dynasty stelae, found by Champollion and by Lyons, were in the sanctuary which we have lettered B, but above the pavement which we have seen to belong to the XVIIIth Dynasty. It is therefore evident that they were taken from an older building and piously set here by the later generation. The stela of Mentuhotep, general of Sesostri 1st, apparently stood against the west wall of the sanctuary, and those of Antef-edu against the northern and southern walls of the same room (Lyons, *loc. cit.*; Champollion, *loc. cit.*). Below the level at which they had stood, and under a hard mud floor which had not been touched by previous excavators,

Proof of Several Rebuildings of the Temple.

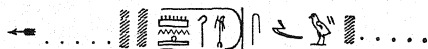
Fragmentary
Inscriptions
with name of
Amenhotep
2nd.

but is at the level of the forecourt with its pillars of Amenhotep 2nd, we found fragments of the frescoed plaster which once decorated the walls of the sanctuary. They bear cartouches of Amenhotep 2nd, viz:



Aakheprurê, son of Rê, Amenhetep-heq-Anu,"

and on a stone block in room A was a fragment of the same king's cartouche, viz:

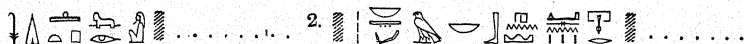


" . . . [Am]enhetep-heq-wast restored . . ."

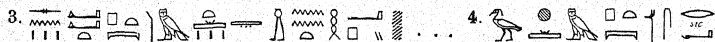
while a fragment of stone thrown out of the temple by previous excavators bears his name [Aa]khepru-rê.

Stela of an
Officer
named
Aahmes.

Other pieces of the plaster show remains of hieroglyphs and scraps of decoration, all well drawn and coloured. Under the same previously untouched floor we found in room C a stela of white limestone much damaged and difficult to read. It contains the fragment of a biography of one Aahmes, who was an officer under either King Aahmes or one of the Thutmosids, according as the damaged cartouche may be interpreted. The text is as follows, in nine horizontal lines:



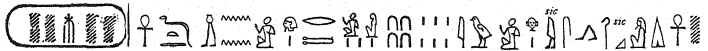
"An offering which the king gives! Osiris . . . lord of the Necropolis, Horus lord of Buhen, may they grant a funeral feast . . ."



"whereon [the god lives], that which heaven gives the earth creates and the Nile brings. . . . splendour in heaven, power on earth,




"triumph [in the underworld] . . . [He saith] I am a valiant warrior of the mighty prince,

6.  *Stela of an Officer named Ahmes.*

"(. . . ms . . .) living for ever, I captured 46 head of people while following the prince, given life . . .

7. 

" . . . Horus, lord of Buhen. I protected (?) my citizens, I did not cause to be sent another.

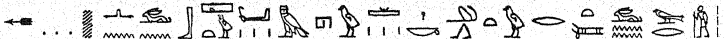
8. 

"[. . .] I was a father of the miserable (?) one whom his brother praised, the Osiris . . .

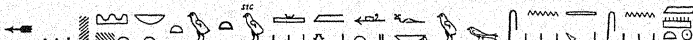
9. 

"Ahmose, son of the scribe. . . ."

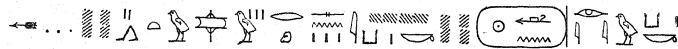
Besides this we found two other stelae, both in the eastern part of the temple. The most interesting is in two fragments, which were lying in the sand of the northern part of the pillared forecourt a little east of pillar 7. They were just below the level of the XVIIIth Dynasty floor, but the fact is of little importance as the floor had evidently been broken through at this point by previous excavators. The stela had been set up by a viceroy of Nubia, in the reign of Amenhotep 4th, and records the subjugation of the negroes and the sending of captives and tribute to the king. The material is soft sandstone and the inscription was much damaged and difficult to read. Of the first fragment only four horizontal lines remain, and the beginning of each line is absent; the surviving text is as follows:

-  1. " . . . there exist not any rebels in thy time, they attain to nothingness. The chiefs . . .

-  2. "to thy valour. Thy roaring is as a flame of fire throughout every foreign country,

-  3. " . . . every foreign country being gathered in one mind that they may [. . .] their land daily

Stela of a
Viceroy of
Amenhotep
4th.



4. " . . . breath unto their nose . . . thy ka . . . Uanerê."

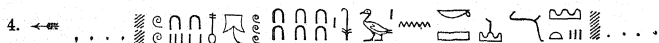
Of the second fragment there are also four damaged lines:



" . . . slain . . . Ikayta, ninety (?) living negroes . . .



" . . . their women being twelve. Total, two (?) hundred and forty-five living persons who were struck down (??) . . .

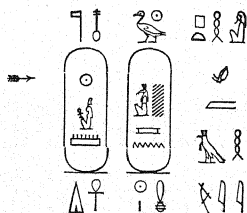


" . . . two (?) hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and sixty-one foals. The King's Son of Kush, Overseer of Southern Countries . . ."

Stela of
Sety 1st.

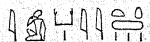
The other stela was found forming part of the pavement of the entrance doorway of the temple. Nearly half of it has perished, the surviving half is well carved in relief and shows Sety 1st before Ptah and Min-siêse. (10988, see Pl. 34.)

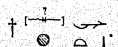
Above the head of Sety are his cartouches and titles:



"Good god, Menmaatrê, son of Rê, Sety-Merneptah, given life like Rê, beloved of Ptah who hears the prayer."

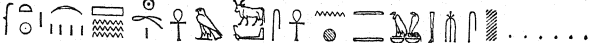
The last words, "Ptah who hears the prayer," are repeated above the head of Ptah.

*For  see Kubbân Stela, I. 9; Chabas, *Œuvres*, II, Pl. I; Breasted, *Records*, Vol. III, § 286; *id.*, Vol. IV, § 477; L., *D.*, III, 230.

†  cf. Kahun Papyri, *Hymn to Sesostris* 3rd, l. 4.

Below the scene is an inscription in seven horizontal lines:


Stela of
Sety Ist.

→ 1. 

"Year 1, month 4, third season, last day. Live Horus, the strong bull, making the Two Lands to live, favourite of the two crown-goddesses, Uhemmesut,

→ 2. 


"golden Horus, repeating coronations, mightiest of bows in all lands, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Menmaatré, . . .

→ 3. 


"given life like Rê for ever and ever, beloved of Amonrê lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands (Karnak); . . . [of] Min-si-êse

→ 4. 

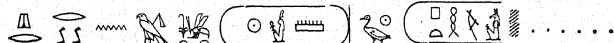
" . . . pleased with all his monuments which his son, whom he loves, makes for him

→ 5. 

"thou hast . . . it for him (?) Min-Amon, beautiful of countenance . . .

→ 6. 

"millions of years united with health and happiness. The chief of the land of . . .

→ 7. 

"under the feet of Horus, the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Menmaatré, son of Rê, Sety-Merneptah"

The following small objects were found in different parts of the temple, all below the level of the XVIIIth Dynasty pavement. The numbers given to them are the numbers by which they are catalogued in the University Museum:

Small
Objects
Found
below the
Floor of the
Temple.

No. 10903. Half of a clay brick-stamp, with the sign *ka* and the serpent, in room C.

No. 10940. Two pieces of a blue glaze model boomerang with name of Zeserkarê (Amenhotep Ist) in room D (Pl. 43).

No. 10941. Small fragment of dark blue glaze with light blue inlay of several letters of hieroglyphic, in room E (Pl. 43).

No. 10942. Half the head of a steatite statuette.

*Small
Objects
Found
below the
Floor of the
Temple.*

- No. 10943. A blue glaze little model of a gourd and several blue glaze beads, in chamber F, just outside room 4.
 No. 10958. A set of lotus leaf blue glaze beads, in room C.
 No. 10959. A scarab of glazed steatite, with figure of a lion, but no inscription, in room C.
 No. 10960. A little drab pot full of beads (viz: blue glaze and carnelian) in chamber A.

Also five plain and one decorated pot of the same general kind as the pottery found in the priests' chambers (p. 116), and a piece of sheet gold stamped with a plain figure of a hawk in rather archaistic style, measuring 45x35 cm. and weighing 6 grammes, which was found in front of the forecourt of the temple and sent to Khartûm.

*History
of the
Foundation
and
Rebuilding
of the
Temple.*

From the evidence which has been given in this chapter, it would appear that the northern temple at Buhen in the form in which it was described by Champollion and has been viewed since its excavation by Capt. H. G. Lyons, was built not by Sesostri^{1st} as usually supposed, but by Aahmes at the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty. It was rebuilt on the same general lines by one of his successors, Amenhotep 2nd, and very possibly altered in minor details by later kings. To some one of these rebuildings may perhaps be attributed the faulty alignment of the northern walls and of the sides of the sanctuary. The historical stelae, recording the conquests of Sesostri^{1st}, whose memory was held in pious honour were placed in the sanctuary in or after the Eighteenth Dynasty. They were, no doubt, taken from an older temple, but whether that temple stood on the identical spot is uncertain. For though, as we shall have occasion to show in the next chapter, Aahmes razed an earlier building to construct his own, it cannot be considered certain that it was a temple, and it is perfectly possible that the stelae may have come from some other quarter of the town, perhaps even from the Twelfth Dynasty temple, over which Hatshepsut afterwards built her own.

The latest inscription of any kind in the temple is the *ex voto* of the reign of Rameses 12th, and unless we are to suppose that the brick screens between the pillars of the forecourt are of Coptic date, there is no evidence of any occupation or use of the building after the close of the Twentieth Dynasty. As no traces of the Romano-Nubian or Coptic periods were found in the dwellings immediately surrounding it, we may perhaps infer that it was allowed to fall into ruin when the Egyptian settlers deserted the town at the close of the Ramessid period.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV

STELAE ALREADY KNOWN FROM THE NORTHERN TEMPLE

The stela of Mentuhotep has been several times published. The first large ¹ fragment of it was discovered by Champollion and Rosellini in 1829 and sent to the Egyptian Museum at Florence (Florence Cat. No. 1542). It lay close to the back wall in the sanctuary, lettered B in our plan, but was not built into the wall. In 1893 Capt. H. G. Lyons found a second fragment in exactly the same place and presented it also to the Florence museum. Prof. J. H. Breasted published the two fragments together in "Proceedings of the Society for Biblical Archaeology," May, 1901, and has translated the inscription in his *Ancient Records*, Vol. I, § 510. He describes the stela as follows: "At the top is a relief showing Sesostris 1st standing, facing Montu, lord of Thebes, who says, 'I have brought for thee all countries which are in Nubia beneath thy feet, good god.' Suiting these words the god leads and presents to the king a line of bound captives, symbolizing Nubian towns. The head and shoulders of each captive surmount an oval containing the name of the town represented. There were originally ten of these towns, of which four have disappeared.

"Below the relief were two inscriptions, the first belonging to the king, the second to Mentuhotep." Of the king's inscription only fragments of six lines survive. These lines give the royal titles. Mentuhotep's inscription sets forth his own titles and proceeds with some words which evidently refer to a campaign in Nubia, but the details are incomplete. The date is given as year 18 of the king's reign.

Of other inscriptions already known from this temple the most important ² next to Mentuhotep's are the two stelae of Erde-Antef-didiu discovered by Capt. H. G. Lyons. They were built into the walls of the sanctuary (B in our plan), one on the north and one on the south side, and fragments of them were also found in the passageway of the room marked F in our plan (Lyons in *Bessarione*, loc. cit.). One of these was presented by Captain Lyons to the British Museum and is mentioned in the official "*Guide to the Egyptian Galleries*" (*Sculpture*, p. 60, No. 1177). The titles of Erde-Antef-didiu are incised in seven horizontal lines

- 2 and describe him as "hereditary prince and sealer of the king," etc. At the side in relief is the full royal titulary of Sesostris 1st (Kheper-ka-rê).
- 3 An article by Mr. W. E. Crum in "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology" 1893 describes two Middle Empire stelae found by Capt. H. G. Lyons in the northern temple in that year and presented by him to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. One of these shows beneath winged disk and uraei a king embracing a deity, probably the local Horus. Between the two figures is a short inscription containing the titles of Sesostris (Senwosret) 1st. The other stela bears no king's name and only a few of the signs upon it are legible, the style resembles that of the Middle Empire.
- 4 In the same article by Mr. Crum are described two other stelae of the reign of Thothmes 4th which were found in the centre passage of the northern temple by Captain Lyons and presented to the Ashmolean Museum. On one of them appears a goddess in relief with a large scorpion behind her head, which suggests that she may be the local form of Isis, referred to above in the description of the scenes in Hatshepsut's temple (p. 40). The other is a boundary stone.
- 5 The stela of Rameses 1st now in the Louvre (Cat. 59) was found by Champollion in 1829. He describes it (*Notices Descriptives*, pp. 29-38), as having been built in "contre le mur de briques du massif gauche du pylon," which no doubt means that it occupied the niche on the south side of the forecourt. It was published by Champollion (*Monuments*, I. 1, No. 2) and by Rosellini (*Mon. Stor.* 45, No. 1), and has been translated by Prof. J. H. Breasted in *Ancient Records*, Vol. III, § 74. The inscription commemorates the pious works of Rameses 1st in the temple, in honour of Amon-Rê, consisting of new offerings, an increase in the number of priests and servants, and an addition to the temple building. The stela seems to have been set up by Sety 1st acting as co-regent with his father.
- 6 A stela of Sety 1st, in which his father's name is not mentioned, was apparently set up by that king only six months after the last. It is now in the British Museum (Cat. 1189), and it seems safe to infer that it originally occupied the niche on the north side of the forecourt, forming a pair to the Rameses stela. Like this it records pious works, but omits the statement as to new building. The god who is mentioned is Min-Amon (see Breasted, *Ancient Records*, Vol. III, § 157).
- 7 We may also note in this place two stelae in the British Museum (Cat. 623 and 1188) described in the official *Guide* (Sculpture, pp. 145 and 179). They are 623 "Sepulchral stele of User-Satet, an Erpā and Hā prince and governor of the Sudân," and 1188 "Sepulchral stele of Mer-netchem (?) the son of Khnemu-mes, the overseer of the gold workers."

CHAPTER V

BUILDINGS ADJOINING THE TWO TEMPLES

The entire area between the two temples and a considerable tract of ground round each of them is occupied by buildings. These had never before been excavated so that it was necessary to remove thousands of tons of sand and to carry it away either to the riverbank or on to vacant ground. The photographs in Plate 31 illustrate this part of the site. The view in Plate 31a is taken from a little northwest of Amenhotep 2nd's temple and shows the west wall of the temple with an earlier building on a lower level in the foreground. In Pl. 31b the temple is seen as it appeared when the excavations were half finished. The interior had then been cleared of the sand which had drifted in during the last few years, and some of the houses to the north had been discovered. At the back of the picture the workmen with the help of trucks are removing sand from the southwestern exterior corner of the temple and carrying it northwards; in front they are digging along the upper levels of the rooms adjoining the south side of the temple and running the rubbish out eastwards on to the bank of the Nile.

*Extent of the
Buildings
Revealed by
Excavation.*

Over all this part of the ground except that occupied by the most northern houses (Nos. 31-59), we had to go down to a depth varying from three to five metres. The great buttressed wall which adjoins Hatshepsut's temple on the north was actually five and a half metres in height where it was most perfectly preserved, and in some places there was a metre of sand on the top of this. We dug down to the very foundations of this wall in one part and cleared its length for a distance of 60 metres to an average depth of about four metres below the top (see Pls. 3, 4, 5, 31). There was an unbroken slope of sand from the north wall of Hatshepsut's temple to the south wall of Amenhotep's when we began work; and except for the vaulted chamber outside the northwest corner of Hatshepsut's temple, which had been left open by Mr. Scott-Moncrieff, and a few houses adjoining it on the west, which had been partially revealed by seabkhin, there was then no trace of building. The top bricks of the buttressed wall were visible in places but the chambers built against it were entirely hidden, nor was there the slightest indication of even the topmost stratum of the houses and courts which can now be seen stretching in a continuous series up to and beyond the northern temple.

*The Great
Buttressed
Wall.*

The first part of this large area which we uncovered was the massive brick wall adjoining the north side of Hatshepsut's temple. Its height at the point shown in Pl. 5 b is five and a half metres and an idea of its general character may be obtained from the same illustration. The buttress shown in the photograph is the third from the east in our plan (Plans D, G) and its actual foundation is about a metre below the feet of the man in the picture. The wall forms the northern side of the "inner fortifications" and starts from the corner of the still more massive wall of which the brick pylon is a part (*cf.* Pl. 3). It runs at right angles to this but askew to the temenos of Hatshepsut's temple for 90 metres beyond it, and then turns to the south for 150 metres. In Plate 2b can be seen the corner where it again turns eastward. The style of the brickwork resembles that found in other Middle Empire forts, and the bond is made by alternate rows of stretchers and headers to which there was originally a facing of more ornamental design that has since fallen away. The width of the wall at the base is four and a half metres, and it has a batter of about one in ten. At irregular intervals there are projecting buttresses which from their frequency must be constructional rather than strategic features. In fact they were masked and obliterated by the final stage of building, for after the wall had been completed, a thin screen of bricks was carried across to connect the buttresses and so present a sheer, unbroken face to the attacking enemy.

*The System
of Walls
underlying
those of the
New
Empire.*

The exact dating of this wall and of those on the east and west with which it is connected was for a long time a matter of doubt. The fact that its alignment was so different from that of the temple suggested immediately that it did not belong to the same period, but whether it was earlier or later could not be determined at the first stages of the digging. It was not until we had excavated the northern temple and the whole intervening ground that conclusive evidence was obtained. We then found that below the building erected by Aahmes and below all the contemporary houses surrounding it, there was an entire system of walls which had been levelled and floored over to form a platform for the XVIIIth Dynasty buildings. These walls which are massive and well built form rectangles of which the sides are exactly parallel with one another but askew to the lines of both temples. They compose an uninterrupted and homogeneous series of which the wall with which we are now dealing is a part. The series, moreover, does not stop at this point but is continued southward through and beyond Hatshepsut's temple, at the northeastern and southwestern corners of which parts of it can be seen though intersected and destroyed by the boundary wall of the temple. Even further on in the maze of superimposed houses which line the southern side of Hatshepsut's temple the same original system could be traced.

On the north of the buttressed wall the foundation level of these underlying buildings is a metre and a half below the pavement of Amenhotep's temple. On the south of the wall the XVIIIth Dynasty level is consistently higher than on the north of it, the floor of Hatshepsut's temple being almost a metre above that of Amenhotep's; but the underlying buildings go down to the same depth on the south as on the north and the foundations of the buttressed wall itself are actually 0.40 m. lower than any others (see Plan D).

The System of Walls underlying those of the New Empire.

So it is evident that the buttressed wall and the eastern and western walls, which with it form what we have called the inner fortifications, are the oldest of any on the site. And since we have seen that they must antedate the first king of the XVIIIth Dynasty and we know that the town was built in the XIIth Dynasty, there need be no hesitation in ascribing the inner fortifications and the whole series of the lowest buildings to the Middle Empire. It will now be understood how it is that the temple of Hatshepsut since the completion of our digging stands on a high platform far above any other building on the site. For it is erected on a substructure composed of the ruins of a XIIth Dynasty temple, built we cannot say with certainty by what king but very possibly by Sesostri^{1st}. This temple was placed, as temples often were, at the very corner of the fortified town, and the only problem is to explain why any buildings stood north of the inner fortifications and outside them. The outer fortifications which begin 165 metres to the north of the old town wall were certainly not made until the XVIIIth Dynasty (see below, p. 119), and we have found no traces of an exterior line of XIIth Dynasty intrenchments. Yet it is almost impossible to suppose that while one temple was sheltered within strong defences another would be left wholly unprotected. So that we have been led to doubt whether the Middle Empire buildings under and around the northern XVIIIth Dynasty temple were actually a temple and were not rather some sort of castle or fortified governor's house. If that should be the case the history of the growth of the town would be clear. We must suppose that Aahmes, when he resumed the effective government of those southern regions which had nearly shaken off the Egyptian yoke during the XIIIth to XVIIth Dynasties, refounded or at least enlarged the important military colony of Buhen. He made a wall and moat at some distance from the inner fortifications, which not only encircled them but included a previously unprotected area to the north. Then in the space thus rendered available he built a new temple outside the original fortifications which now formed only an inner citadel, razing and levelling for this purpose the already half ruined walls of the castle or governor's house. In this new temple he placed

New Empire Fortifications.

*The Great
Buttressed
Wall.*

The first part of this large area which we uncovered was the massive brick wall adjoining the north side of Hatshepsut's temple. Its height at the point shown in Pl. 5 b is five and a half metres and an idea of its general character may be obtained from the same illustration. The buttress shown in the photograph is the third from the east in our plan (Plans D, G) and its actual foundation is about a metre below the feet of the man in the picture. The wall forms the northern side of the "inner fortifications" and starts from the corner of the still more massive wall of which the brick pylon is a part (*cf.* Pl. 3). It runs at right angles to this but askew to the temenos of Hatshepsut's temple for 90 metres beyond it, and then turns to the south for 150 metres. In Plate 2b can be seen the corner where it again turns eastward. The style of the brickwork resembles that found in other Middle Empire forts, and the bond is made by alternate rows of stretchers and headers to which there was originally a facing of more ornamental design that has since fallen away. The width of the wall at the base is four and a half metres, and it has a batter of about one in ten. At irregular intervals there are projecting buttresses which from their frequency must be constructional rather than strategic features. In fact they were masked and obliterated by the final stage of building, for after the wall had been completed, a thin screen of bricks was carried across to connect the buttresses and so present a sheer, unbroken face to the attacking enemy.

*The System
of Walls
underlying
those of the
New
Empire.*

The exact dating of this wall and of those on the east and west with which it is connected was for a long time a matter of doubt. The fact that its alignment was so different from that of the temple suggested immediately that it did not belong to the same period, but whether it was earlier or later could not be determined at the first stages of the digging. It was not until we had excavated the northern temple and the whole intervening ground that conclusive evidence was obtained. We then found that below the building erected by Aahmes and below all the contemporary houses surrounding it, there was an entire system of walls which had been levelled and floored over to form a platform for the XVIIIth Dynasty buildings. These walls which are massive and well built form rectangles of which the sides are exactly parallel with one another but askew to the lines of both temples. They compose an uninterrupted and homogeneous series of which the wall with which we are now dealing is a part. The series, moreover, does not stop at this point but is continued southward through and beyond Hatshepsut's temple, at the northeastern and southwestern corners of which parts of it can be seen though intersected and destroyed by the boundary wall of the temple. Even further on in the maze of superimposed houses which line the southern side of Hatshepsut's temple the same original system could be traced.

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*The System
of Walls
underlying
those of the
New
Empire.*

So it is evident that the buttressed wall and the eastern and western walls, which with it form what we have called the inner fortifications, are the oldest of any on the site. And since we have seen that they must antedate the first king of the XVIIIth Dynasty and we know that the town was built in the XIIth Dynasty, there need be no hesitation in ascribing the inner fortifications and the whole series of the lowest buildings to the Middle Empire. It will now be understood how it is that the temple of Hatshepsut since the completion of our digging stands on a high platform far above any other building on the site. For it is erected on a substructure composed of the ruins of a XIIth Dynasty temple, built we cannot say with certainty by what king but very possibly by Sesostriis Ist. This temple was placed, as temples often were, at the very corner of the fortified town, and the only problem is to explain why any buildings stood north of the inner fortifications and outside them. The outer fortifications which begin 165 metres to the north of the old town wall were certainly not made until the XVIIIth Dynasty (see below, p. 119), and we have found no traces of an exterior line of XIIth Dynasty intrenchments. Yet it is almost impossible to suppose that while one temple was sheltered within strong defences another would be left wholly unprotected. So that we have been led to doubt whether the Middle Empire buildings under and around the northern XVIIIth Dynasty temple were actually a temple and were not rather some sort of castle or fortified governor's house. If that should be the case the history of the growth of the town would be clear. We must suppose that Aahmes, when he resumed the effective government of those southern regions which had nearly shaken off the Egyptian yoke during the XIIIth to XVIIth Dynasties, refounded or at least enlarged the important military colony of Buhen. He made a wall and moat at some distance from the inner fortifications, which not only encircled them but included a previously unprotected area to the north. Then in the space thus rendered available he built a new temple outside the original fortifications which now formed only an inner citadel, razing and levelling for this purpose the already half ruined walls of the castle or governor's house. In this new temple he placed

*New
Empire
Fortifica-
tions.*

*New
Empire
Temple.*

the venerated stelae, set up originally as we should suppose in the southern temple by the officers of Sesostris 1st; and it became the nucleus of a settlement of temple officials who built their houses between it and the open street which now ran along the north of the old town wall. Three generations later Hatshepsut, ambitious of erecting a striking monument, chose the highest and most conspicuous point on the whole site, which offered the additional advantage of a pylon and quay already existing.

*Chambers
between
Hatshepsut's
Temple and
the old
City Wall.*

In the days of Hatshepsut the Middle Empire town wall was no longer indispensable for purposes of defence, but from its first existence store-chambers and houses had been put in the space between it and the temple and this habit continued. The buildings, as can be seen from the plan (Plan D), form a complicated network without form or arrangement and belong to every date from the XIIth Dynasty onward. The chambers are of all shapes and sizes, built haphazard each as it might be required on the ruins of its predecessor. There may be seen the remains of hearths and household jars, doorways leading from one room into another or into the temple, and in one place a well-marked staircase which mounts from the lowest level on to the top of the wall. In several places the original Middle Empire parts can be detected, plainly recognizable by the character of their massive work no less than by their alignment. Above these are numerous rooms contemporary with the foundation of Hatshepsut's temple though often, as might well be the case with store-chambers, below the level of the temple-pavement. Next just above the temple-pavement are rooms belonging to the latest XVIIIth Dynasty, and to the XIXth and probably XXth Dynasties, and over these a series of Romano-Nubian and Coptic houses. In our plan the XIIth Dynasty walls are shown by blue colour, the early XVIIIth by black and the late XVIIIth and XIXth by hatching. At the northeast corner above the Egyptian houses and store-rooms were one or two dwellings of Romano-Nubian date. Two definite examples, vouched for by the evidence of pottery standing still in position, were just below the Coptic level at the points marked with white crosses on the photograph in Pl. 3. To this sporadic occupation must be attributed the sherds of Romano-Nubian pottery, two ostraka and a graffito of several letters in Meroitic writing on stone found close to the surface at this spot. At almost the same level as the Romano-Nubian, and not always easy to distinguish from it, was a row of small Coptic houses extending along the top of the wall from the 2nd buttress to the 5th and overlapping the ancient Egyptian street on the north. It was necessary to cut away the floor (which was all that remained) of several of these in order to clear the face of the

buttressed wall, but the line of the floor and the walls of the better preserved houses can be seen in the photograph on Pl. 4 a. Thus all the brickwork above the level marked C-C in that plate is Coptic; and the line drawn against the buttress (buttress No. 3) is continued in Pl. 4 b as far as buttress No. 5. In these houses we found a little pottery, which was sufficient to prove their date even independently of the evidence of the surrounding levels. The precinct wall of the temple is pierced in several places by doorways leading into it from the Coptic houses, one of which is plainly visible in Pl. 3 at the first of the two points marked with a white cross. The modern wall which protects the temple has been carried over them, but can easily be discriminated even in the photograph.

*Chambers
between
Hatshep-
sut's
Temple and
the old
City Wall.*

The most interesting of the chambers between the temple and the old city wall is that at the southwest corner which is marked in our plan with an asterisk. It is not confused by any rebuildings but belongs to a single period, which a careful inspection of the junctions of the walls proves to be the latest of the three Egyptian periods on the site. This chamber, therefore, was built at some time between the end of the XVIIIth and the end of the XXth Dynasties. It was roofed with a barrel vault in the Nubian fashion and a door, subsequently bricked up, originally led into it from the temple. It was in this chamber that Mr. P. Scott-Moncrieff discovered in 1905 the statue of Sebek-em-heb and several stelae which are now in the museum at Khartûm.*

*Statues and
Stelae
Found near
this Temple.*

It is significant that our own discovery of statues was made not far from this point, namely, in the ancient street opposite the sixth buttress of the town wall, and on a level which belongs to the same period of the XVIIIth and XXth Dynasties. It is possible that the statues and stelae originally stood in the temple and were removed in time of panic, perhaps when the town was finally deserted by the Egyptians or perhaps earlier. The wall of the inner city continues westward, as has been stated, to a point 90 metres beyond the temple and then turns to the south. Inside along its whole length are built houses of which we have only excavated a few immediately west of the temple, which are shown on our plan. They are of the same general character as those which have just been described and the upper levels are entirely of New Empire date, though it may safely be assumed that the ruins of the Middle Empire town lie below them. They had been partially dug away by sebakhîn and yielded no antiquities except clay sealings, but in one of them were buried several skeletons of hippopotami.

*See a note by Mr. P. Scott-Moncrieff in "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology," March, 1906.

*Dwellings
adjoining
Hatshepsut's
Temple on
South*

On the south side of the temple under the débris which had been thrown out from the interior we found a maze of small dwellings which we dug down to the lowest level. It was impossible to make a plan of the countless intersecting walls of jerry-built houses raised haphazard each on the ruins of the last, but we ascertained that exactly the same periods were represented here as on the north side. At the bottom were the original XIIth Dynasty walls cut to pieces by later builders; then numerous chambers which being below the level of the temple-pavement may safely be dated as not later than XVIIIth Dynasty; and above these again rooms in which were found so many fragments of Romano-Nubian ware as to prove an occupation at that date. Of Coptic, however, there was no trace at this point. A few fragmentary inscriptions, some of which may have been thrown out from the temple, were found among the rubbish and have been dealt with in the Appendix to Chapter III (pp. 79-82).

*The
"Governor's
House"
beneath the
Northern
Temple*

Having described the inner citadel, which was the original Middle Empire town, and the later buildings erected within it, we have next to give an account of those which extend on the north side of it up to and beyond the temple of Aahmes and Amenhotep 2nd. The earliest of these have already been referred to and conjecturally named "The Governor's House." They form a large homogeneous block, enclosed by a massive wall, which is 15.50 metres distant from the inner citadel and extends to the northern side of Amenhotep's temple, but includes a much greater area than the temple itself to south, to east, and to west. Only the lower courses of the walls are preserved, standing to a height varying from half a metre on the west to a metre and a half on the east, at which level they had been uniformly razed to form a platform whereon later buildings were erected. The spaces which were originally rooms had been filled with stone chippings and débris so as to make a solid support for the floor, and as this was done in the actual process of making the secondary building the few objects found in this filling could not be used for dating the primary walls.

But a comparative study of the floor levels will leave little doubt as to the date of the "Governor's House." The argument, which is corroborated by the evidence of the levels in the inner citadel, rests mainly on the position of the walls in relation to the temple built by Aahmes. We have already stated that the door of Aahmes had merely been flung face downward from the place which it originally occupied between courts E and D; so that it must have stood on a floor of virtually the same level as Amenhotep 2nd, which is exactly fixed by the bases of the pillars in the forecourt. This is the floor as it was seen by Champollion and left by Capt. H. G. Lyons. It was when we took up

the pavement of stone and mud belonging to this level that we found the heavy walls of the "Governor's House" underlying it and running diagonally across the axis of the temple. So that the "Governor's House" being actually beneath the building erected by Aahmes must necessarily be earlier than it. The only possible alternative would be that the "Governor's House" itself had been erected by Aahmes and that Amenhotep when rebuilding the temple of his predecessor took the doorway and set it up in his own. But this is intrinsically most improbable. For while it would be a natural act of piety to set up the historical stelae of remote deified ancestors like Sesostris in a particular niche, it would be quite unlike any Egyptian king to take an integral part of an older building such as a door and set it up anew in front of his own sanctuary without even altering its inscriptions. Again, the entire character of the underlying walls is unlike that of a temple, the arrangement of their divisions makes no coherent temple-scheme, the style and weight of the brickwork are different from that of the temple above, the area included is much greater, and the orientation of the lines is on a wholly divergent system. Finally the scheme of alignment, while contradictory to that of the buildings known to have been erected by the XVIIIth Dynasty monarchs, Amenhotep 2nd, Hatshepsut, and Thothmes 3rd, is in precise agreement with the scheme of the inner citadel. And the inner citadel even apart from the evidence of levels would be regarded as Middle Empire both from the style of its construction and from its position in relation to the Middle Empire cemetery. We may therefore unhesitatingly reject the hypothesis that the "Governor's House" was built by Aahmes; and if not erected by him it must have been built earlier than the XVIIIth Dynasty. It is improbable on historical grounds that such a work would have been undertaken in the troublous times of the XIIIth to XVIIth Dynasties, while we know from the documentary evidence of the stelae that a town existed here in the reign of Sesostris 1st. There can therefore be no doubt that the "Governor's House" no less than the inner citadel dates from the XIIth Dynasty. Any reader who will study Plan D can see at a glance that the lowest walls compose a single uniform system extending over the whole site and obviously all constructed at the same time. The XVIIIth Dynasty builders utilized them only as convenient platforms and set out their own temples obliquely to them on a more easterly plan of frontage.

The foundations of the "Governor's House" go down to a depth varying from half a metre on the west side to a metre and a half on the east side below the floor of the northern temple, as marked by the bases of the pillars in the

*Date of the
Governor's
House is
Twelfth
Dynasty.*

*The
"Governor's
House." L.*

forecourt.* This is not quite as low as the foundations of the buttressed wall of the inner citadel which go down 70 centimetres deeper. The difference may be explained either by supposing that the citadel wall being so very massive and heavy was stepped 70 centimetres below the surrounding soil, or by supposing that it was built on the surface of the ground and a short interval elapsed before the "Governor's House" was added on the north of it. No great length of time would be needed to accumulate that depth of sand against a northern wall; the storms of a single winter would be sufficient, as we know from experience. The brick screen, which was added along the front to obliterate the buttresses and make a sheer face, begins at the level of 70 centimetres above the foot of the wall, that is to say at the same level as all the other buildings shown on the plan in blue.

*The Two
Strata of
Buildings
above it.
M. N.*

The "Governor's House," as it has just been described, was only recovered piece by piece after very laborious clearing, for it lay buried beneath two layers of later houses. Some of these, namely, the series running from Nos. 10 to 29 on the southeast of Amenhotep's temple we cut away down to the lowest level in order that the Middle Empire walls might be studied without impediment. The remainder, viz., Nos. 1-9, 11, 13 were left standing with their walls intact and only so much of the floors cut away as was necessary to recover the plans. The best idea of this part of the site may be obtained from the photograph in Pl. 32a, which shows the houses of all the different periods viewed as one looks northward from the inner citadel (*cf.* Plan D). The next picture (Pl. 32b) shows several of the same buildings on a larger scale and marked with letters to explain the dating of the various levels. The lowest are the walls of the "Governor's House" marked with the letter L (blue in Plan D); above these, marked with M, are houses the floors of which are contemporary with the floor of the temple (black in plan); while a third level, 1.20 metres higher than the floor of the temple, is lettered N (hatched in plan). The N level is dated by two inscribed objects, namely, a much worn scarab with the name of Neb-maat-rê (Amenhotep 3rd) found in room 18, and a clay signet ring of Hek-maat-rê (Rameses 4th) found in room 17.† So that the highest floors belong to the late XVIIIth, the XIXth and XXth Dynasties.

*The difference in height is due to the natural rise of the ground in this part. It slopes upward from east to west, and while the walls of the "Governor's House" were built direct on the ground and followed its slope, the floor of the temple which was laid over them was made almost truly horizontal.

†So also at a level corresponding to M above room 1 was found the bezel of a blue glaze ring of Tut-ankh-amen.

The M level is dated to the XVIIIth Dynasty by the fact that its floor is generally continuous with that of the temple and corroboration is supplied by the finding of a blue glaze ring-bezel of Neb-maat-rê (Amenhotep 3rd) in the filling of room 22, and of a well-preserved scarab of the same king in the filling that supported the floor of room 3. The L level we have already discussed (p. 103).

These three strata of building are classified according to the relation in which they stand to the floor of the temple as defined by the bases of the pillars in the forecourt. Thus L stands for the system of walls lying below the temple floor; M for walls built immediately on the top of L and consequently above the temple floor, also for all floors laid on the top of these again but at a height of less than 1.20 metres above the temple floor; N for walls built on a floor, which is clearly defined by a row of doors connecting the rooms numbered 4-13. The two lower strata occur over the whole of this part of the ground, as far as the north wall of the temple, but the third is not found west of room 4 or north of the southern wall of the temple. In the rooms 31-60 only the second stratum is represented.

Distribution of the Three Strata L, M, N

The houses and rooms numbered 1-30 are of great interest as they form one of the most complete series of dwellings yet discovered in connection with a temple. From them it can be seen how the temple servants lived immediately against the very precinct wall, and constantly rebuilt and altered so that the level was always being raised by the accumulating rubbish of ruined brickwork. Thus a very few generations after it had been built the temple must have stood in a sort of pit several feet below the surrounding houses.

The series 1-13, which abuts on the southern wall, may be distinguished into two parts, namely, rooms 1-3, which are superior to any others, massively constructed and entirely of the M period, without any floor above them simply because they never needed rebuilding; and rooms 4-13 in which the construction is poor and there are several stages of rebuilding. This division almost coincides with that made by a door leading from the temple into room 4. The door has a low screen wall 0.40 m. high, built across it to serve as a step when the floor of the room inside had risen so much above that of the temple as to make a step necessary. Originally, as the stone threshold beneath it shows, the person entering walked through on the level surface. Turning to the right (westwards) on coming from the temple he gained access to rooms 3, 2, 1 in turn, by the doorways connecting them. In these three rooms there are traces of plastering and whitewash on the interior and they were probably vaulted with brick like the chamber outside the northwest corner of Hatshepsut's temple in which the statue of Sebek-em-heb was discovered. Their walls stand to a height of 2.0 m. above the temple floor and were never

Houses 1-13 on the South of the Northern Temple

Houses
1-13
on the south
of the
Northern
Temple.

rebuilt. The floors, however, were raised in the process of occupation; for though the original level of the doors connecting 1 and 2 was flush with the temple floor, as can be seen by its jambs, yet a new threshold was afterward inserted 0.80 metre higher. The original floor in all three was of mud beaten hard over the stone chips used to fill up the Middle Empire rooms. Over this there accumulated in the course of not many years 0.80 m. of rubbish, which was beaten hard to form a new floor and the thresholds of the doors were then lifted and put up to that height. The stratum of rubbish served a useful purpose for the inmates of the rooms, who, like the modern Nubians, had the custom of burying pots beneath the floor, with the mouths just flush with the surface, to serve as cupboards and receptacles. Against the stone threshold of the doorway connecting room 3 with room 2 there were four jars buried in this way; and further on in rooms 6 and 13 there were considerable numbers. These will be described in a section of the next chapter.

In room 4, though the side walls are actually no higher than those of rooms 1-3, several rebuildings can be distinguished. The doorway and step leading in from the temple have already been mentioned. On the lowest floor of the room, identical with the temple floor, is a rectangular brick hearth; buried just beneath the N floor is a large jar; and on a floor higher than the N floor (the only instance of so high a level) is a second rectangular hearth. Similarly in room 7 the several successive periods of occupation have all left their traces. At the very bottom are well-preserved remains of the Middle Empire substructures filled in and levelled. Immediately above these are two circular clay corn bins like those in modern Nubian houses. Above them in the western wall is the door which connected with room 4 during the next stage; and finally this door has been walled up and another made beside it to serve the next level, which is that of the N period.

In rooms 9, 11, 13 all the principal periods can again be studied. In room 13 the dwellers on the N floor buried no less than fourteen large jars. In room 12 there is the base of a column lying at the Middle Empire level. In rooms 5, 6, 8 there are no traces of construction of the M or temple period, they have only an N level. In 5 was the small stone stela (10985, see p. 115) lying face downwards on the brick buttress built against the west wall. In 6 were six large jars below the floor, lying beside which under the floor were a few XVIIIth Dynasty beads and small uninscribed scarabs.

The rooms of the N stratum east of these were ruined down to one or two courses of brickwork, but their floor level was continuous with that of 5, 6, 8. The walls of the M stratum below these almost follow the older alignment of the L building beneath, an exception to the otherwise universal rule on the site.

Apart from the stelae clay sealings and pottery, all of which will be treated in the next chapter, no objects of importance were found in these houses south of the northern temple. We have already mentioned (p. 104) the two scarabs and ring-bezel of Amenhotep 3rd, the ring-bezel of Tut-ankh-amen and the clay finger ring of Rameses 4th. Besides these were found the following small objects:

Objects Found in the Houses south of the Northern Temple.

In the lowest stratum L, which was originally Middle Empire, but filled in during the XVIIIth Dynasty: Three broken little blue glaze figures of Isis, two or three blue glaze beads, three bronze styli, a poor ornamental steatite scarab and a steatite scaraboid. All might well be of the XVIIIth Dynasty, and it is actually more probable that objects found even in this lowest level would belong to the XVIIIth Dynasty, the time when the Middle Empire walls were razed and levelled.

In the M stratum, which is definitely XVIIIth Dynasty, there were fragments of blue fayence dishes, of little blue glaze figures of Isis, a few beads, amulets and pendants of blue glaze, a bronze chisel and fragments of other bronze implements, and an ivory hair-pin. Also a clay model of a boat with its crew.

In the N stratum, which is XVIIIth to XXth Dynasty inclusive, room 5 contained fragments of fayence and a flint sickle. In room 6 were found a complete necklace of small carnelian and blue glaze beads, scaraboids and pendants, and a fragment of bronze. In room 8, blue glaze beads and fragments of a blue glaze ring and of fayence. In room 13, a gaming die. In room 18, little blue glaze figures of Isis and some blue glaze beads.

The houses 31-60 on the north side of the temple all belong to a single period, viz., the XVIIIth Dynasty, without any traces either of an L stratum below or of an N stratum above them. There are several floor levels and many indications of rebuilding and alteration in walls and doorways, but the entire length of time, during which this part of the site was inhabited, must have been comparatively short. For the floors are all included within the lower half of the M stratum, that is to say, within the 60 centimetres immediately above the level of the temple forecourt. In general character the dwellings are very similar to Nos. 1-20, which have already been described, but the class of inhabitant was superior if we may judge from the comparative spaciousness of the rooms. The most interesting and complete of these are illustrated on Plate 33. Ovens, clay bins and rough domestic pottery occurred in many parts, but apart from the painted jars found in room 55 the only object of real value was the stela of the scribe Amenemhat, which had been taken from its original place and cut to serve as the base of a column in room 48. This stela and the pottery are described in the next chapter.

Houses 31-60 on north of the Northern Temple.

CHAPTER VI

STATUES, STELAE, POTTERY AND SEALINGS FOUND NEAR THE TEMPLES

*British
Museum
Statues of
Sebekemheb
and Kames*

We had hoped when excavating the houses adjoining Hatshepsut's temple to be rewarded by finding one or more statues either of kings or of officials. In the single chamber which he excavated Mr. P. Scott-Moncrieff found, as has already been mentioned, the statuette of a scribe named Sebek-em-heb which is now in the museum at Khartûm.* And the British Museum has for many years possessed the fine statuette of another scribe named Kames (B. M. Cat. 1022) found at Buhen and presented by Sir Charles Hollid Smith.† Our expectations however, were disappointed, for nothing more valuable than the fragments of inscriptions detailed in the Appendix to Chapter III was found in this series of rooms. But in the most improbable of places, when clearing the northern wall of the "inner city" to complete the study of the fortifications, we suddenly came upon a cache of three statuettes buried in the drifted sand of the desert only three feet below the surface. There were no buildings of any kind (*cf.* Plan G), just at this particular point, which was a few feet north of the sixth buttress in the wall so that it is evident that the statuettes had been carried away, probably by robbers, from their original place and dropped or deposited where we found them. The level, judged by that of the nearest buildings on the south and north, is the level of the late XVIIIth to XXth Dynasty habitations; and the character of the epigraphy of the inscriptions dates them beyond all question to the XVIIIth Dynasty, though the style of the sculpture would have suggested an earlier period.

*Statue of
the Scribe
Amenemhat*

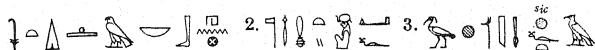
The finest of the three is the statue of a seated scribe named Amenemhat, now in the University Museum (10980). The material is a hard dark stone resembling diorite and the figure, which is of remarkably fine workmanship, is .36 m. high (Pl. 36). In general style the statue closely resembles that in the British Museum. Amenemhat, like Kames, is seated on the ground with his left leg upright and his right leg folded under it. He is naked to the waist, but over his knees is spread a

* Described and figured by him in "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology," March, 1906.

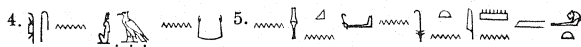
† Figured in "The Egyptian Sudan," by E. A. Wallis Budge, Vol. I, p. 578.

kilt on which is carved an inscription containing his name and title and a prayer to Horus of Buhen. Written in five vertical lines the inscription is as follows: ➡

Statue of the Scribe Amenemhat.

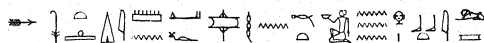


"An offering which the king gives! Horus, lord of Buhen, great god, similitude of Rê, may he grant splendour, strength and triumph [against] the foes,

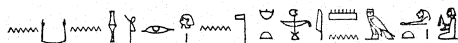


"a following of those who belong to (the goddess) Maat (?) for the ka of the valiant foreman of the king, Amenemhat."

On the edge of the kilt, passing along the thighs and behind the back, is a single line of inscription:

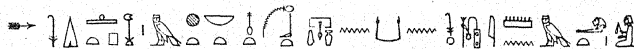


"An offering which the king gives! Amon, may he grant a sweet wind of the north, a drinking of the water upon the eddy of the stream



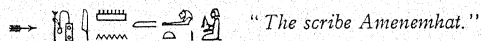
"for the ka of the watchful foreman of the god's wife the [. . .]* Amenemhat."

There is a third inscription on the top of the stone base:



"An offering which the king gives! A thousand of everything good and pure, funeral offerings of bread and beer for the ka of the royal acquaintance, the scribe, Amenemhat."

And finally his name is written again on the upper part of the right arm:

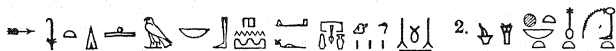


The modelling of the nude portions, especially the arms and back, is extraordinarily delicate and the whole treatment recalls that of the fine early periods rather than the XVIIIth Dynasty.

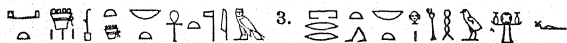
*The sign before "Amenemhat" must be a title, unless it is a determinative of *hm* : *t=hmw* : "artizans" (?). But the reading *hm* : *t ntr* "god's wife" is more likely because of *hrp kn n sn* below, and *hrprst-d3d3 n s3t sn* in his stela (see below, p. 112).

Small
statuette of
the scribe
Amenemhat

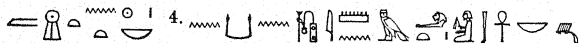
Almost touching this larger figure as it lay in the sand was a small statuette of steatite .22 m. high inscribed with the name of the same person (Pl. 37). It is of a very different character, formal and conventional. The attitude is that which is often seen in New Empire statuary; the scribe sits on the ground, his knees drawn up in front of him, swathed from neck to feet in a long robe out of which only his hands appear. On the front of the robe are carved in beautifully cut letters four vertical lines of inscription:



"An offering which the king gives! Horus, lord of Buhen, may he grant funeral offerings of bread, beer, flesh, fowl, thread, linen, incense, ointment and everything good and pure,



"offerings of all vegetables, that on which the god lives, all that which comes forth upon his offering table,



"consisting of the daily supplies of every day for the ka of the scribe Amenemhat, repeating life, possessing the reward of worth."

On the right side is a single vertical line:



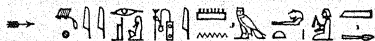
"The scribe Amenemhat, begotten of the chieftain of Tahekht (some locality in Nubia[?]) Resu."

On the left side a single vertical line:



"The scribe Amenemhat, born of the lady of the house Rena."

On the back, a single vertical line:

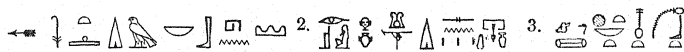


"The worthy one, the Osiris, the scribe Amenemhat triumphant."

This is now in the Khartûm Museum.

The third statue, .42 m. high, which lay a few inches from the others, also represents a scribe (Pl. 37). It is of the same stone as the larger of the two figures of Amenemhat but far inferior to it in execution, the relief being comparatively flat, the style lifeless and uninspired. The name of the scribe is Aahmes whose father was also Aahmes, a judge. He sits upright on a stone seat clothed in a long robe reaching from neck to ankles, out of which appear his hands crossed in front of his breast.

On the right side of the stone seat is an inscription in four horizontal lines:



"An offering which the king gives! Horus lord of Buhen, Osiris in the midst of This, may they grant funeral offerings of bread, beer, flesh, fowl, everything good and pure,



"for the ka of the scribe Ahmose, born of Teti, daughter of Bedu,"

and on the left side in four horizontal lines:



"An offering which the king gives! Amon lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, Rê-Horakhti, may they grant favour, love and ready wit in every place in which the god lives,



"for the ka of the scribe Ahmose, begotten of the judge Ahmose."

This is also in the Khartûm Museum.

STELAE FOUND NEAR NORTHERN TEMPLE

*Stela of the
Scribe
Amenemhat*

By a curious chance part of the funeral stela of the scribe Amenemhat (10982) was found in room 48 on the north side of Amenhotep's temple. It had been taken and cut into circular form so as to form the base of a column to support the roof of the room. The most important parts of the figures and inscriptions however survive (see Pl. 34). Amenemhat is shown holding in his right hand a small stand or brazier upon which a burnt-offering of two geese is being made; in his left is a vase from which he pours a libation upon a table.

In front of this scene are five vertical lines of inscription:

1.

"... Amenemhat, he saith to the ka of Horus lord of Buhen, a thousand of incense,

2.

"... geese, a thousand of choice joints, a thousand of everything good and pure, offerings of every kind of fruit, for the ka of

3.

"all the gods of Nubia. May they grant a good life, favour, love, wisdom in all work for the ka of the judicious one who listens to what is said.

4.

5.

"who does that with which the nobles are satisfied, accurate of heart, without multiplicity of speech, goodly of admiration among the common people, praised of him who is in his city,

6.

"the watchful foreman of the king's daughter, the scribe* Amenemhat."


*The name itself is just in front of the figure.

For the expression *niwty snm nst-j*, cf.

Brugsch, *Wörterb.*, Suppl., 1073; and *Totenb.*, Introductory Hymn to Rê. Pap. of Knn3, l. 16. (See Leemans,

Papyrus Egyptien, T. 2, Pl. 2.)

On the south side of Amenhotep's temple, viz., in room 13, at the XVIIIth Dynasty level, was found the stela of an officer named Sepedher (10984). On the rounded top is a winged disk from which hang two snakes. In front of the left snake is:

→  "The instructor, the scribe, Ahmose."

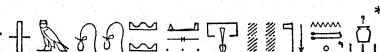
Beneath this is an inscription in horizontal lines, of which only the first nine remain, viz:

→ 



"An offering which the king gives, Ptah Sokaris . . . lord of Busiris, great god, lord of Abydos,

2. 

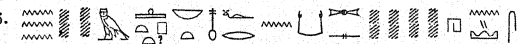
"Horus, lord of Buhen, the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khakaurê triumphant, the gods

3. 

"who are in Wawat, may they grant offerings, incense,

4.  5. 

"ointment, offerings of food, everything good, pure and sweet, that which heaven gives [earth creates and the Nile brings],

6. 

"consisting of all good provisions for the ka of the commandant of (Bu)hen

7. 

"Sepedher, repeating life. He saith, 'I am the gallant commandant of Buhen,


8. 

"no commandant hath done that which I do, I built the temple



9. 


"of Horus lord of Buhen, to the satisfaction of the ruler of Kush.'"

*This sign, as printed, is only an approximation."

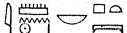
Above a youth who holds a bird in his left hand and stands behind the chair of the deceased is:  "His butler . . ." The name that follows is illegible.

On a buttress in room 5, lying face downwards and apparently *in situ*, was a small stela with a rounded top (10985). The room belongs to the N level, which dates from the end of the XVIIIth to the end of the XXth Dynasty (*cf.* pp. 104, 106). *Stela found in Room 5*

In the upper register are five divinities, viz: Ptah and Amon-rê, standing , and Khnum, Satis and Anukis standing .

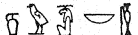
The lower register consists of three vertical lines of inscription, on the right of which are two jars on stands, and a man  offering a bunch of lotus-flowers and pouring a libation into a large basin.

Inscriptions in the upper register, above Amon-rê:


 "Amon-rê, lord of heaven."

Above Ptah the inscription is destroyed.

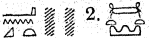

Above Khnum is:

 "Khnum, lord of the cataract."

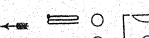
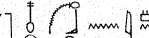
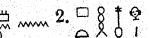

Above Satis is:

 "Satis, mistress of Elephantine."

Above Anukis, in two vertical lines, is:

 2.  "Anukis [who is within (?)] the island of Sehel."

In the lower register, in three vertical lines, is:

  2.  

"Offering everything good and pure to Amon-rê, to Ptah, beautiful-of-countenance, he who is south of his wall

 3.   

"for all the gods of Elephantine, made by my lord for his lord (?)"

10974, a smaller pot, was found under the threshold of the entrance door of the temple itself. An unique specimen is 10979 (Pl. 40), fragments of a dish of very large diameter found in room 43. It is handmade, faced with haematite and finely burnished. The interior is painted with fishes and lotus-flowers in blue-black; the exterior border is painted alternately with a tongue pattern in blue-black and with a crisscross design of white lines edged with blue-black. The two series of designs on the exterior border are separated by Hathor-heads moulded in high relief. The other fragment shown on the same plate, 10953, has been part of the top of a tall jar, and is almost identical in pattern and colouring with 10978 (not illustrated) of which only the bottom half survives. These painted pots can be dated definitely to the XVIIIth Dynasty, as the rooms in which they were found are all of a single period (*cf.* above, p. 107).

Pottery
from the
houses ad-
joining the
Northern
Temple

A number of impressions on clay of scarab-seals were found in various parts of the dwellings surrounding Amenhotep's temple. These are figured on Pl. 41. With only two exceptions they were found in L, the lowest stratum of all; but this fact is of little value for dating purposes, as although the L stratum represents the XIIth Dynasty, yet the rubbish with which it was filled was put there in the XVIIIth Dynasty. With the exception of one example, not illustrated, which bears the name of Menkheperre (Thothmes 3rd) there are no royal names and most of the designs are purely decorative. Sometimes the seal-impressions had evidently been attached to pieces of papyrus, the imprint of which was still visible on the clay.

Sealings
from the
houses ad-
joining the
Northern
Temple

Scattered over the whole area between the two temples were large oval clay sealings averaging 9 by 8 centimetres in size when complete, but very frequently broken. The majority of them were found in the L stratum but belong no doubt to the XVIIIth Dynasty. The most common type is represented by the left illustration in the lowest line of Pl. 42, which is actually a restoration made from the comparison of many partially-destroyed sealings. The king, wearing an ostrich feather and holding a bow in his left hand, grasps in his right the cord with which the arms of his prisoner are bound. Between the two figures is the symbol *Amentit* and below them is a dog. There were apparently several variants of this subject, in one of which a quadruped, perhaps a goat, stands instead of the symbol *Amentit*. In another there are traces of signs above the heads of the two human figures. This and Nos. 10933 a, b, very closely resemble the sealings found in the XVIIIth Dynasty Nubian castle at Areika (see "Areika," Eckley B. Coxe Junior Expedition, Vol. I, Pl. 9).

*Sealings
from the
Houses
adjoining
the Northern
Temple.*

Another class of the large oval sealings represents animals, a sheep, goat, jackal, bull, oryx, or rabbit (Pl. 42, Nos. 10901, 10925, 10926). In Pl. 43, Nos. 10903 to 10906, are the pottery stamps from which were made impressions similar to those shown below as Nos. 10928, 10929, 10930, 10932. But we did not find actual impressions of these particular stamps. No. 10903 was found in room C of Amenhotep's temple, 10904 in the buildings west of Hatshepsut's temple and 10905 just to the north of the north wall of the inner city.

CHAPTER VII

THE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS

It has already been briefly stated that the outer fortifications of Buhen consisted of a great wall, heavily buttressed on the outer side, beyond which was a dry moat with low walls as obstacles running along either lip (see Plan G). The defences on the river front have perished, and elsewhere all have suffered so severely that their foundations only could be traced, and even these sometimes failed altogether. Our excavations started at the northeast corner of the town, where the north wall met the river bank, and a detailed description of the enceinte might begin at this point (see Plan E).

The main wall ran straight from the river to the rock face, across the long *The North Wall.* slope of sand that separates the desert plateau from the bank, a distance of about a hundred and thirty metres; it was heavily battered and had a breadth of 8.75 m. at the base while the buttresses set closely together along the northern face projected another metre and a half. The wall was of brick throughout, not solid, but built in chambers of which some were probably sand filled (this for economy in construction), while others would be kept open as living-rooms and magazines; the wall was ruined too much for these chambers to be traced in any detail, but the system was obvious enough, and the finding in one of the rooms of some rough pots of the characteristically Eighteenth Dynasty form S xxi showed at once the use and the date of them. So complete had the destruction been that for the most part only the solid outer portion of the foundations could be traced, with its projecting buttresses, and much even of this had disappeared, leaving only a shapeless film of brick lying in the sand; the extent of the surviving parts can be seen on the plan. Where the bank slopes steeply down to the river, solid foundations of rough sandstone underlay the brick, supporting the end of the wall: the actual return along the river bank had been swept away.

Here, in the loose sand, no moat was possible—it would have been silted up in a few weeks; in place of it, therefore, were two small and weak walls running parallel with each other, about five metres apart and as much again from the footing of the buttresses, forming, in military terms, an 'obstacle'; they would not be manned by the defenders but would give assailants a pause during which they

*The North
Wall.*

would be subject to a heavy fire from the wall proper. The line of these walls was not parallel throughout to that of the buttressed wall, but was broken by two salients. The first of these came at the wall's end, on the river bank; it enclosed an oblong area of about thirty metres by fifteen, within which could be traced the mud floor of some building whose walls had disappeared: probably this was a gateway with an entrance-tower analogous to that in the southeast corner of the fortifications. About halfway between the river and the rock a similar but smaller salient enclosed a tower of which the heavy stone foundations remained. The building ran right up against the face of the main wall, obliterating one of the buttresses; and the inner of the two curtain walls had here been thickened out to a width of 3.70 m., so as practically to touch the tower and to form with it a real unit in the scheme of defence. The strategic importance of the towers in these salients is obvious, and on the north and south sides of the city, where circumstances made the moat impossible, they are set more closely together; an enemy who advanced over the sand and found himself in the narrow space between the two curtain walls would be exposed to a short-range fire from both flanks at once, as well as from the ramparts in front of him; for the towers project just far enough to rake the line between these walls. The character of the towers could not be recovered, but the foundations of that in the central northern salient were roughly in the form of the letter H; on its eastern face were two platforms of brick, one narrow and one 3.70 m. wide, raised slightly above the pavement of mud brick that covered uniformly the space between the inner curtain wall and the main ramparts.

*The West
Wall and
Moat.*

As soon as the line of defence reached the edge of the plateau began the regular moat (see Plan G). This was cut down into the solid rock; it was six metres wide and three and a half metres deep, with sides that sloped steeply down to a flat bottom and were chiselled with remarkable smoothness and regularity. The low brick walls rose directly from the edge of the lips, and would serve not only to make the obstacle more formidable but also to keep the moat clear of drift sand, which would accumulate against the outer wall-face instead of settling in the cutting.

At the northwest corner the moat was taken out into a salient enclosing a slight eminence in the plateau that commanded the little sandy valley separating the town from the New Empire cemetery on the north; here doubtless had been a tower that would also rake the nearer line of defence along the north and western sides, but even its foundations had disappeared. The angle of the main wall had also been ruined away and the wall was only recovered some eighty metres from

where the return must have been, behind a second and smaller salient; here it ran in a line roughly parallel to that of the moat retaining its system of irregularly placed outer buttresses. Even here its thickness could not be determined (the wall broke away behind with a width of about 1.50 m.) and after about forty metres the buttresses also lost their form and, as the wall mounted again on to the higher and more exposed rock level, all traces of brickwork disappeared. Some eighty metres further on, where a break occurred in the rock face and the foundations of the wall had had to be sunk deeper in the sand, traces of the inner face were found with a large buttress on the inside—a feature not found elsewhere. The rock edge itself on either side of this fragment of the old defences had been cut back to a perpendicular face, but it seemed that this was rather for the convenience of houses backed on the rock inside the line of fortifications than due to any peculiar feature of the fortifications themselves.

*The West
Wall and
Moat.*

South of the great western salient which jutted out from the main lines in the direction of our house, things became sadly confused. For some distance the wall had run along the rock plateau, from which the traces of brickwork had disappeared even more thoroughly than within the great salient itself; then it climbed down the slope in whose face the tombs of the Middle Kingdom had been cut on to lower and somewhat less level ground. Either here or on the preceding level it had changed its course to follow the lines of the moat; by the tombs fragments of tumbled and shapeless brickwork seemed to show that the relative distance between moat and wall had been slightly increased. When the true wall-face could be picked up again after a break in which no signs of construction could be found, there was a clean, squarely-cut end projecting beyond the outer line and supported by a semi-circular bastion, or more probably constructional buttress, perhaps intended to strengthen the corner of a right-angled return connecting the two lengths of wall which, as seen on the plan, would not otherwise meet.*

From this point the wall ran on unbroken to the beginning of the south-western salient. It had no external buttresses, but the outer face (which alone could be traced) was broken by shallow rectangular cannellations running vertically up it which looked as if the wall had been strengthened with upright beams; there was also good evidence for flat binding timbers having been built in through the

*Or possibly we have here one side of a skew gateway of which the eastern jamb attached to the end of the other wall stretch has disappeared; but no evidence of this other than the curious form of wall's end and buttress could be secured, and a gateway here is not in itself very probable.

The West Wall and Moat.

thickness of the wall—a feature that also occurs in the fortress of Mergissa, ten miles south of Buhen. On the high upstanding rock enclosed by the south-western salient the remains of brickwork were very scanty and confused, but it would appear that there was here a gateway giving egress from the corner tower.

The South Wall.

From this point the defences were carried down over the sand to the river bank. As at the northern end, the moat was abandoned and the double obstacle-walls took its place, running out halfway to the river into a salient wherein the stone foundations of a tower could with difficulty be traced, and forming at the river's edge a second salient (now destroyed) wherein had been a gateway. In precise conformity with the scheme on the north, the main wall went straight from corner to corner, and was heavily buttressed externally; only at its eastern end was it sufficiently preserved to admit of being exactly planned. The gateway was between the second and third buttresses and gave on the brick-flagged space between the main and the curtain walls: from it the exit must have been by a turn to the left and then to the right through the now ruined salient (see Plan G).

The East Wall.

The east wall has for the most part at any rate fallen away into the river; no excavations were attempted between the southeast corner and the temple of Hatshepsut. North of the temple a few parallel walls connected by cross-walls, running up to the face of the Middle Kingdom buttressed wall between the two temples, may be taken to show that the Eighteenth Dynasty builders incorporated in their new line of outworks the eastern side of the old fortress and continued it northwards by a wall built on the compartment system. The last traces of such a possible wall were found about halfway between Hatshepsut's temple and the northeast corner of the outworks. Beyond this, running from right up against the northern main wall to a point some sixty metres south of it, where it was ruined away altogether, was a curious construction. The outer feature of this consisted of a triple row of brickwork, each line one brick (0.10 m.) thick and separated from the next by one brick's length (0.30 m.); between the lines were bricks laid across lengthwise at a distance of 0.30 m. from each other, so that the whole formed a series of shallow box-like compartments. Mud mortar had been very freely used. As there were signs of bricks projecting on the outside of the line, where the bank sloped steeply down, it is probable that there had been another or an indefinite number of other longitudinal rows similarly divided into squares. One can only suppose that this is the lowest course of a compartment-built wall with unusually small compartments; as each course was laid, or each few courses, the boxes would have been filled with sand, a complete brick course laid above, and then a new series of boxes begun. The saving in material would have been

fifty per cent. and the saving in labour almost equally great, but the result can hardly be imagined as altogether satisfactory if strength of construction was desired. Within this wall, 1.90 m. from its inner face, was a serpentine wall 0.20 m. thick, of which one or two courses remained. The character of this betrays its purpose fairly conclusively. A serpentine wall is the cheapest and most effective form of retaining-wall, since the curved surface prevents the weight behind from exercising direct lateral thrust at any one point; each brick is more or less buttressed by its neighbor, and such a wall, even though of only one brick's thickness, can be taken up to a considerable height. This is the principle of the famous serpentine wall at the University of Virginia. The compartment wall (presumably the outer wall of the town, or perhaps a later patching of the original construction), and the serpentine wall were both built upon the hard mud deposit of the bank; behind the latter the piled-up sand must have formed a higher platform, the level on which in this quarter of the town the Eighteenth Dynasty buildings were erected. The collapse of this retaining-wall would be followed by the entire denudation of the level immediately behind and would account for the non-existence of buildings in this corner of the site.

The East Wall.

Serpentine Walls.

Within the town area, between this northeast corner and the temple of Amenhotep, was a building very analogous in character to that just described. A roughly circular area, with an entrance on the south of which one side only remained, was enclosed by an irregular serpentine wall. This is of a single brick's thickness, with occasionally a header inserted so as to project behind and bind with the filling; the outer face of the wall is mud-washed, the inner left rough; the wall has disappeared on the east side, but on the north stands as much as six courses high. It is quite clear that this is a retaining-wall for a sand platform, for there is house rubbish piled against the outer face from the level of its foundations upwards, but inside the filling, up to the level to which the wall stands, is of clean sand. The retaining-wall was ruined, the platform consequently gave way, and the building on it disappeared; rubbish from this ruin and clean drifted sand covered the whole site and transformed it into a mere mound. On this mound was later erected a building of which a few heavy walls survive; it covered an area larger than the original enclosure and its walls run over the top of the serpentine wall and the sand that had piled itself against it. Over the ruins of this building had been a poor flimsily-constructed house, of which several rooms with hearths and bake-oven could be planned. All these three periods of building come within the New Empire. Against the outer face of the serpentine wall, on a level with its foundations, were found on the west side fragments of painted jars

*Serpentine
Walls.*

resembling those figured on Pl. 40 and pots of the form S xxi; at the northeast an alabaster vase (10711, Pl. 66) which can well be of the New Empire, and at the southwest a small Isis figure of poor blue glaze which is definitely of that period. Under the floor of the latest house and well above the clean sand that marks the interval between the first and second buildings were found a great number of mud seal-impressions; one of these bore the name of Men-kheper-Rê (Thothmes 3rd), others showing Horus of Buhen and other types are figured on Pl. 41. From the poor late house came fragments of New Empire pottery and a stone grinder and quern (10952). The serpentine wall, whose foundations are well above the present tops of the Middle Empire walls that underlie Amenhotep's temple to the south, must be dated to the early part of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and would correspond to the solid black parts in Plan D; the second period is that of Hatshepsut and Thothmes 3rd, also planned in black, and the house above may well run into the Twentieth Dynasty and correspond to the walls shown on the plan in hatching. It is impossible to say anything of the nature of the earliest building, seeing that only the foundations of its platform remain, and its chief importance is to illustrate the purpose of the serpentine wall in the northeast corner of the fortress.

CHAPTER VIII

THE ROMANO-NUBIAN REMAINS

The Romano-Nubian site lay some 300 metres south of the walls of Buhen. *A House Site.* It had been an open village of poor houses and a little experimental work soon showed that it would not repay the labour of excavation. Only two buildings were thoroughly cleared. One of these, a small house laid out on a very simple plan (Pl. 68 and Plan F), was built, like most of the village, of rough sandstone rubble laid herring-bone fashion, the stones set on edge and sloped in opposite directions in alternate courses; it was much ruined and no more than three courses remained standing in any part. Except for the sherds of characteristic pottery that littered all the site there were no objects found in the house worth recording.

Just south of this against the shelving rock-edge of the plateau was a curious *The Temple (?)* though much ruined building which from its ground-plan we took to be a small temple (Pl. 68a). At the east end was a narrow stairway, of which four steps remained, leading to a rectangular platform with containing walls of coursed rubble and a solid filling of stones and sand. Its original level could not be judged; if the whole of the approach was stepped the height must have been considerable: but very likely the steps were continued by a level passage, and the platform may have been not much higher than it is at present. On the platform near the top of the stairs was found loose in the sand the plain stone base of a column with a diameter of 0.50 m. In the middle of the west side was a second shorter stairway leading to another and higher platform on the rock. Following the line of its front wall the rock had been cut back to a perpendicular face; but above the walls had disappeared and the traces of brick were not sufficient to give even the dimensions of the original court. The whole building was of a mixture of mud brick and coursed rubble, amongst the latter being a good deal of ashlar stone taken from older buildings: the corners were carefully set, but the general style of construction was bad in the extreme. At the west end, where a point is marked with an asterisk on the plan (Plan E), was found a bronze coin $\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ of Cleopatra, *obverse*, diademed bust of Cleopatra 7th; *reverse*, eagle l. on thunderbolt, to l. double cornucopia, to r. II, legend ΚΑΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ; struck in Alexandria (Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 5, Pl. xxx, 7). At the point marked (2) was another coin, an illegible 'third brass';

Date.

at (3) was a very small Meroitic ostrakon and at (4) a fragment of a stone offering-table, with Meroitic inscription. It is worth mentioning here that in the little sandy valley that separates the Buhen fortress from the New Empire cemetery H to the north of it there was found a well-preserved coin 9101 of Ptolemy Philadelphus, of Cyprus, *obverse*, laureate head of Zeus, r; *reverse*, eagle l. on thunderbolt with wings open, to l. Σ over a shield, between eagle's legs P, legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 19, cf. Pl. iv, 3). These coins may be evidence that we have to do with one of the old settlements of the true Meroitic people, of which five were destroyed by Petronius in 23 B. C., between Kasr Ibrīm and the Second Cataract, and we cannot definitely state that there was a subsequent Blenyan occupation because, though the pottery is precisely that with which the Blenyan cemetery of Karanḡ has made us familiar, we do not yet know what the Meroitic pottery of the first century B. C. was like. Presumably it resembled the Blenyan, which was derived from it, but whether that resemblance approached identity cannot as yet be said. Certainly on the Halfa site, where the early coins were found, there was no pottery recorded of a type sufficiently distinct from that of Karanḡ to be referred to an earlier period; we must suppose either that the coins were a survival and the settlement is later than their date, or that the Blenyan style of pottery goes back without marked differences at least into the first century B. C.—a not unnatural supposition, seeing that the pottery continues practically unchanged during the four hundred years covered by the cemetery of Karanḡ.

The Hill Shrine.

Almost due north of the Gebel Turob was a long hog's-back ridge, which curving round slightly to the east came to a point over against Gebel Turob, and was divided from it by a very narrow low-lying pass. On the very point of the ridge were the ruins of a small brick building, of which a plan is shown in Plan F. Most of the walls had perished down to their foundations: only the solid mass of brickwork in the middle and the walls of the double hearth or bin in the northwest chamber stood some 0.50 m. high: doorways could with difficulty be made out, and the main entrance could not be found at all. Judging from the thickness of its walls, the southwest chamber may well have been domed and the rest vaulted, but on the denuded site no roofing-bricks were to be seen and the character of the building must remain conjectural. A few fragments of pottery were found, all of Romano-Nubian type. Amongst the walls and littered over the little artificial platform built out over the point of the hill and over the steep hill sides, down which they must have been wilfully flung, were found pieces of three sandstone lattice screens or windows; in two of these the open-work design had had for its

motives peculiar gryphon-like birds and crowned uraeus snakes, while various floral elements may have been combined with these or may have belonged to the third screen. The workmanship is remarkably delicate, especially when the coarse nature of the sandstone is considered, the curved lattice bars being sometimes no more than half a centimetre in width; unfortunately this delicacy made the destruction of the whole the more complete and the fragments collected from the hillsides represent but a small part of the originals and do not suffice to restore their design. These stone screens, which seem to be peculiar to Romano-Nubian art, are dealt with more fully in volume V of this series. Judging from this elaborate decoration and from the isolated and commanding position of the building, there can be little doubt that it was a Romano-Nubian shrine analogous (except in so far as it was not a burial-place) to the modern Sheikhs' tombs that crown the hilltops behind Korosko, at Kasr Ibrīm and elsewhere, and are periodically visited by the devout. *The Hill Shrine.*

Below this hill and at some distance to the south of it were a number of low mounds. Six were opened and proved to be goats' burials. The pits were roughly circular, cut in the sand with a diameter of about 1.20 m. and a depth of about 0.60 m.; they were roofed with rough flagstones over which a heap of sand was made and stones piled on the top of it. The bodies were dismembered, and the bones lay in a bundle at the pit's bottom; there was not more than one body to a pit, but in several cases not nearly all the bones of one body were present. The skin was buried with the bones: the bones were not burned, but there were fragments of burnt charcoal among them. Probably these goats were sacrificial victims of which the remains had to be put decently out of the way. But there is no means of arriving at their date—whether they are of Egyptian or Romano-Nubian times, and the graves are described here merely because they stand in closer geographical relation with the Romano-Nubian remains. *Goat Burials.*

Between the goat-tombs and the river, on the plateau above the Meroitic town, were graves of the same date as the town, of which a few were opened. They were small and poor, corresponding to the meanest types of the Karanōg graves, and clearly not worth more labour than would suffice to establish their period and character. Three of them may be described as typical. *The Tombs.*

S 7. Type A 4*. Pit cut in the sand 1.00 m. deep, chamber 1.60 m. by 0.50 m., walls one course of bricks high, roof vault of two bricks leaned towards one another, with part of a third cut as a voussoir to cap the arch. The grave lay east by west;

*For types see vol. III, ch. 3.

The Tombs. it had been opened from above and contained scattered bones ♂: also in the grave were some leather, apparently belonging to a belt and apron; a bone hair-pin; fragments of an iron knife; two plain rings of bronze (? ear-rings); a whetstone.

S 8. Type C i. Recessed in the west side of its shaft, chamber lying north by south, walled off with stone slabs; 1.35 m. by 0.60 m. and 1.35 m. deep. Grave had been opened from shaft: in it a body ♂, disturbed, but had been doubled up with the knees to the chin. There were remains of coarse cloth round the body. Also in the tomb were two pots, F vii (a rather long variant), red with black and white rings, and F xxxii of very coarse red clay.

S 9. Type B 6. Dromos north by south; chamber lay east by west, 1.30 m. by 0.90 m. and 1.80 m. deep. Had been opened from in front. Remains of a body, disturbed, but had been doubled up. Round the body were remains of rough cloth, brown with a broad red band; also in the tomb, rough plain leather sandals without uppers; pots F v, plain red clay; F x, two examples, plain red, height 0.075 m.

Their Date. The fact that the bodies were flexed differentiates these tombs from those of Karandǝ and may point to their belonging to the older Meroitic culture rather than to the Blemyan, though the Nobades at a late period of the Blemyan occupation seem to have followed this custom of burial (*cf. Archaeological Survey of Nubia*, Bulletin 3, p. 15); but since the pottery, both from these tombs and from the re-used tombs of the old Egyptian cemeteries, resembles that from Karandǝ far more closely than it does that from Dr. Reisner's excavations referred to above, the earlier dating, which would also agree better with the Ptolemaic coins from the town site, must be considered the more probable. In the H cemetery two intruded Romano-Nubian burials were found undisturbed, and in each of these the body was in the normal Blemyan position, extended on the back, with the hands folded over the pelvis. If we have here two periods, marked by two distinct racial rites, of which the Blemyan is well established, the other is more likely to precede than to follow it.

CHAPTER IX

THE EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY CEMETERIES

The two cemeteries H and J lay north and south respectively of the house built by the expedition; but, though distinct in position and to a large extent different in the character of their tombs, they must be regarded as of the same date. A few of the shaft tombs of cemetery J were possibly first cut in the Twelfth Dynasty and subsequently re-used for Eighteenth Dynasty burials, and a certain number of graves in the northern cemetery showed by their contents that its use was continuous through the Nineteenth Dynasty—in fact, it was probable that interments were made here up to the time when, in the Twentieth Dynasty, Buhen was deserted; but during the Eighteenth Dynasty the two cemeteries were impartially employed, and the majority of their contents belong to this period. Both cemeteries were plundered during the Romano-Nubian period and many of the graves re-used by the people of the Meroitic town; a fresh plundering took place in or shortly after that period, but thenceforward the graves seem to have remained undisturbed.

Cemetery H lay on and just below the edge of the rock plateau on which our house was built. The northwest corner of the XVIIIth Dynasty enceinte wall enclosed a projecting tongue of rock slightly higher than the rest of the plateau and falling away on the north to a shallow sandy valley. A few tombs lay in the plateau directly west of this corner salient, but the greater number were north of the valley. On the flat table-land were the shaft graves that formed the majority of the tombs, the shafts from two to five metres deep, with from one to seven chambers opening out of these. As a rule the brick superstructures had disappeared; but in one or two cases (see H 30, Pl. 44) the stone cover-slabs were still in place above the shafts and there were a few courses left of a brick rectangle, which doubtless was a small painted chapel surmounted by a barrel vault and a pyramidion like those of the XXth Dynasty excavated by the expedition at Anibeh. Sometimes this chapel had around it or in front of it a small brick-walled courtyard; more often this was lacking. The chapel itself always stood directly above the shaft of the tomb, whose cover-slabs formed its floor; not, as at Anibeh, a little way to the west of it. At the edge of the platform, where the rock shelves

Cemetery H. away and disappears under the sand that slopes down from it to the river, were cut a few tombs with a stepped or sloping dromos and a door at the end of it leading into chambers whose pillars supporting the roof made more close the analogy to the Theban gallery tomb, of which these are a local adaptation. Here there were no traces left of superstructures, but the original appearance of the graves can with tolerable certainty be recovered from the superstructures of the similar XIIth Dynasty graves further to the south (see below, Chap. 13). Besides these rock-cut tombs there were in the sandy ravine already mentioned, and in the drifted sand below the edge of the rock, a certain number of brick-lined trench tombs and of plain surface burials belonging to the same period but to the poorest classes.

Cemetery J. On the conical hill behind the house some littered potsherds had pointed to the possibility of tombs existing there, but it was surprising to find the hill simply honeycombed by the roughly tunnelled graves of the poorer people of the Eighteenth and following Dynasties. There were twenty-five tombs in the hill, including two surface burials and two galleries that were in a state too dangerous to admit of our working them, and from these twenty-five tombs were recorded no less than three hundred and forty-six bodies, while the original number may have been still greater. Apart from the quantity of pleasing small objects that they produced, these tombs were chiefly interesting for their brick superstructures— or more properly, approaches— which in several cases were well preserved: the photograph of J 15 on Pl. 44 shows well the small forecourt with its low wall, the heavy wall behind that masks the rock face, the open cutting in the rock, brick-lined and vaulted, that led to the tomb proper, and finally the doorway opening into the chamber cut in the rock. It would seem that the stelae giving the names, etc., of the dead were set up in the vaulted approach; the outer court was perhaps used for offerings made at the tomb.

Below the hill appropriately named by us "Gebel Turob," the "Hill of Tombs," were two plateaus of rock, an upper and a lower; on each of these were found scattered shaft tombs resembling in every particular those of cemetery H; and in the low rock face where the upper plateau broke away to the lower level was a series of small gallery tombs also exactly like those in the other cemetery. These, like the tombs in the hill, belonged wholly to the New Empire, if not exclusively to the Eighteenth Dynasty. The shaft graves, judging from the general character of their contents, dated from the same period, and if the occurrence in J 38 of a cylinder seal bearing the name of Amenemhat enclosed in a cartouche suggests that the grave may have belonged originally to the Twelfth Dynasty, yet it must be remembered that the name was used for private persons as late as the Eighteenth.

The tombs, having been exempt from the repeated modern plunderings from which the cemeteries of Egypt have suffered, were remarkably productive; it was the exception and not the rule to open a tomb in which there was not some object of interest and importance. Thanks partly to the efforts of ancient robbers, but more to the ravages of white ants, the sarcophagi and the wooden furniture had entirely perished,—films of paint lying upon a shell of dust that crumbled at the touch, or a rare fragment such as the wooden figures of girls from H 25 (Pl. 64), were a proof more tantalizing than satisfactory of what had been lost. Of minor and less perishable things there was store enough however; pottery, beads, scarabs and small bronze objects were very numerous, and owing to the number of such objects occurring often in a single grave, there was unusually good evidence for exact dating. Alabaster and other stone vessels were very common, but unfortunately the soil had not dealt kindly with them, and in the bulk of cases the surface of the stone had so far perished as to make the specimens of small value for museum purposes. The few better preserved examples were divided between Khartûm and Philadelphia, and the rest, or such of them as were worth removing, were taken en masse to Khartûm. Amongst the Sudân examples are a small steatite saucer-bowl inscribed with the name of Pnoufer, district-scribe of Elephantine, and an alabaster jug which resembles the Philadelphia specimen No. 10296, Pl. 66; Philadelphia, besides this jug, has the fine alabaster pilgrim bottle 10299, a steatite jug 10298, a serpentine cup 10297, and, more remarkable, as small kohlpot of beautifully polished obsidian 10300 (all on Pl. 66). Kohlpots of blue marble were found as well in graves of the Eighteenth as in those of the Twelfth Dynasty.

The blue fayence was generally speaking of poor quality: this inferiority is a matter not of date but of local production, and just as the fine Deir el Bahari blue was produced there long after the Eighteenth Dynasty, so during that time there were made at other factories wares of pale colour and indifferent surface. An interesting piece from Buhen is No. 10290 (Pl. 53), an imitation in glaze of the late Mycenaean vase type of which an imported pottery example is seen in No. 10445 (Pl. 48). The scarabs were very numerous, over two hundred being found in the two New Empire cemeteries; the royal names include Hatshepsut, Thothmes 3rd, Amenhotep 2nd, Amenhotep 3rd, Tut-ankh-amen, Rameses 1st, Rameses 2nd, and Rameses 4th; also, of the period between the Twelfth and Eighteenth Dynasties, Ankh-nefer-rê and Ykeb (see Pl. 56-59).

The greater part of the pottery was of the normal Eighteenth Dynasty types, as can be seen from Pl. 45-48; doubtless many of these were made not very far from Buhen, and the presence of one or two 'wasters' may even point to a

*Tomb
Furniture.*

Pottery.

Pottery.

local manufacture. Some of the vessels, especially the larger sorts, S i, ii, vi, are of the greenish grey ware common in the Twelfth and Eighteenth Dynasties alike; the majority are of rough red or brownish drab clay, either with a natural surface merely smoothed in the potting or with a haematite wash; only the smaller vessels are burnished, particularly S xxii (more often so than is S xxiii, which seems to be a cheaper sort), S xxxiii, xxxvii, liii. A white slip, which often flares to pink, is common on S xxxi-xxxvi, xxxix, xl, lvi. Bowls (S xxii, xxiii, xxviii) were often of a light mud-coloured clay with a narrow band of red paint applied to the rim; at Halfa this is particularly common in the XVIIIth Dynasty graves, but here and at Anibeh it continues through the XIXth to the XXth Dynasty. Only occasionally (usually on S xxii, xxiii, xxvi, xxx) was the place of this red colour taken by the broad band of white paint more usual on Egyptian sites, to which, in the case of S xxxii, was sometimes added a rough white cross scrawled right across the interior of the bowl; it is possible that this fashion connects us with the use of white paint in dots over the interior of similar bowls in the XXth Dynasty. The bird-shaped pots 10603-7, Pl. 48, are worth noticing as illustrating though roughly the zoomorphic tendency of the Eighteenth Dynasty potter; one example, 10605, shows traces of red and white paint on the wings, the others are plain red. On the two jugs 10563-4, Pl. 50, found in a single tomb, there are on the burnished red surface outline drawings of gazelles nibbling at a bush; this painting of naturalistic subjects on pottery is very unusual at the period and brings to mind rather some of the Tell-el-Amarna pottery. There was found in a room adjoining the Amenhotep temple part of a great red pottery dish with fish and lotus subjects painted on it (Pl. 40); but in this case the decoration is obviously borrowed from that of blue fayence bowls, whereas there is no such analogy for the two jugs, which probably are due to a mere freak of the potter's fancy. The vase 10433 (S xliii, Pl. 48) clearly derives its shape from an alabaster original. The jug 10605 (S xxxviii, Pl. 47) has a peculiar handle the nearest analogies for which are to be found in Italy of the Bronze Age. Imported Mycenaean stirrup-vases (S xli) and the degeneration of that type, S xlii, (Pl. 48) were of fairly common occurrence; a more interesting vase of foreign make is 10738, Pl. 50, which was found in the K cemetery, but had better be mentioned here. A coffin-pit of a XIIth Dynasty tomb had been plundered and filled up and on the surface of the rubbish and sand lay an undisturbed XVIIIth Dynasty burial; at the bottom of the coffin-pit, and therefore belonging apparently to the earlier interment, were the fragments of this vase. It is undoubtedly of Aegæan origin so far as the decoration and the paint are concerned,

but the ware and the shape are neither Cretan nor Melian, and the vessel must come from some as yet unknown centre where Minoan influence was strong.

On Pl. 49 are shown some of the numerous examples that were found in both cemeteries of small black ware oenochoae with punctured decoration. The clay from which these pots are made varies in colour after firing from brown to grey, with a surface sometimes dark grey, sometimes deep black, and in one or two cases of a brownish red; in texture it is often peculiarly flakey—it might almost be described as laminated—and the surface is liable to scale off in large pieces. The surface is sometimes burnished, usually decorated with zig-zag lines of small punctures made apparently with a roulette; these are often grouped in vertical zones divided by strips of plain burnished surface. There are three shapes, the squat and the elongated piriform, each having a small knob foot, and the inverted piriform, with no foot. These vases which are best known from the excavations at Tell-el-Yahudieh and at Hou, have been supposed to belong peculiarly to the period between the Twelfth and the Eighteenth Dynasties and to be characteristic of the Hyksos. But, at least in Nubia, they were not confined to any such narrow limits. Specimens or fragments of this ware and form are found in graves H 21, 23, 31, 33, 40, 45, 74, 76, 78, J 21, 27, 37, 38, 41, 44, K 9, 10, 32, 45; of these that found in tomb H 40 was a variant, having a creamy drab surface with straight and waved horizontal bands of brown paint; the shape however is that of the 'Tell-el-Yahudieh' pots, and it is presumably an imitation in another fabric. A similar vase but without the painted bands was found in K 1. It is evident that these as well as the examples in brown clay with a more or less burnished haematitic face are of local manufacture, for both wares are commonly represented in other shapes the indigenous character of which has not been questioned. Now of the H tombs in which examples of black ware were found, H 21 had a scarab 10026 with the scroll border common in the XIIth–XIVth Dynasties, H 74 contained a scarab 10090 of Sesostri^s 1st, but that this was merely a late revival was shown by the presence of two scarabs of Hatshepsut 10091, 10101, and one of Thothmes 3rd 10092; H 33 had a scarab 10053 of Tut-ankh-amen, H 76 a scarab 10111 of Rameses 2nd and H 23 a plaque 10032 of Rameses 4th. Again the K tombs 9, 10, 32, 45 belong to a cemetery lying inside the XVIIIth Dynasty walls where dated objects were always of the Middle Kingdom, and no intrusions of the subsequent period occurred (see Chap. XIII). We see therefore that so far from being peculiar to the "intermediate" period the Tell-el-Yahudieh pots occur, at least in Nubia, in the Twelfth, the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties. Seeing how very common they are here in the south, as against their comparative rarity in

Tell-el-Yahudieh Ware.

*Tell-el-
Yahudieh
Ware.*

north Egypt, and bearing in mind the Nubian fondness for black incised pottery which began in the earliest period and lasted down till the end of the Romano-Nubian, we have little hesitation in assuming that though the shape is due to foreign influence a considerable proportion of the actual specimens are of local manufacture. The native potters would not be slow to imitate forms which were first presented to them in a fabric peculiarly congenial; the decoration of punctured triangles, etc. (see Pl. 69) is no less indigenous in Nubia than it is in many other places; and perhaps the continued use of this ware after its apparent disappearance from Egypt (whence at least no recorded XIXth or XXth Dynasty specimens have as yet come), may be a further and a final argument for its manufacture in the south.

*Black-
topped
Pottery.*

Another fabric for whose date we found new though not unexpected evidence is the black-topped ware which was recorded from XIIth-XVIIIth Dynasty tombs of Hou. The two characteristic forms of this finely burnished haematitic fabric marked by the black inner surface and the lustrous black rim with a wavy grey band separating it from the red body, (S lviii and lix), occurred in tombs H 1, 6, 8, 16, 26, 31, 45, J 11, 33, K 37, 44, 45. Most of the H and J tombs contained scarabs without names but undoubtedly New Empire, and J 11 had one inscribed "Neb-maatré." On the other hand, the K tombs are definitely XIIth Dynasty. Many fragments of the same ware were found near and above the buttressed wall that forms the north side of the inner fortifications, lying either immediately upon the surface or well above the floor level of the XVIIIth Dynasty, while in no case were fragments found where digging was carried on below the later XVIIIth Dynasty floors. The most interesting find, however, was in tomb J 33, Pl. 51, 52. This was one of the series of small gallery tombs tunnelled into the low rock face where the upper plateau breaks away to the east of Gebel Turob; like those on either side of it, it was purely of the XVIIIth Dynasty. It had been plundered, and the rubbish from within the tomb and the drifting sand had filled up the open dromos to the level of the lintel of the door. On this rubbish, which prevented access to the XVIIIth Dynasty tomb and was necessarily formed after that had been ransacked, lay an undisturbed burial; the body, that of a man, lay crouched up on its right side with its head to the east; in front of it lay the body of a goat. Over the man's left thigh rested the splendid ceremonial sword of bronze and ivory (10341 Pl. 51) and amongst the bones of the hands were the two curious amulets of ivory and electrum in the form of flies shown on the same plate (10347, A and B); to the southeast of the body, close to the side of the approach, was the fine set of black-topped vases 10608 to 10616 figured on Pl. 52. It is of course impossible to say when the

XVIIIth Dynasty tombs was plundered, whether within that period or after its close; or to say precisely how long after its plundering the secondary interment took place; but certainly we must put the date at least well forward in the XVIIIth Dynasty. Therefore, as in the case of the Tell-el-Yahudieh pots, we have the production of black-topped pots continued from the Middle Empire until far into the New Empire. In this case, however, there can be no doubt that the pottery is of purely local origin and that its introduction into Egypt at one period or at another was merely the result of the casual presence there of Nubian immigrants, slaves or mercenaries. The whole style of the fabric is African and aboriginal; it is sporadic in the north and common in the south, and most common there where the native civilization prevails over the Egyptian; thus in the Egyptian graves at Halfa isolated examples occur, whereas in the non-Egyptian and purely Nubian contracted burial of J 33 we have a complete service; the fragments on the top of the town site may actually date to after its desertion by the regular Egyptian settlers; and the place where we have found the ware most commonly in use was the XVIIIth Dynasty native Nubian 'castle' at Amadeh (Areika, ch. 4).

There came from the re-used graves (mostly of the H cemetery) a considerable quantity of Romano-Nubian pottery, including many very fine painted specimens and a larger proportion than was found at Karanòg of black incised hand-made vessels. As the University Museum is already rich in pottery of that date, and as the civilization is naturally of peculiar interest to the Sudán, the mass of this pottery was taken to the Khartúm Museum and only a few typical examples, chiefly of the black incised ware, were brought to Philadelphia. The best of these are figured on Pl. 69, but in view of the exhaustive publication of such pottery in Vols. III and IV we have not reproduced the remainder. Though the pottery was of a high level of merit, the graves were mostly poor and only one stone Ba statue was found (viz. in H 68); it was of complete bird form. This also is in the Khartúm Museum.

In tomb J 22 was found an iron implement, presumably a stone-cutter's tool, the blade and the ring that had bound the wooden handle lying together (Pl. 63). This was the only instance of iron occurring in the two cemeteries. A plain lead bowl was found in tomb J 15 and like nearly all the objects from Gebel Turob must belong to the XVIIIth-XXth Dynasties. Amongst the bronze objects are to be noted the two fine mirrors shown in Pl. 62, with handles in the shape of nude girls; another mirror with a lotus handle is at Khartúm. A small bronze cleaver in its original wooden sheath is figured on Pl. 63. The splendid dagger

Bronze. from J 33 has already been mentioned in connection with the black-topped pottery; two others of similar form but smaller size were found in tombs H 67 and K 32. They probably represent 'a genuine Nubian type, for the curious celt-shaped handle is very different from the lunar handle of Egyptian daggers of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Dynasties. From the poorer graves came two silver *Silver.* torques with pendants in the form of cowries and other shells, and copper discs (10327, Pl. 65); on the same plate are shown impressions from the bezels of four bronze finger-rings.

Gold. The thorough plundering of the cemeteries in ancient times had left but little in the form of gold for modern excavators. From tomb H 23, however, was recovered a very fine necklace of gold and amethyst beads (about 130 in all, found scattered, but some adhering together so as to show original stringing), exactly resembling those from K 8 and K 32 (*cf.* Frontispiece); this is in the Khartâm Museum. H 60 produced a string of small ovoid electrum beads, J 36 the remains of a gold necklace of ring beads, cowrie shells and couchant lions (10279, Pl. 60); as with the silver shell pendants to the torques these fancy beads were all made of very thin metal laid over a core of some kind of composition, the decay of which has left the beads hollow and peculiarly liable to be crushed. From H 80 came a string of plain gold beads with very beautifully made pendants of carnelian and glaze, in the shape of lotus flowers and flies (10262, Pl. 54); the fly appears so often as an amulet (*cf.* the ivory and electrum flies of J 33) that it must have a particular local significance; in some sets of *Amulets,* beads, e. g. 10271, Pl. 54, it forms the principal motive of decoration. A number of other amulets are figured on Pl. 55; 10205, in blue glaze, if meant for Bes, shows a curious treatment of that god; 10234, carved in carnelian, is also remarkable; probably it represents the embryonic Ptah; 10677 is in lapis lazuli with minute gold rings for the bird's eyes.

Wands. Ivory wands in the shape of arms (10348-9) were found in place (see H 82). *Masks.* In the detailed descriptions of tombs H 10, H 100, J 29 there is given the evidence for the reconstruction of the small plaster or clay masks which were so common in these two cemeteries and were used throughout the whole of the period as well as in the XIIth Dynasty (see Pl. 60, 61).

Stelae. The inscribed stelae found in the two cemeteries were not very numerous. They are roughly cut in the local sandstone and have often suffered considerably from the action of salt. The inscriptions are published below, pp. 180-184.

CHAPTER X

CEMETERY H. DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL TOMBS

NOTE.—All tomb plans are drawn so that the north (as reckoned by the course of the river) is on the right hand side.

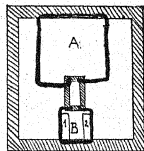
For forms of pottery vessels, see Pl. 45-48. For forms of stone vessels, see Pl. 67.

The sign ♂ stands for male ♀ for female, + for immature or child, o for a body of which not enough remained for the sex to be distinguished.

Tomb H 1.

A ruined wall 1.20 m. wide enclosed a courtyard measuring 12.00 m. by 12.50 m., which lay directly over the tomb. Towards the middle of this was the shaft, its edges lined by three or four courses of brickwork 0.50 m. wide being all that remained of the superstructure proper. The shaft was 4.60 m. deep and had chambers east and west; in the filling were found an uninscribed amethyst scarab (10001) and fragments of an inscribed sandstone stela which bears the name of Kheperkarê-didiu and is described on p. 180.

The doorways leading into the chambers had well cut reveals. Chamber A was quite empty. In chamber B were two coffin-pits sunk 0.90 m. below the level of the central floor-space. In this central space were found fragments of a wooden head-rest; a bronze spiral wire ring; fragments of an alabaster kohlpot; fragments of a gilded plaster mask, and the following pottery: S xi red ware with band of white paint round the rim, height 0.11 m.; S xvi two examples, rough red clay, height 0.15 m.; S xix reddish-drab clay, creamy white slip flared in spots to pink, height 0.22 m., 10427, Pl. 46, and fragments of a second; S xxi rough red clay; S xxii fragments of several of red and of one of buff ware with creamy slip; S xxiii three examples in rough red ware, diameter 0.06 m., 0.06 m., 0.11 m., respectively, and fragments of a fourth; S xxv a variant with slightly more rounded profile than the type, red ware lightly burnished, diameter 0.08 m.; S xxxii fragments of two with dark string-hanger pattern on light ground; S liii fragment of well burnished red ware; S lviii fragments of two finely burnished examples.



Scale, 1:500.

In coffin-pit (1) were found a pair of bronze tweezers, 10301, Pl. 64; a bronze knife-blade, 10302, Pl. 63; a few blue glaze beads; and pottery S ix red clay, height 0.405 m., 10426, Pl. 46; S xxii red clay finely burnished, diameter 0.16 m., 10428; S xxxi red ware with white slip, height 0.15 m., fitted with a clay disc stopper.

In coffin-pit (2) were found two spiral bronze wire rings, much decayed; an alabaster kohlpot and lid, much decayed; and a pottery bowl, a variant of S xxv, the rim being straight instead of carinated, finely burnished red clay with a chocolate band round the lip, diameter 0.145 m., 10429.

Tomb H 2.

No traces of the superstructure remained. The shaft was 3.40 m. deep, the doorway to the single chamber had no true reveal and the chamber itself was poorly cut; along its south side ran a low shelf 0.20 m. wide, cut in the rock. In the chamber were the remains of five bodies; fragments of a wooden sarcophagus and of a wooden head-rest; and a little broken pottery, two bowls S xxiii of reddish clay, fragments of two large handmade pots of red clay, one plain, the other covered with a whitish slip, and of another handmade pot, black in section and burned brown on the surface; the shape of these pots could not be distinguished with certainty.



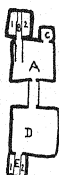
Tomb H 2

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 3.

Tomb H 3.

There were no traces of any superstructure. The shaft was about 3.50 m. deep and had doorways both east and west; there were five chambers in all. The chamber A was a large one (3.90 m. by 4.20 m.), and the chamber C opened out of it on the same level; in the southwest corner of A was a second shaft 2.20 m. deep opening at its west end into the chamber B in which there was a narrow central floor-space having on each side of it a coffin-pit sunk to the depth of 0.95 m. On the east side of the shaft the large chamber D (4.50 m. square) opened on E wherein again were two coffin-pits sunk 1.00 m. below floor-level. The tomb was therefore rather an elaborate one, but it had been very thoroughly plundered, both in antiquity and in (or after) the Romano-Nubian period.



Scale,
1:500.

In the shaft was found a fragment of an inscribed stela of very poor workmanship, also S xxi, broken; and a Romano-Nubian pot F xxxii plain red ware, height 0.20 m.

In chamber A were a few male bones; fragments of one alabaster and two much decayed limestone kohl pots; a plaster mask with traces of paint, 10403, Pl. 61; three rectangular pieces of blue glaze inlay; and of pottery S xxi fragments of several; fragments of buff-faced ware with black paint lines, S xxxi-xxxvi; S xli, top only; S liii fragment, red clay finely burnished; S lx coarse red clay.

Chamber B was empty. In chamber C were found some fragments of bronze, including a cylinder with ring binding; a cylindrical fragment of rock crystal; fragments of two alabaster vases, much decayed; some rectangular pieces of blue glaze inlay; pottery, S xxiv, pink clay, light red slip, diameter 0.088 m., 10431, Pl. 47; S xliii, red clay, pinkish-white slip, height 0.26 m., 10433, Pl. 48; S li, mud-coloured clay, haematite wash, broken, 10432; S lvi, red clay, burnished white slip, 10434.

Chamber D was empty.

Tomb H 4.

Tomb H 4.

This was a very large but ill-cut grave. There remained no traces of superstructure. The shaft was 3.00 m. deep and at the bottom of it there was a large niche cut into the south wall to serve as a burial-chamber. The whole side was left open, so as to admit of a coffin being placed in it, and it was the whole length of the shaft (2.40 m.) by 1.80 m. high, and 0.75 m. deep. At the west end of the shaft was a chamber A from which one passed into three more, B, C, and D; the last chamber lay lower, its roof level with the floor of C, and to give access to it a sloping passage had been cut down into the rock from the east end of chamber C to its west doorway; C and D were only 1.00 m. and 0.90 m. high respectively, whereas A and B had the more usual heights, respectively, of 1.65 m. and 1.30 m. The tomb had been re-used in Romano-Nubian times, and again plundered after that period.



Scale, 1:500.

In the shaft were found numerous fragments of pottery, chiefly of Romano-Nubian types, including parts of a jar F iv of red ware with frogs and ankhs roughly painted in black, and of F xii and F xix.

In chamber A were found a bronze finger ring with inscribed bezel 10005, and another, the hoop broken; also part of a bronze buckle; some discs of ivory 0.03 m. in diameter; two carnelian hair-rings, 10350-10351, and fragments of a third; part of a blue glaze finger ring and some blue glaze beads, ring beads and bugles of different sizes, 10241-10242. Of pottery there was a hand modelled in relief, coming from one of the rude clay sarcophagi of which traces were found in several tombs; S iii of reddish-grey

ware with red paint round the rim, height 0.42 m.; S xx plain red, three examples, height 0.24-0.25 m. Besides these there were 71 pots of Romano-Nubian fabric:

F i plain red, rim broken, height 0.29 m.; F ii plain red, height 0.28 m.; F iv, small with, on the shoulder, trefoil leaves in high slip technique; F v, four plain red, heights 0.18 m., 0.20 m., 0.21 m., 0.28 m.; red with black and white rings, two examples, height 0.26 m. each, and another, height 0.27 m.; another, red with black painting of birds and water plants and inverted triangle, spot-wreath on shoulder, height 0.27 m.; another, red with large crosses alternately black and white, height 0.21 m.; another, light coloured with diaper pattern filled by ankhs and four-petaled flowers (cf. 8291); also two flat-based variants, plain red, heights 0.29 m. and 0.26 m.; F vii gray ware with incised hatching round neck, height 0.26 m.; another, black with incised pattern, height 0.23 m., 10435, Pl. 69; another, similar, height 0.18 m., 10436, Pl. 69; four more black and one red with incised designs, 10646, Pl. 69; F viii two red with black and white bands, heights 0.34 m. and 0.35 m.; another, plain, height 0.36 m.; another, red, with wreath of black trefoil buds on a white band round the shoulder, height 0.37 m.; F ix plain red, two, heights 0.21 m., 0.19 m.; F xvii plain red, height 0.275 m.; another, white with black rings, height 0.25 m.; F xix plain red, height 0.145 m.; another, similar, but with four handles, red with black rings, height 0.40 m. (broken); similar but with only one handle, plain red, height 0.18 m.; F xxi red with black and white rings, height 0.20 m.; similar, red with black wreath on shoulder and spot-wreath round neck, height 0.37 m.; two others, plain red, heights 0.34 m. and 0.245 m.; F xxxii eight examples, plain red, ranging between 0.32 m. and 0.09 m.; F xxxiv black wreath on shoulder, height 0.47 m.; F xxxv red, with black spot-wreath, height 0.20 m.; also three plain red, heights 0.30 m., 0.295 m., 0.23 m.; F xlviii buff below, above slate-gray with black wreath; another, red and black rings on a light ground; three others plain red; another of rough black handmade ware with a hole near the rim; F lli red with black wreath, height 0.105 m.; four more of plain red; a plain red pot, a hybrid between F viii and F ix, elongated, with a spout about the middle of the body. All these, with the exception of three, viz., 10435, 10436, 10646, are in Khartûm.

In chamber B were fragments of wood, apparently from a very rough coffin; a pot S xiv plain red, height 0.37 m.; a pot S xx, plain red, height 0.23 m.; also Romano-Nubian pottery F xvii, red with black bands, height 0.44 m.; another, similar, plain red, height 0.40 m.; F xxxii four plain red, heights 0.11 m., 0.13 m., 0.13 m., and 0.16 m., respectively; also a pot apparently of the same date, F lxx, height 0.29 m., of plain red clay.

Chambers C and D were empty.

In chamber E were found an ivory draughtsman, 10651; three scarabs, 10002, 10003, 10004, Pl. 56; a number of very small blue and white ring beads, 10241; also pottery, S iii two of plain red clay, height 0.26 m. and 0.35 m.; S vii two of muddy red clay, height 0.16 m. and 0.19 m.; S xi three of plain red clay, height 0.17 m., 0.29 m., and broken; S xv plain red, height 0.22 m.; S xx rough drab ware, height 0.23 m., 0.25 m., and broken; S xxiii broken; S lxi rough red clay, height 0.135 m.; and a red handled bowl of Romano-Nubian ware, F lxxiii.

Tomb H 5.

A poor grave; there was only one chamber, on the west of the shaft, and that was but 0.85 m. high; on the east face of the shaft was a niche perhaps for the door of a second chamber, which was never finished. The grave was re-used in the Romano-Nubian period.

In the chamber were a few bones, sex unknown. Also remains of a plain wood coffin and of a wooden head-rest; fragments of an alabaster kohlpot; some gold foil (from a mask); a scarab, 10006, Pl. 56; some green glaze discoid beads; and a broken bowl S xxiii of mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim.



Tomb H 5.

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 5.

Of Romano-Nubian date were a cylindrical wooden kohlbox, 10652; and pottery, F i red with black bands; F iv "demons" heads in brown paint on a light ground (*cf.* 8180); F vii handmade black with two bands of incised hatching round the neck and concentric circles below, another 10437, Pl. 69, another red with incised arrow-head pattern round neck, another red with incised band of straight lines enclosing waved lines round neck; F xix, a rather broad-lipped variant of the type; F xxii red ware with white slip; F xxxii two small plain red and fragments of one painted specimen; F xxxvii small plain red; F liii plain red; F lxx red ware, broken.

Tomb H 6.

Tomb H 6.



Scale, 1:500.

The sides of the shaft, above the rock, were carried up with a broad brick wall which had been destroyed down to the modern surface level, *i. e.*, below the level of the cover-stones; beyond this there were no traces of the superstructure proper. The shaft was 4.10 m. deep, with chambers to east and west; the reveals of the doors were neatly cut and the chamber walls squared and well trimmed. The tomb had been re-used in Romano-Nubian times. In the shaft in front of the door of chamber A were an oval-topped stela inscribed with the name of Ahmose son of Ptahsuh, which is described on p. 181, and a broken black-topped bowl S lviii of the best burnished type, diameter 0.18 m.

In chamber A were found some gold foil; a scarab, 10007, Pl. 56; pottery, S xxv fragment with practically straight rim; S xlix fragments of two; S lii red-brown clay with light wash, height 0.07 m., 10441, Pl. 48. Also a Romano-Nubian pot, F xix dark red ware, thin, the upper part painted light pink, 10439.

Chamber B contained two coffin-pits; it was empty.

In chamber C were found fragments of a plaster mask; a green glaze kohlpot, height 0.055 m., 10285, Pl. 53; pottery, S xvi broken; S xxi fragments of about ten; S xxii red, finely burnished, diameter 0.16 m., 10440, and two others unburnished, diameter 0.185 m., and 0.195 m., respectively; S xxxi rough red, height 0.185 m.; S xxxii red clay, creamy slip with string-hanger pattern in orange red, height 0.125 m., 10442, Pl. 47, and another with rough white surface, height 0.145 m.; S lxiii broken. Also a Romano-Nubian pot, F lxxi, broken, ochrous brown surface with brown spot-wreath on shoulder.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 7.

Tomb H 7.

No traces of superstructure. A poor tomb, the shaft only 1.15 m. deep, the door and single chamber ill cut.

In the chamber were bones from three bodies ♂ ♀ +; also an ear from a wooden sarcophagus; fragments of blue glaze inlay, large rectangular pieces and flattened threads; two or three blue glaze beads.

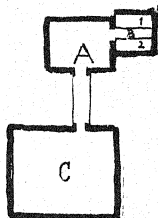
Tomb H 8.

Tomb H 8.

No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 3.35 m. deep, with chambers to east and west; the doorways were simple, without reveals, but the walls were well-trimmed and the angles right. In the shaft was a very irregularly made pot of Romano-Nubian fabric, a gourd-shaped variant of F i, red clay largely burned black with yellow and black bands round the rim, height 0.27 m. As this was the only pot of late type in the tomb it may have been dropped by tomb-robbers rather than be evidence for re-use of the grave in the Romano-Nubian period.

In chamber A were the remains of two bodies. Chamber B had two coffin-pits sunk in the floor; it was quite empty.

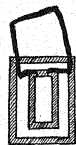
Chamber C contained the bones of one body ♂; fragments of a wooden sarcophagus, and of Tomb H 8. a wooden head-rest; a fragment of bronze; pottery, S vii fragments of two or three of rough red clay; S xvi fragments of three of rough red clay; S xxi fragments of twenty-one specimens; S xxii fine red ware, unburnished, diameter 0.145 m., another of mud-coloured clay painted red inside, unburnished (broken), fragments of another of mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim, a slight variant in which the flat base practically develops into a base-ring, of red ware finely burnished inside, diameter 0.155 m., and fragments of five others similar; S xxx fragments of about twenty specimens of which four had a band of white paint round the rim; S xxxi-xxxii fragments of several, white-faced with dark lines; S xxxiii rough red clay, haematite washed and well burnished, height 0.09 m., 10443, Pl. 47; S li fragment; S lviii fragments of finely burnished ware; fragments of many other pots of coarse red clay, forms uncertain, of a large vessel of reddish-grey ware, black in section, with the impression of string round the body, and of another large gourd-shaped pot handmade and hearth-burned, red-washed and black-topped with incised lines round the rim (date uncertain).




Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 9.

The outer enclosure wall would seem never to have consisted of more than a single course of bricks which retained a platform made of stone chippings over which was a brick floor. The shaft was 2.70 m. deep, and was carried up at the top with brickwork not rising above the level of the cover-stones; of the superstructure proper therefore nothing remained. There was only one chamber, opening out of the west side of the shaft, and that was very poorly cut. The grave had been re-used in Romano-Nubian times.



Scale, 1:250

In it were found bones from four bodies; fragments of a wooden sarcophagus showing part of a human figure in relief; a fragment of a wooden boat-shaped food-trough; a bone hair-ring; a steatite kohlpot, form C, height 0.03 m.; two scarabs, one of Menkheperre and one with simple decorative design; a few beads, white bugles and blue glaze discoids; pottery, S xxii fragments, finely burnished red ware; S xxxii fragments of several examples of coarse red ware; S xxviii fragment, coarse red ware; S xxx rough brown clay (broken); S xxxiii rough red clay, height 0.045 m.; and many other fragments of indistinguishable shapes, burnished red ware, buff ware with white paint, and creamy-grey ware with incised ornament. Also two Romano-Nubian pots. F v red with black and white bands; F xxi drab clay with incised potter's mark, 

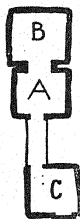
Tomb H 10.

No sign of superstructure. The shaft was only 2.00 m. deep, the doors were simple, without reveals, but the walls well cut; in all cases the roofs of the chambers had given way. At the east end of the chamber C was cut a recess which may have been meant to hold a stela, but may equally well have been intended for the entrance to another chamber that was never completed.

In chamber A there were four sarcophagi and a fifth body not in a coffin; all these lay piled against the north wall of the chamber. The coffins had been painted in colours on a black varnished ground, and the work was apparently of fairly good quality, but all had been attacked by white ants and crushed by the fall of the roof, and were not worth preserving; unfortunately, of the fragments that did remain none bore the names of the deceased. Immediately against the

Tomb H 10. north wall of the chamber lay a sarcophagus, head west; below it was another, head west, body ♀.

Under the mask of the mummy-case there had been placed over the face of the dead a small painted mud mask. The whole body had been wrapped in cloth smeared with gesso and painted (this had all perished); round the back of the head it was merely varnished brown. The mask lay in the middle of the face and round it on the gesso was painted the wig, which consisted of vertical lines of red and blue above the forehead and came down the side of the face in full rounded curls resembling those of the conventional Hathor head.



Scale, 1:250.

Next to these coffins was another, head west, of which only the carved head remained (now at Khartûm); the body ♂ was crushed almost to powder. Below it was a body, not enclosed in a coffin, the bones much crushed, and on the face a small gesso mask, 10405, Pl. 61. Almost in the middle of the chamber lay another sarcophagus, head east; the body ♂ had worn a woollen wig and had a painted mud mask on the forehead.

On the south side of the chamber were found an eye amulet of breccia, 10653, and a number of large white steatite and green glaze ringbeads, 10243. Scattered over and between the coffins were a steatite kohlpot shape C, height 0.03 m., and a number of pottery vessels, S vii plain red, top broken, height c. 0.50 m.; S xx plain reddish gray, height 0.25 m.; S xxiii drab clay, diameter 0.175 m.; S xxx seven examples of which one, 10448, Pl. 47, had a band of white paint round the rim; S xxxv red ware, string-hanger pattern in black paint, height 0.155 m., and another plain red, height 0.11 m.; S xxxvi burnished red surface, designs in black, height 0.13 m., 10446, Pl. 47, and another similar, height 0.14 m.

Chamber B.

In the middle of the chamber on the top of a good deal of rubbish lay a painted wooden sarcophagus, head south; the face had been smashed off, and lay a little to the west; it was the only part of the coffin that had not been consumed by white ants and is now at Khartûm. In the coffin was a body ♀. Below this, not enclosed in a coffin, lay the body of a child, head west; it wore round the neck a few blue glaze beads and round the right wrist a string of small steatite and blue glaze beads. Between this and the north side of the chamber lay two other bodies ♂, heads west, both enclosed in painted wooden coffins now wholly decayed; each had a gesso mask resting on the forehead, 10406, 10407. The former body showed the original design of these masks. The head was surrounded by fragments of thin linen-backed plaster painted to represent the wig in parallel lines of blue, green, pink and yellow, that come down the sides of the face and form elaborate curls like those of the Hathor heads; some fragments seemed actually to give the painted red cow's ears of the goddess. This wig covered the whole of the face of the dead person and curved over the sides of the head to about the ears, where the colours gave place to plain black varnish; only the little mask was made separately and worked in relief. There was no beard.

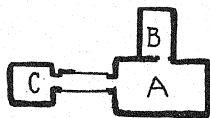
In the chamber, besides the fragments of the coffins, there were a broken wooden head-rest; a bronze bowl, diameter 0.215 m., very much decayed; an alabaster pot, form H, height 0.075 m.; a steatite pot, form C, height 0.047 m.; scarabs 10011, 10014, Pl. 56; pottery, S vii plain red, height 0.55 m. (Khartûm); S xxii mud-coloured clay, band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.175 m., and another of finely burnished red ware, diameter 0.27 m., 10444, Pl. 47; S xxx thirteen examples of which two had white paint round the rim; S xxxvii red clay, buff slip, design in black and red, height 0.135 m., 10447, Pl. 47, and another, red surface with design in black, height 0.155 m. (Khartûm); also the lower part of a plain pot of a shape resembling S x-xii.

Chamber C contained the remains of three bodies lying in confusion; the skulls were in the southeast corner and the bodies seem to have lain with their heads south. Also there were in the chamber a few pieces of a wooden sarcophagus; a painted wooden ushabti 0.30 m. high

(Khartûm); a plain wooden kohlstick; fragments from a wooden box inlaid with ivory; an *Tomb H 10.* alabaster jug (with lid?), height 0.14 m., 10296, Pl. 66; a steatite jug (with lid?), height 0.13 m., 10298, Pl. 66; a cylindrical steatite kohlbbox, 0.10 m. long, 10655; two bone hair-rings; a scarab, 10012, Pl. 56; two green glaze finger-rings, 10013, Pl. 55; a few blue white and red discoid beads; and pottery, S xxiii two examples, plain red ware, diameter 0.23 m. and 0.16 m., respectively; S xlii drab surface, brown varnish, height 0.11 m., 10445, Pl. 48; xlix rough mud-coloured clay, height 0.135 m., 10647, Pl. 48, and another similar (containing ashes).

Tomb H 11.

A small grave with the shaft lying north by south and the chambers opening out of its north *Tomb H 11.* and south ends; the chambers A and B were well cut; A and C had plain doorways without reveals, B had reveals and a raised threshold; the floor-level of C was some 0.30 m. above the bottom of the shaft, the roof was low and the walls rough. On the face of the shaft by the doorway of chamber A was preserved the mud plastering along the edge of the door-slab. Two of the stone roofing-slabs were still in place over the mouth of the shaft.



Scale, 1:250.

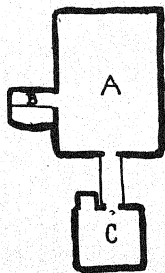
In chamber A were bones from seven bodies; an alabaster kohlpot, shape D, height 0.057 m.; pottery, S vii red ware lightly burnished, height 0.205 m.; S xvi plain, height 0.165 m.; S xxi rough drab ware, height 0.23 m.; S xxiii broken, rough reddish-brown clay, diameter 0.215 m.; S xxx rough reddish-brown clay, two, height 0.11 m., and another broken; also fragments of other rough pottery of uncertain shapes.

Chamber B was empty.

In chamber C were an alabaster kohlpot, shape D, height 0.052 m.; a white plaster mask with details in red, 10408; a scarab, 10015; pottery, S xxii rough red ware, diameter 0.23 m.; S xxx seven examples, rough brown clay; S xxxv red ware lightly burnished surface, height 0.15 m., another similar, height 0.105 m., and fragments of another with dark lines painted on a light ground.

Tomb H 12.

No trace of superstructure. The shaft was 4.00 m. deep, with chambers to east and west. The roof of chamber A had collapsed; in chamber B was a coffin-pit along the east side; in chamber C in the west wall was cut a small square recess, perhaps for offerings or for the canopic jars.



Tomb H 12.

Scale, 1:250.

In chamber A were found a pair of bronze tweezers, 10329; a bronze razor, 10330; three bronze cloth-cutting knives, 10331-3, Pl. 63, and part of a fourth; four ear-rings of gilt bronze, 10376-7; a fragment of ivory from a box; two whetstones; a carnelian hair-ring, 10378; a haematite kohlstick; five small alabaster kohlpots; a blue faience bowl, 10291, Pl. 53; an obsidian scarab, 10118; glaze scarabs, including one of Rameses 2nd, 10115-6-7, Pl. 58, 10119, Pl. 55, 10120-1-2-3-4-5-6-7, Pl. 58; a number of miscellaneous beads of carnelian and green glaze, mostly spherical, 10270; also pottery, S ii greyish-white surface, three handles, height 0.20 m.; S viii reddish-grey ware, height 0.56 m., 10452; S xi red ware, height 0.22 m.; S xxii red ware, burnished surface, diameter 0.16 m.; Sxxiii three examples, red clay, diameter 0.18 m., 0.235 m., 0.25 m., respectively; S xxx five examples; S xxxi grey ware, white faced, height 0.115 m.; S lvi fragment, grey faced.

Tomb H 12. Chamber B was empty.

In chamber C were an alabaster kohlpot, much decayed; a carnelian hair-ring, 10352; a limestone spindle-whorl, 10656 and a bone spindle-rod; a plaster mask painted yellow, 10409, two plain ushabtis, one of green glaze, one of black and white glaze; some brown and white glaze beads, 10244; a mud ear-stud; pottery, S ii grey ware, creamy-white face, height 0.57 (Khartûm); S iv creamy-drab ware, height 0.30 m., 10449, Pl. 45; S viii reddish-brown ware, height 0.51 m., 10451, and fragments of another with flecks of red paint on a buff ground; S xi plain red, height 0.22 m., 10450, Pl. 46; S xiv grey ware, creamy-white face, height 0.35 m. (Khartûm); S xxi four examples, dull brown ware; S xxii plain red, diameter 0.195 m.; S xl red clay with string-hanger design in black, height 0.16 m.; S xlvi dull brown ware; and some indistinguishable fragments.

Tomb H 13.

Tomb H 13. No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 2.70 m. deep, with a single chamber at its west side, the door of which was only a rough hole plastered round with mud to give it a clean-cut edge. Over the top of the shaft two of the cover-slabs remained in place, one at each end. The chamber was very badly cut. In the chamber were bones from two bodies ♂ ♀; some fragments of worked wood (not from a coffin); a scarab, 10016, Pl. 56; a few white steatite discoid beads; pottery, S xii red clay, height 0.23 m. (Khartûm); S xvi plain red clay, height 0.20 m., 10453, and fragments of a second; S xx mud-coloured clay, red wash, height 0.16 m., 10454, and fragments of a second; S xxiii red faced ware, unburnished, diameter 0.18 m., and fragments of two others similar; fragments of a vessel of buff ware, creamy-white face, shape uncertain.



Tomb H 14.

Tomb H 14. Round the top of the shaft was a brick floor from the middle of which, presumably, the superstructure once rose. The shaft is 3.30 m. deep with chambers at the west end; the doorway poor and chamber A rather roughly cut. The small chamber B, 2.40 m. by 0.70 m., would no more than just hold a sarcophagus, so that it corresponds to the coffin-pit in many of the tombs.



In chamber A were bones from a body ♀; fragment of wooden sarcophagus; bronze surgical instrument (?) 10303, Pl. 64; serpentine kohlpot and lid, height 0.045 m., shape F; serpentine vase, height 0.095, 10297, Pl. 66; scarab with a sphinx and cartouches of Thothmes 3rd and Hatshepsut; part of small gesso mask; three balls of burnt clay, perhaps for a game of marbles; pottery, S xvi fragments of coarse red ware; S xxii plain red, unburnished, diameter 0.155 m., another, burnished, diameter 0.165 m., and fragments of at least six more, mostly burnished; S xxx red clay, broken; S xxxv red clay, drab slip, whereon string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.075 m., 10455; S lvi fragment; and fragments of buff ware with creamy-white slip facing.

Tomb H 15.

Tomb H 15. There had been a courtyard round the grave with a brick retaining-wall and a floor of stone chippings: this was too much ruined to be measured. The shaft was 2.50 m. deep, with chambers to east and west; the chambers were well cut, doorways plain without reveals. The grave had been plundered and re-used in Roman times and subsequently robbed again.

In the shaft were found a pot S v of whitey-drab clay, height 0.32 m., 10456; S xi of coarse red clay, height 0.23 m. Also of Romano-Nubian ware, F i painted with "demons" heads between stars, height 0.27 m. (Khartûm); F v plain red, height 0.19 m.; F v red with black rings, height 0.19 m.; F xxxv red with black rings, height 0.36 m.

In chamber A were found a bronze tube 0.105 m. long, diameter 0.023 m., 10304; plaster mask (broken) painted red and blue with gold foil adhering over the ear, and another white, with faint red lines, 10410; pottery, S xxii plain red clay, unburnished, diameter 0.20 m., another, burnished red surface, diameter 0.20 m., another, mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.21 m., another, mud-coloured, plain, diameter 0.07 m.; S xxiii plain red, unburnished, diameter 0.235 m.; S xxx fragment.

Chamber B was empty.

In chamber C were found some fragments of wood, apparently from a small inlaid box; some gold foil; a bronze razor; a bronze needle, 10305; an ivory disc lid on a pivot; a stone burnisher; an alabaster kohlpot, shape E, height 0.06 m., and another, shape E, height 0.05 m.; scarabs, 10017-8-9, 10020-1-2, Pl. 56; pottery, S xxii plain red (Khartûm), and fragment of another; S xxxii light pink with string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.135 m., 10457; another, light surface with black rings, height 0.085 m., 10459; S xxxvi buff clay, white slip with string-hanger pattern in black, very roughly done, height 0.095 m., 10458. Also, of Romano-Nubian date, two gilt glass beads and a pot F xxxii of plain red clay, height 0.135 m.

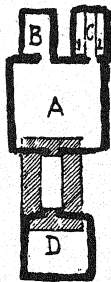


Tomb H 16.

Round the top of the shaft was brickwork 1.00 m wide, but this was destroyed down to the level of the roofing-slabs. The shaft was 2.80 m. deep with chambers to the east and west. The doors of chambers A and D were plain, but those of B and C had neatly cut reveals; the walls were well trimmed and the angles true. The floor of chamber A was 0.30 m. below the level of the bottom of the shaft. The stone door-slab of chamber B was intact; through the middle of it was the square hole for the ropes by which it had been lowered into the shaft. Chamber C contained two shallow coffin-pits separated by a narrow floor-space.

In the shaft were found remains of a wooden ushabti; a fragment of a wooden disc, carved with a head of Bes; part of a wooden kohlstick; remains of a bronze stud; a polished flake of carnelian; pottery, S x, smooth red clay, height 0.28 m., and fragments of a second; S xvi red clay, haematite wash, height 0.145 m., 10461, and another similar; S xxi fragments of two; S xxii finely burnished red, diameter, 0.145 m., broken; S xxiii mud-coloured clay, band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.165 m., and fragments of another burnished red inside; S xxviii red clay, height 0.09 m., diameter 0.08 m., broken; S xxxiii fragment, height 0.08 m.; S li fragment; S lviii fragment of poorly burnished black-topped ware.

In chamber A were found part of a wooden ushabti; a pierced wooden disc, diameter 0.085 m.; part of a bronze ring; part of a bone bracelet; four alabaster kohlpots, shape D, heights 0.048 m., 0.047 m., 0.039 m., 0.028 m., respectively; alabaster kohlpot, shape C, height 0.035 m.; alabaster vase, broken, resembling No. 10711, Pl. 66, height 0.085 m., and fragments of another, shape uncertain; a plaster mask, 10412; a mud mask, 10411; a carnelian cylinder bead with two gold bands; a blue glaze ring with eye bezel, 10023 B, Pl. 55; a blue glaze seal, 10023 A; pottery, S vii smooth red surface, height 0.245 m., 10462, another similar, height 0.30 m. and fragments of a third; S xi straight-shouldered variant, ochrous surface with brown paint



Tomb H 16. wash, height 0.113 m.; S xxi blackish grey, broken; S xxii fragments of three of plain red clay; S xxx fragments of one; S xxxi light drab-grey ware, height 0.12 m., 10463; another with creamy surface and string-hanger design in brown, height 0.16 m., 10465; another, muddy clay with light red wash, height 0.08 m., 10466; another, burnished red, top broken, 10467; another, red surface lightly burnished, height 0.075 m., 10468; another, buff surface with string-hanger design in brown, height, 0.13 m., 10469; and a fragment of another, ochrous surface, with brown paint design; S liii smooth red ware, height 0.255 m.

Chambers B and C were empty.

In chamber D were found a pair of bronze tweezers, 10307; a bone ring, diameter 0.038 m.; fragments of a steatite finger-ring; a few mixed beads, carnelian, steatite and blue glaze; pottery, S vii rough red clay, height 0.26 m.; S xxii fragments of three, burnished red inside; S xxiii rough red clay, diameter, 0.12 m.; S xxxv light brown with string-hanger pattern in dark brown, height 0.115 m.; S lviii fragment of burnished black-topped cup, height 0.095 m.; and fragments of rough pots of uncertain shape.

Tomb H 17.

Tomb H 17. Round the top of the shaft were the foundations of the superstructure, of brick and rubble masonry, giving an area of 4.90 m. by 3.00 m. The shaft was 4.50 m. deep. Two metres from the surface we came upon a burial of the Romano-Nubian period. A brick wall had been built across the shaft, 0.45 m. from its west end, and to the east of this the shaft had been narrowed by brick walls, five stretcher courses high, lining the sides of the shaft. The rectangular tomb thus formed measured internally 1.80 m. by 0.55 m. and was roofed with rough stone slabs. It was undisturbed and inside lay a body ♂, head west, extended with the hands folded over the pelvis. There were no objects with it.



Scale,
1:500.

There were chambers to the east and west of the shaft. They were well cut, the doors plain, without reveals; in chamber B was a coffin-pit 1.60 m. deep, partly burrowed into the rock beyond the face of the chamber wall.

In chamber A were a few bones from a body, sex uncertain; a bronze surgical instrument, 10308, Pl. 64, and fragments of a second; three alabaster kohlpots, much decayed; a steatite kohlpot, broken; a plaster mask, 10413; pottery, S vii plain red clay, height 0.59 m. (broken); S xxii mud-coloured clay, burnished red inside, diameter 0.145 m., 10470, and fragments of two others similar. Also, probably of Romano-Nubian date, some dark blue glass beads; F iv fragments, rough ware red faced; F v grey black with punctured concentric circles, 10472 (Pl. 69); F lxxii, with ring-base and four handles, pink clay, red surface, 10471.

The other chambers were empty.

Tomb H 18.

Tomb H 18.



Scale,
1:250.

No trace of superstructure. The shaft was 5.00 m. deep with a single chamber at each end. The door of chamber A had unusually elaborate jambs with a reveal and inner slot: the chamber walls were well cut, most of the floor-space was taken up with a coffin-pit 0.70 m. deep. The door of chamber B was simple, the chamber widened as it went in. In the shaft was found a fragment of incised black handmade pottery, of Romano-Nubian date.

In the grave were scattered bones from four bodies ♂ ♀ oo. In chamber A were found a double-cylinder kohlpot of green glaze, 10286, Pl. 53; a green-glaze bowl, 10287, Pl. 53; scarab with kneeling figure wearing uraeus diadem, the arms conventionalized into snakes; another scarab, 10025, Pl. 56; two beads, of carnelian and blue glaze; pottery, S ii pinkish clay with drab wash, height 0.64 m., 10473, Pl. 45; S iii very small example in rough red ware, height 0.15 m.; S xvi red clay, height 0.20 m., 10475, and another

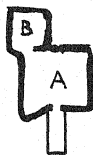
similar; S xxxviii black handmade with indented edge, diameter 0.105 m.; S lvi drab clay, Tomb H 18. height 0.14 m., 10474, and another, broken, of red clay.

In chamber B were found an alabaster pot, shape L, height 0.07 m., diameter 0.11 m.; alabaster kohlpot, shape C; scarab, 10024, Pl. 56; two terra-cotta ushabtis, colour perished.

Tomb H 19.

No trace of superstructure. Shaft 3.70 m. deep; chamber walls and doorways very roughly cut.

In the grave were found a pair of bronze tweezers, 10309; a small whetstone; a lump of pumice; two carnelian ear-rings, 10355-6; half of a blue glaze bowl; two blue glaze beads; part of a whitened mud jar-sealing, inscribed but illegible; ten rough unpainted clay ushabtis; pottery, S iii red clay, height 0.42 m.; S viii red clay, height, 0.41 m.; S xv rough red clay, height 0.33 m., 10477; S xvi red clay, height 0.17 m.; S xxiii fragments of several, of mud-coloured clay with red wash inside; lxiv rough red clay; and a model of a squat jug in solid unbaked mud height 0.11 m., diameter 0.20 m.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 19.

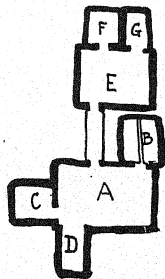
Tomb H 20.

Shaft 2.80 m. deep with a single roughly cut chamber at its west end, c. 3.20 m. by 1.00 m. Tomb H 20. Nothing in the grave but a few bones of indeterminate sex.

Tomb H 21.

No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 5.10 m. deep and had an elaborate series of Tomb H 21. chambers opening out of its east and west ends. In the shaft lay the stone door-slab of chamber E, its edges bevelled to fit the bevelled jambs of that doorway. In chamber A was the door-slab of B; it had two small holes through it, side by side, perhaps for convenient handling with ropes. The whole floor of B had been cut down and the central division was formed by a slab set in place subsequently. Chambers D, F and G were merely recesses to receive sarcophagi.

In the shaft were found two ear-rings of gilt bronze, 10360-1; a small alabaster kohlpot, much decayed; a carnelian ear-ring, 10359; one amethyst bead; scarabs, 10026, 10027, 10029, 10031, Pl. 56; four Hathor-head amulets of blue glaze, 10207-10, Pl. 55; pottery, S xvi fragments of two; S xxii red clay, inside lightly burnished, diameter 0.185 m., 10481, Pl. 47; S xxx one example; S xxxii light yellow slip with string-hanger pattern in chocolate, height 0.085 m., 10479; S xxxvi plain red, handle missing, height 0.12 m., and fragments of another similar (?) with dark string-hanger pattern on light ground; S l mud-coloured ware, height 0.17 m., 10480, Pl. 48; S liii fragment, highly burnished; S lv (broken) very rough imitation, head undeveloped, and no chickens, red clay, length 0.26 m.; a fragment of black incised ware, probably late,



Scale, 1:250.

In chamber A on the top of the rubbish was an undisturbed burial of Romano-Nubian date. The body had been enclosed in a wooden coffin, the sides of which had collapsed; it lay head west extended on the back with the hands folded over the pelvis. Round the neck was a string of gilt glass beads and another of carnelian steatite and quartz pendants separated by two very small green glass spacers. Behind the head, outside the coffin, was a bronze bowl with decorative lid containing some thread; this bowl and the beads are now at Khartûm. Close by was an oenochoe F xxxii of plain light red ware, height 0.22 m., 10478.

Tomb H 21.

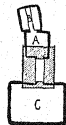
In chamber A, underneath the late burial, were found a gold bell-pendant, 10707; an ear-ring of gilt bronze; three fragments of an inscribed sandstone stela, two alabaster kohlpots of shape D and two lids, one of alabaster and one of steatite; a plaster mask painted yellow, 10414, Pl. 61; two plain white plaster masks; a mud mask; scarab, 10030, Pl. 56; a bugle bead of green glaze; pottery S liii fragments, burnished red; S lvii fragments, greyish white.

In chamber E were found seven fragments of an inscribed stela, an alabaster kohlpot of shape D; an alabaster disc lid; fragment of an alabaster vase; two small fragments of a bronze rod; scarab, 10028, Pl. 56; blue glaze Bes amulet, 10205, Pl. 55; two blue glaze beads; part of a cowrie shell; pottery, S xxii fragment, lightly burnished; S xxiii plain red, unburnished; S xxxiii lightly burnished red, height 0.06 m., 10482.

Chambers B, C, D, F and G were empty.

Tomb H 22.*Tomb H 22.*

Round the top of the shaft were three to four courses of brickwork making a pavement, or the foundations of a superstructure, 4.30 m. by 3.40 m. The shaft was 3.10 m. deep with chambers to the east and west; the doors were plain and the chambers roughly cut. Chamber B contained two coffin-pits sunk 0.60 m. below the narrow space of floor-level left between them.

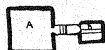


Scale, 1:500.

In chamber A were the remains of one body, sex indeterminate; remains of a painted wooden sarcophagus; two alabaster kohlpots of shape D, 0.097 m. and 0.039 m. high respectively; fragments of a terra-cotta box painted red and white in panels, perhaps a rough model of a house; pottery, S xxii red, inside burnished, diameter 0.17 m., broken; S xxxi fragment, red clay, gray-white surface, string-hanger pattern in black; S xxxv red ware lightly burnished, height 0.10 m.; and fragments of a pot of coarse red clay, burned black on the outside, with turning-ridges round the neck, shape doubtful.

Tomb H 23.*Tomb H 23.*

There was no trace of any superstructure. The shaft was unusual in that it lay north by south, and the two chambers which opened out from it were not at the same level, so that the bottom of the shaft was cut into a flight of four steps (0.65 m.) leading from chamber A down to B. The floor of B was again 0.40 m. below the lowest step in the shaft, and the chamber was taken up by two coffin-pits sunk 0.55 m. below the narrow space of floor between them.



Scale, 1:500.

In the shaft were found five or six large spheroid glass beads (Romanian date).

The roof of chamber A had given way and almost all the contents of the chamber were smashed. These included bones from the bodies of thirteen people; boards from a coffin and a few small fragments of painted cartonnage; a bronze needle 0.128 m. long, 10315; fragments of an oval-topped inscribed stela 0.72 m. by 0.53 m., four alabaster kohlpots of shape D, heights 0.034 m. (with lid), 0.039 m., 0.05 m., 0.06 m. respectively; scarab, 10033, Pl. 56; fragments of basket-work; pottery, S xi roughish red ware, height 0.31 m.; S xv rough red ware, broken; xxi fragments; xxii three examples of coarse red ware, diameters 0.20 m., 0.18 m., 0.095 m., and fragments of others; S xxiii, two of roughish red ware, diameters 0.205 m., 0.20 m., and fragments of others; S xxx rough red ware; S xxxii rough red ware, height 0.13 m.; another, finely burnished red, height 0.155 m., 10485; another finely burnished red, surface decayed, height 0.06 m., 10484; another rough red, broken; S xxxvi rough red, handle broken; S lxx

coarse red ware, height 0.145 m.; also a Romano-Nubian pot F v burnished black ware with *Tomb H 23*. incised tassel ornament, height 0.14 m., 10490.

Chamber B had its doorway roughly walled up with stones, amongst which was the upper part of an inscribed stela.

Under the stela was lying in the doorway a pot S xxvi of plain red clay. Inside on the top of the rubbish that filled the coffin-pits and rose well above floor level was an undisturbed burial of Romano-Nubian date. The body was enclosed in a rough coffin of palm bark bound round by cords which came straight down the front of the body with bands knotted across at right angles. The body lay extended on the back with the hands folded over the pelvis, head north.

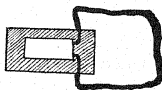
Under the rubbish in coffin-pit 1 were found a string of sixty gold and seventy amethyst beads, strung alternately (Khartûm); a green glaze bugle bead; a scarab, 10034, Pl. 56; part of a cowrie shell; pottery, S xviii red clay, height 0.23 m., 10483, and another of rougher clay, height 0.13 m.; S xxi two examples; S xxiii coarse red ware, diameter 0.23 m.

In coffin-pit 2 were found a green glaze cartouche amulet of Rameses 4th, 10032; three blue glaze beads, one ~~was~~ and two spheroid; an alabaster kohlpot of shape D, much decayed; pottery S xxiii rough brownish clay, diameter 0.19 m.; lower part of S lvii, flakey clay, grey-black surface, brown in section, with knob base, and zigzag pattern in punctured lines.

Tomb H 24.

Round the top of the shaft was a rectangle of brickwork measuring 4.40 m. by 2.20 m., *Tomb H 24*. and two or three courses high. The shaft was 3.00 m. deep, lying north by south with one chamber at the north end: this was irregular and poorly cut.

In the grave were bones from one body; three fragments of wood from a small casket; three fragments from the upper part of an inscribed sandstone stela referring to offerings for a person whose name has perished (see p. 182); an oblong steatite mould for casting a tassel-pendant of glaze, 10660; some mixed beads of steatite, carnelian, and blue glass, mostly spherical, 10245; pottery, S xii light red surface with vertical burnishing, height 0.19 m., 10486, Pl. 46; S xxii mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.19 m.



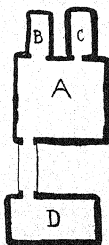
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Tomb H 25.

Round the top of the shaft were traces of brickwork, too much ruined to be measured. The *Tomb H 25*. shaft was 2.90 m. deep with chambers to east and west; the doors were roughly cut and the chambers ill trimmed.

In the shaft was an alabaster kohlpot, shape E, much decayed; also a quantity of shells, oysters and others.

In chamber A were the remains of two bodies; a number of wooden fragments from a piece of furniture, the principal pieces consisted in the nude figures of girls carrying baskets on their heads, whereon were traces of blue inlay, 10349, Pl. 64; fragments of two wooden head-rests; a wooden comb; a bronze mirror, the handle in the form of a naked girl, 10311, Pl. 62; fragments of bronze; a limestone spindle-whorl, 10662; an alabaster vase, shape B, height 0.105 m., much decayed; an alabaster vase, shape H, height 0.075 m., much decayed; an alabaster jug, shape of 10296, Pl. 66, broken and decayed; four alabaster kohl pots, decayed; scarabs, 10036-7-8-9, 10042, Pl. 56, including cartouches of Hatshepsut and of a Rameses; a set of small spherical carnelian and steatite ring beads with amulets, 10246; part of a carnelian draughtsman(?), 10661; pottery, fragments of a painted box, very coarse ware; S xxiii rough red ware, diameter 0.215 m., and



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 25. fragments of one or two others; S xxxii light ground with string-hanger pattern in dark paint, height 0.125 m.; S lx roughly made of burned mud.

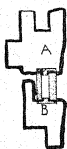
Chamber B was empty.

In chamber C was a flat alabaster bowl, shape N, length 0.11 m.

In chamber D were remains of three bodies; the remains of a bronze cylinder with wood lining; a serpentine kohlpot, shape E, height 0.068 m.; two carnelian ear-rings, 10362-3; fragments of two white plaster masks; a saucer of blue glaze, plain, diameter 0.095 m., 10288; heart scarab, 10035; glazed scarabs, 10040, 10041, 10043, Pl. 56; pottery, S viii plain red clay, height, 0.23 m., 10491; S xxi coarse red clay, height 0.195 m., 10489, Pl. 47; S xxii lightly burnished red, diameter 0.16 m., and another 0.145 m.; and of rough red ware, three examples, diameter 0.23 m., 0.22 m., 0.20 m., respectively; S xxxi light red ware with string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.135 m., 10488, another, plain brown, height 0.12 m., and another plain white, height 0.145 m.; S xxxii, white ground with string-hanger pattern in brown, height 0.16 m.; S lii brilliantly burnished red, height 0.22 m., 10487, Pl. 48.

Tomb H 26.

Tomb H 26. The cover-slabs over the west end of the shaft were *in situ*. Round the top of the shaft was a rectangle of brickwork 0.70 m. wide, having a total area of 3.30 m. by 2.00 m. Beneath the brickwork was an artificial stone foundation, implying considerable weight in the structure above—the bricks stood four courses high and rose 0.30 m. above the level of the cover-slabs—outside these remains of the superstructure there was a mound of stone chippings not enclosed by any well. The shaft was 2.90 m. deep with chambers to east and west. The chambers were somewhat roughly cut, with simple door-jambs: there were two main chambers, each of which had coffin-recesses opening out of it: the contents of these recesses were not to be distinguished from those of the main chambers on which they gave



Scale, 1:500.

In chamber A were found a wooden disc lid for a vase; a small alabaster kohlpot, shape D; scarab, 10044, Pl. 56; a blue glaze pendant of Taurt, 10708; a few scattered beads, now restrung together, 10247; pottery, S vii plain red clay, height 0.22 m., and two others, broken; S xii plain red clay, height 0.21 m., and another similar, height 0.20 m., broken; S xx rough grey-red, height 0.23 m.; S xxii rough red clay, unburnished, diameter 0.21 m., another similar, diameter 0.07 m., and other fragments; S xlvii light red ware, height 0.15 m., 10494, Pl. 48; S lvi, broken; S lvii grey-white ground with black rings, fragment.

In chamber B were found a flat steatite bracelet, diameter 0.083 m., 10663; carnelian beads, spheroids with "poppy-seed" pendants, 10249; scarab, 10045, Pl. 57; a string of yellow glaze beads, 10248; pottery, S xi rough red clay, height 0.25 m.; S xvi red clay, height 0.51 m.; S xxii rough ware, diameter 0.075 m.; S xxxiii orange clay, band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.23 m.; S lvi fragment, buff clay with concentric circles of dark paint; S lviii (broken) black-topped bowl, burnished, diameter 0.12 m.; various fragments of rough red clay from vessels of uncertain shape.

Tomb H 27.

Tomb H 27. No traces of superstructure. Shaft 3.60 m. deep with one chamber at the west end: single reveal to door.



Scale, 1:250.

In the grave a few bones of a child; bronze ring with bezel engraved with the name Hr-Rê-mery-an, 10046, Pl. 65; an inscribed sandstone stela, very badly cut, 0.65 m. by 0.35 m., broken into two pieces; an alabaster pot, shape Q, height 0.05 m., and an alabaster lid; a stone disc, or chequer; a blue glaze bowl with design of fish, 10289, Pl. 53; scarabs, 10047, 10048; some small discoid beads of glaze, in various colours; pottery, S ii light grey ware, whitish slip, rim broken, height 0.58 m., and fragments

of another similar; S xi fragments of good red ware; S xiv rough red ware, height 0.20 m.; Tomb H 27. S xvi fragments; S xxi fragments; S xxii fragments, mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim; S xxiii rough, diameter 0.34 m., and fragments of others in red clay and in mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim.

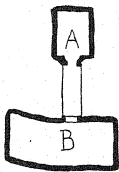
Tomb H 28.

No trace of superstructure. The shaft was 4.00 m. deep with a chamber at either end. Tomb H 28. The door of chamber A had a slight reveal on the outside and was played on the inside: the chamber was 1.75 m. high and was particularly well cut. Chamber B was approached by two steps, of 0.60 m. and 0.12 m. respectively: its door was plain without reveals and it was irregularly cut.

In the shaft were found fragments of a pot S vii; S xxii rough brown clay, diameter 0.24 m.; and fragments of uncertain shape.

In chamber A were found a scarab, 10049, Pl. 57; a blue glaze pendant, 10213, Pl. 55; some discoid steatite beads and a few lentoid beads of blue glaze; pottery, S iii mud-coloured clay with red wash, height 0.265 m., 10496; S xiv coarse red clay, height 0.175 m.; S xxi four examples; and fragments of some large pots of red clay, of uncertain shape.

In chamber B were found a gilt bronze ear-ring, 10365; a carnelian ear-ring, 10364; an alabaster kohlpot, shape D, height 0.046 m.; a small carnelian scarab, unengraved; a cockle and another shell; pottery, S xxi broken; S xxii brown clay burnt to black, very shallow, diameter 0.22 m., and another of almost black clay with red paint round the rim, broken; S xxiii brownish-red ware with red paint round the rim; S xxxi white surface, string-hanger design in black, broken.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 29.

No trace of superstructure. Shaft 1.85 m. deep, the chamber very roughly cut, the roof fallen in.

In the grave, crushed bones from six bodies.



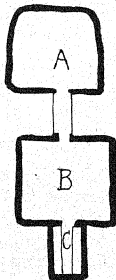
Tomb H 29.

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 30.

Over the west end of the shaft the cover-slabs remained *in situ*: round these was a building Tomb H 30. of mud brick still standing as much as five courses high: the area of this building had been 3.80 m. by 2.70 m., and the walls were 0.50 m. thick. Beyond this superstructure was a mound of stone chips with no trace of any retaining wall (see Pl. 44). The shaft was 3.30 m. deep with chambers to the east and west. Chamber A was roughly cut, the corners not being properly squared; in the sides of the shaft by the entrance were cut grooves for the door-slab. Chambers B and C were also roughly cut: C was mostly taken up with two coffin-pits which were curiously narrow, measuring in each case only 0.40 m. across.

In chamber A were scattered bones from five bodies; fragments of a wooden sarcophagus including head and feet fairly well preserved (Khartûm); fragments of a wooden head-rest; a pair of bronze tweezers; pottery, S ii (?) fragments of rough red ware; S xxii fragments of rough ware; S xxx fragments of several; and fragments of a large pot, shape uncertain, of greenish-drab clay with grey face.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 30.

In chamber B were found fragments of wood from a sarcophagus; two rings of bronze wire; an ivory duck's head, 10664; scarabs, 10050, 10051, Pl. 57; a pottery kohlpot lid, circular, with a star pattern painted in black; S xxxix (?) top of large specimen in grey ware and fragments of a second; S lvi drab ware with white slip and concentric circles in dark paint, and fragments of another similar; fragments of a large vessel of greenish-drab clay with grey face.

Tomb H 31.

Tomb H 31.

No traces of superstructure. In the west face of the shaft, 1.60 m. from the top, was cut a rectangular recess 0.80 m. by 0.57 m., and 0.13 m. deep, obviously intended for a stela. At the bottom of the shaft was found the lower half of an inscribed stela 0.50 m. across and 0.13 m. thick, fitting therefore into the recess. It bears the name of the judge Sebekemsaf, and is described on p. 182. The two chambers were poorly cut; the floor of B was stepped down 0.20 m. below the level of the bottom of the shaft.



Scale, 1:500.

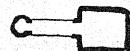
In chamber A were a double vase of alabaster, shape O, broken and decayed; a blue glaze bowl with lotus design in black (Khartûm); scarab, 10052, Pl. 57; a burnishing-pebble; a fragment of a clay doll (?) and a great mass of broken pottery amongst which the following types could be recognized: S xiv two examples, red clay, one with band of white paint; S xv two examples, rough reddish clay; S xvi two in rough red clay; S xxii six in rough red clay, one in fine red clay unburnished, and one in well-burnished red; S xxiii six in rough red clay; S xxxii six in white-faced clay; S xxxiii two small, in red clay; S lvii fragment, Tell-el-Yahudieh type, flakey black clay, surface with alternate vertical fields of plain burnishing and punctured W design.

In chamber B was found pottery, S xiv red ware, height 0.225 m., and another similar, broken; S xxii fragments of three in red clay; S xxiii fragments of two; S xxv red clay with finely finished haematite surface and band of black paint round rim, height 0.07 m.; S lix (?) fragment of large, rather gourd-shaped pot of burnished black-topped ware.

Tomb H 32.

Tomb H 32.

No trace of superstructure. The shaft lay north by south and was 4.00 m. deep: on the north, east and west walls, near the bottom, were rudely scratched graffiti representing men, boats, gazelles, elephants and hippopotami. At the south end of the shaft was a doorway leading to a second chamber the cutting of which had been discontinued almost as soon as it was begun.



Scale, 1:250.

In the grave were found bones from two bodies; pieces of gold foil; fragments of a bronze mounting for a staff (?); pottery, S xxii burnished red inside, diameter 0.275 m.; also four examples in mud-coloured clay with a band of white paint round the edge, diameters, 0.165 m., 0.16 m., 0.15 m., and 0.12 m., respectively; S xxxvi haematite faced, unburnished, height, 0.12 m.; S lxvi dull light red ware, smooth-faced, fragment; fragment of red ware with gray slip, shape uncertain.

Tomb H 33.

Tomb H 33.

The shaft lay north by south and was 4.30 m. deep; over its north end the cover-slabs remained *in situ*, but there was no trace of any brick superstructure. All the doors and chambers were poorly cut: in B were two shallow coffin-pits.

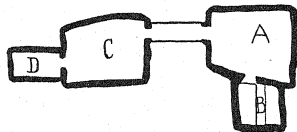
In chamber A were found remains of a wooden sarcophagus; a small wooden handle; a fragment of an inscribed ivory wand.

A steatite kohlpot, shape D, height 0.07 m.; an alabaster kohlpot of the same form, height 0.05 m., much decayed; an alabaster vase, shape M, diameter, 0.09 m., decayed;

eight burnishing-pebbles; scarabs, 10053, 10054, 10058; a broken blue glaze Horus pendant; *Tomb H 33*: some mixed beads, mostly green glaze discoids; pottery, S vii rough red ware, ill baked, height 0.46 m.; S xi smooth surface, red clay, height 0.25 m., and another similar, height 0.24 m.; S xiii plain dull red, height 0.135 m., 10497, Pl. 46; S xvi mud-coloured clay with red band round rim, height 0.205 m.; S xxii mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, four examples, diameters 0.255 m., 0.21 m., 0.185 m., 0.185 m., and fragments of two others similar; S xxiii fragments of two, red ware, inner face burnished; S xxix rough red clay, height 0.035 m.; S xxx five broken; S xxxv burnished red surface, string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.12 m., 10500; S xxxvi pinkish-buff slip with string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.17 m.; S lviii mud-coloured flakey clay burned reddish-black and lightly burnished, height 0.14 m., 10499, Pl. 48, 49; neck of another similar, 10498 A; and fragments of a larger example, 10498 B, Pl. 49.

In chamber B were found a steatite palette, rectangular, 0.235 m. by 0.13 m.; an alabaster kohlbox lid.

In chamber C were found a fragment of bronze; a carnelian ear-ring; scarabs, 10055-6-7, Pl. 57; pottery, S xv rough brownish-grey clay, height 0.40 m., and fragments of a second; S xx fragments; S xxi rough red ware, height 0.215 m.; S xxii fragments; S xxiii plain red clay, diameter 0.22 m., and fragments of four similar, and of one of mud-coloured clay with red paint round rim; S xxx rather finer clay than usual, height 0.185 m.; S li fragment, variant with three rings in relief round the slenderest part.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 34.

No trace of superstructure. Shaft lay north by south, and was 1.90 m. deep with two very roughly cut chambers at the north end.

In the tomb were bones from three bodies; some fragments of wood from a sarcophagus; remains of some horn bracelets; a mixed lot of small beads, chiefly spheroid glass and glaze discoids (Khartûm); pottery, S ii fragments, grey ware; S viii fragments of two, red clay; S xxiii fragments of four, rough red clay; and a very rude handmade hearth-burned cup with lid of red clay flared to black, height 0.08 m., diameter 0.085 m.

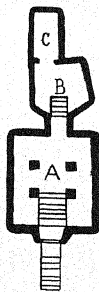
*Tomb H 34.*

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 35.

This was a gallery tomb hollowed out in the low rock-face where the upper plateau breaks off into the sandy stretch that runs down to the river. A stepped dromos, open to the air, was cut in the shelving rock below the plateau's edge to a depth of 2.20 m. At this point was the doorway, beyond which the steps continued inside the tomb-chamber, down for another 1.10 m. to the floor level. The tomb-chamber measured 4.40 m. by 3.90 m. and its roof was supported by four rude square pillars of living rock. In the middle of the far wall was a passage which led into the second chamber (B) lying 0.70 m. below the first and reached by a flight of five steps. This chamber was very irregularly cut. Beyond it, at the same level, was a narrow chamber (C).

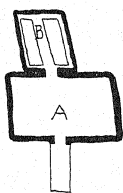
In chamber A were found a few bones; pottery, S xv fragment, rough red ware; S xx fragments of five, rough red clay; S xxii fragments of one of rough brown clay, and of another of reddish clay with band of red paint round rim; S xlix fragment, drab-brown ware; and numerous fragments of red and cream-slip pottery of uncertain shapes.

*Tomb H 35.*

Scale, 1:500.

Tomb H 36.

Tomb H 36. No trace of superstructure. Shaft 3.10 m. deep with two chambers at west end; doorways plain without reveals and chamber walls poorly cut. In chamber B were two coffin-pits.



Scale, 1:250.

In chamber A were found a bronze razor with handle, 10313, Pl. 64; fragments of a bronze dish (?); alabaster kohlpot of shape D much decayed; two carnelian and two blue glaze beads, 10216; carnelian snake pendant, 10215, Pl. 55; two gesso masks, 10415; blue glaze pendants, cartouche and Bes, 10059, 10214; scarabs, 10060-1-2, Pl. 57; pottery, S iii red clay with grey slip, broken; S vii red ware, broken; S xxi rough red clay; S xxii mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.29 m., broken, and another greyish-white faced with red and black paint on rim, diameter 0.072 m.; S xxiii rough brown ware, haematite wash inside, diameter 0.095 m.; another of mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.29 m.; two others of plain rough brownish clay, diameter 0.215 m., and fragments of a third similar; S xxx thirty examples in rough red clay, of which one has a band of white paint round the rim inside and out.

In chamber B was found a pot S xxx.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 37.

Tomb H 37.

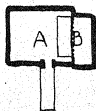
No trace of superstructure. The shaft was 2.50 m. deep, lying north by south, with a single small chamber at the north end.

In the grave were found a fragment of painted Romano-Nubian pottery with black leaf design on a red ground; a (broken) green glaze crocodile amulet.

Tomb H 38.

Tomb H 38.

No trace of superstructure. Chamber B was at a level 1.30 m. lower than that of A, and was reached by a pit cut in the floor of the latter, having a set-back ledge to take a roofing slab.



Scale, 1:250.

The door of chamber A had reveals on the outer and projecting jambs on the inner face.

In the grave were found a few bones from one body; fragments of a wooden sarcophagus; remains of two alabaster kohlpots; a carnelian bead and a blue glaze flower pendant; pottery, S xxii rough brown clay, diameter 0.09 m., also fragments of two of plain red clay, of two of red clay with haematite wash inside, unburnished, of three burnished red on the inside, and of one of mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim; S xxxv brightly burnished red ware, height 0.06 m.; S lii mud-coloured clay, height 0.06 m.; and some fragments of smooth creamy-yellow ware of uncertain shape.

Tomb H 39.

Tomb H 39.



Scale, 1:250.

No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 2.50 m. deep with chambers at the west end: chamber A had along its south side a raised bench 0.12 m. high and 0.40 m. wide, apparently for the coffin.

In chamber A were found two carnelian ear-rings, 10366-7; two blue glaze pendants, 10217-8, Pl. 55; a few small carnelian and blue glaze spheroid beads; pottery, S xxiii brownish-red clay, with band of red paint round inside rim, diameter 0.22 m., and fragment of another washed red inside and lightly burnished; S xxviii fragments of handmade ware, black inside and brownish-drab outside; S xlvii with bands of dark paint (faded) on light clay, 10476, Pl. 48.

Tomb H 40.

A simple trench grave, shallow and very roughly cut, 3.60 m. by 1.70 m., down the middle of *Tomb H 40.* which ran a rough wall of mud brick two or three courses high.

In the grave were one or two indistinguishable bones; S xxii a fragment of a large example, diameter c. 0.29 m., of mud-coloured clay with a band of white paint round the rim and a cross roughly scrawled across it also in white paint; S lvii creamy-drab surface with bands of matt chocolate, 10501, Pl. 49.

Tomb H 41.

A shallow brick-lined trench tomb on the edge of the rocky plateau; lying north by south; *Tomb H 41.* 2.10 m. by 0.45 m., and 0.40 m. below the present surface. Empty.

Tomb H 42.

Shaft tomb, unfinished, the chamber being only 1.50 m. long by 0.70 m. wide: but used, *Tomb H 42.* and containing two or three bones, sex uncertain.

Tomb H 43.

A shallow brick-lined trench tomb at the edge of the rocky plateau; 1.50 m. by 0.60 m., *Tomb H 43.* and 0.40 m. below the present surface. Empty.

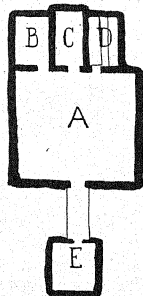
Tomb H 44.

A continuation of the last, having one wall in common with it: partly rock-cut; 1.90 m. *Tomb H 44.* by 0.60 m.; in it, part of a skull.

Tomb H 45.

No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 4.60 m. deep with chambers to east and west. *Tomb H 45.* The doorway of E had been stopped with brickwork 1.70 m. high, which was stepped down so as to come within 0.60 m. of the door of chamber A, to which probably it was intended to give easier access. The doorway of E had neatly-cut reveals, so that there may have been originally a stone door-slab behind the brickwork. Chamber D was occupied by two coffin-pits.

In chamber A (taken together with B, C, and D) were found some fragments of bronze; numerous fragments of an inscribed sandstone stela; a very rude sandstone offering table, uninscribed; a carnelian ear-ring, 10368; remains of a steatite kohlpot and lid; remains of two alabaster kohlpots, shapes C and D, and of an alabaster vase, shape A; a few carnelian and blue glaze beads; scarabs, 10065-6, Pl. 57; a blue glaze lotus-petal pendant bead; pottery, S iii rough reddish-grey clay, top broken, and fragment of another, similar; S xv plain red clay, height 0.24 m., and fragment of another, red with black bands; S xvi plain red clay, height 0.163 m., 10502; S xx fragments of twenty-six, rough red; S xxi fragments of about eighteen; S xxii flat-bottomed, fragments of seventeen of plain red clay burnt dark, of one with red paint band round rim, of one washed red inside, and of one burnished red inside; with base-ring more or less developed, fragments of nine burnished red inside, and of one washed red inside; S xxiii fragments of two of mud-coloured clay, with band of red paint round rim, of two washed red inside, of one lightly burnished red inside, and of two of plain red clay;



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 45. S xxxviii brown-grey clay, diameter 0.105 m.; S xxx fragments of three; S xxxii light buff slip, string-hanger pattern in purple, height, 0.13 m., 10504, another similar but with horizontal bands, height, 0.13 m., fragments of two similarly decorated, and of one of plain red ware; S xxxvi red ground with string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.125 m.; S lii coarse red ware, height 0.125 m., and fragments of another similar; S liii fragment, highly burnished; S liv light wash, panel design in red and black, height 0.12 m., 10503, Pl. 48; S lvi fragment, fine smooth salmon face; S lviii, black-topped bowl not well burnished, 10505, Pl. 50; also two rough clay funnels, one broken.

In chamber E were found fragments of pottery, including S xx, remains of three; S xxi remains of three; S xxii remains of two of coarse red clay, and of one of mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim, and one of red clay, intact, diameter 0.085 m.; S xxx remains of four; S lvii of the more elongated type, *cf.* Pl. 49.

Tomb H 46.

Tomb H 46. A brick-built grave with two chambers side by side, 2.00 m. long, by 0.70 m. and 0.80 m., respectively, the walls five courses (0.50 m.) high, destroyed to below the level of the roofing. The graves lay north by south. In the grave a curved rubber made of a whitey-drab potsherd.

Tomb H 47.

Tomb H 47. A pit in the sand: inside, body ♂, head north, extended on back, hands folded over pelvis.

Tomb H 48.

Tomb H 48. A pit in the sand: inside, body +, head west, extended on left side.

Tomb H 49.

Tomb H 49. A pit in the sand: inside, body +, head west, extended on right side.

Tomb H 50.

Tomb H 50. A rough pot inverted over body of infant.

Tomb H 51.

Tomb H 51. A pit in the sand: inside, body ♂, head north, extended on back, hands folded over pelvis.

Tomb H 52.

Tomb H 52. A pit in the sand: inside, body ♀, head west, extended on left side, arms flexed, hands over face.

Tomb H 53.

Tomb H 53. A pit in the sand: inside, infant's body, head west, extended on left side; some beads of steatite, carnelian, and blue and red glass; S xvi small, rough brown ware, base only; S lii red clay.

Tomb H 54.

Tomb H 54. Infant's body buried in a pot S xliii, spherical variant with incised [potter's mark near rim.



Tomb H 55.

Tomb H 55. Infant's body buried in a pot, S x of rough red ware, rim broken with potter's mark




Tomb H 56.

Infant's body buried in pot of rough mud-coloured clay; all smashed up.

Tomb H 56.

Tomb H 57.

Shallow pit in sand showing traces of brickwork above. In it some bones of uncertain sex; *Tomb H 57.* a small steatite button-seal crosshatched below; S xxiii fragments of coarse red ware with white paint round rim and a cross scrawled over the center, also in white paint, and with an incised potter's mark (fragmentary) 

Tomb H 58.

A pit in the sand: inside, confused bones ♀.

Tomb H 58.

Tomb H 59.

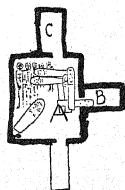
Unfinished. A stepped dromos had been cut down to a straight face at a depth of 2.20 m., *Tomb H 59.* but the chamber had not been hollowed out.

Tomb H 60.

No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 2.00 m. deep, with chambers at the west end. *Tomb H 60.* The whole roof of the main chamber A had fallen in.

In the shaft were numerous fragments of pottery including some from three pots S ii of creamy white-faced ware.

In chamber A were fifteen bodies. Against the south wall at its west end lay a body ♂, head west, extended, with the hands folded over the pelvis; next to it in the same attitude was a body ♀ wearing two necklaces, one of plain dark blue glass beads, the other of mixed red, green, and green-and-white glass spheroids: the body had worn a wig. Next to this was another body ♀, same position, against whose right thigh lay a bronze mirror with handle in the form of a nude girl, 10312, Pl. 62, an alabaster pilgrim-bottle, 10299, Pl. 66, and a clay pilgrim-bottle, 10507; just by the knee was a set of beads of carnelian and blue glaze, long lentoids strung alternately with small spheroids. The body next to this, in the same attitude, had been crushed to pieces. To the east of these bodies, near the south wall, were the remains of a painted wooden sarcophagus. In front of the doorway of chamber C were two painted wooden sarcophagi side by side resting partly on the fourth of the bodies already mentioned, partly across another sarcophagus lying east by west. Below all these lay the body of a child wearing round its body a string of beads (or perhaps two strings confused), 10252, Pl. 54; with these was a scarab, 10069, Pl. 57 and about 0.40 m. away, beyond the area occupied by the child's bones, but on the same level, was a scarab of Menkhepherré, 10068, Pl. 57: it lay just at the corner of the raised door-sill of Chamber C. Near the north wall of the chamber, close to the door of chamber B, were three more sarcophagi, piled one on the top of the other, and a fourth which lay half in this chamber and half in B. All these coffins were eaten by white ants and, together with the bones that they contained, broken to fragments by the collapse of the roof.



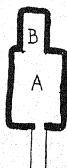
Scale, 1:250.

In the rubbish that filled the chamber were the scattered remains of two other bodies; remains of some horn bracelets; a broken alabaster kohlpot; a shell, 10666; a scarab, 10067, Pl. 57; a set of brown and yellow beads with two bone spacers, forming a bracelet, 10253, Pl. 54; a set of small red glaze beads, 10250; two white steatite lentoid beads; a string of small ovoid electrum beads, 10251; pottery, S ii fragments of at least three examples in whitish-grey ware:

Tomb H 60. S vii fragments of two in rough red clay; S xi rough red ware with a few vertical burnishing-lines, height 0.20 m., another, rough red unburnished, height 0.135 m., and fragments of at least two similar, S xv red clay, height 0.26 m., 10509, Pl. 46, and fragments of a second similar; S xxii mud-coloured clay, band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.19 m., and fragments of two others similar; another in plain drab brown ware, diameter 0.18 m., and fragments of two in rough red ware and one in brown clay; S xxx fragments; S xxxix very rough reddish clay; S xli fragments, rough red ware, S lvi light surface with concentric circles in dark paint (Khartûm) and another similar, faded, 10508; S lx fragment in reddish-brown clay.

Chamber B was empty.

In chamber C were the bones from one body, and several small slabs of ivory from a box.



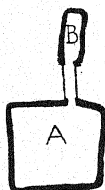
Tomb H 61.

Tomb H 61.

No trace of superstructure. The shaft was 2.00 m. deep, with chambers at the west end: all the roof of chamber A had fallen in.

In the grave were bones from three bodies; pottery. S xx rough brown clay, height, 0.225 m., and fragments of a second; S xxiii fragments of two of mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim.

Scale, 1: 250.



Tomb H 62.

Tomb H 62.

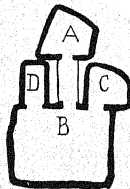
No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 1.80 m. deep, with chambers to east and west: the whole of the roof of chamber A had fallen in, and chamber B ran into chamber B of H 63.

In chamber A were bones of two bodies ♂♂; an alabaster kohlpot, shape D, height 0.05 m.; pottery, S xvi light red clay, height 0.14 m., 10510; S xx rough red clay, height 0.26 m.; S xxi rough brown clay, height 0.25 m.; S xxii red clay, inside finely burnished, diameter 0.165 m.; S xxx two examples; S xxxi brown clay unburnished, height 0.095 m.; S xxxvi finely burnished red, height 0.25 m.

Scale, 1: 250.

Tomb H 63.

Tomb H 63. No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 2.40 m. deep, with chambers to east and west; the chambers were particularly badly cut; B ran through to chamber B of H 62, and its roof had fallen in.



Scale, 1: 250.

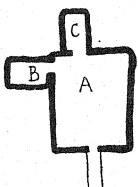
In chamber A were found fragments of a pot, handmade and hearth-burned, covered with rough punctured ornament: date doubtful.

In chamber B were found a bronze cutting-out knife, 10314, Pl. 63; a pair of bronze tweezers (broken), 10317 A-B; two pointed rods of bronze; two small slightly concave bronze discs; three palettes, thin and roughly rounded, of slate, 10667; a small whetstone; a flint knife; three alabaster kohlpots, shape D, much decayed, heights 0.065 m., 0.04 m., 0.035 m.; seven burnishing-pebbles; a big shell; a large treble tubular glass bead; two jasper scarabs, plain (one broken), 10071; a scarab of green glaze set in gold, design of lion and crocodile (Khartûm), scarab, 10070, Pl. 57 and two with a design of snakes, beetles, ankhs, and nefers; pottery, S viii rough red clay, height 0.30 m., 10512, and another similar; S xxii inside brilliantly burnished red, diameter 0.165 m., 10513, and another similar, diameter 0.155 m.; S xxxv plain burnished red, height 0.145 m., 10514, and another with creamy slip and string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.11 m., 10515; S li brilliantly burnished red, height 0.21 m., 10511, Pl. 48.

Tomb H 64.

No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 2.30 m. deep, with chambers at the west end rather rudely cut: doors plain without reveals.

In the tomb were a fragment of bronze; a fragment of rock crystal; two draughtsmen, one of carnelian and one of alabaster, 10668 A-B; scarab, 10072, Pl. 57.



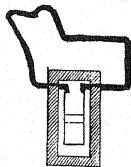
Tomb H 64.

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 65.

Round the top of the shaft was a wall of mud brick representing the superstructure: it measured 4.80 m. by 2.60 m. The shaft was 5.40 m. deep and at the bottom were cut steps leading to the single chamber at the west end: the middle step of the three was 0.20 m. wide, and the total rise of the steps was 1.00 m.

In the tomb were bones from one body; quantities of wood from a coffin; a bronze razor (Khartûm); bronze tweezers, 10318; some fragments of bronze, 10669; remains of a large alabaster and of a large steatite vase; a steatite heart scarab (Khartûm); a stucco mask painted yellow, 10417; plaquette 10073, Pl. 57, and scarab, 10074; pottery, S xxii remains of six examples in rough red clay; S xxiii fragment, mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, and fragment of highly burnished red ware; S xxx seventeen examples; S xxxvi white slip painted red with string-hanger design in purple, height 0.135, 10517, another similar, height 0.115 m., 10518, and fragments of light ware with bands of brown paint; also fragments of two vessels, a long-necked variety of S xxxv, one of red ware, with white slip, whereon dark lines, the other of red clay, with yellowish burnished surface, date doubtful; also a Romano-Nubian vessel F v red ware with narrow black bands, broken.

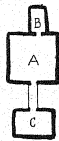


Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 66.

No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 3.10 m. deep, with chambers to east and west. Doors plain without reveals and chambers poorly cut.

In chamber A were found remains of a bronze bowl; a bronze spear-head, 10320; scarabs, 10075, 10076; part of a green glaze ushabti and of a very poor clay ushabti; pottery, S xvi of red clay, broken; and a very small toy pot (S xxxiii variant), height 0.028 m.



Tomb H 66.

Scale, 1:500.

Tomb H 67.

No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 3.65 m. deep, with chambers to east and west: the floor of chamber B was 0.65 m. higher than the bottom of the shaft.

In the shaft were found a blue glass scarab, 10078, Pl. 57; and numerous fragments of pottery, mostly XVIIIth dynasty, but one of Romano-Nubian type, red with black and white bands.

In chamber A were found a bronze ring with the stone missing from the bezel (? Romano-Nubian); a steatite kohlpot of shape D; a steatite vase of shape B; a blue glaze rosette amulet and a few beads (some Romano-Nubian); a rough pottery seal, 10077.

In chamber B were found a bronze dagger with ivory handle (Khartûm); alabaster kohlpot of shape A; scarab, 10079, Pl. 57; a set of blue-and-white glass and carnelian beads, 10255; pottery, S xvi rough red clay, height 0.215 m., and another,



Tomb H 67.

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 67. height 0.14 m.; also Romano-Nubian types F v curled rim, black handmade ware with incised pattern of hatch-filled triangles and diamonds round the neck, height 0.19 m.; F xx plain red clay, height 0.28 m.; F xxxii plain red clay, height 0.09 m.

Tomb H 68.

Tomb H 68. No trace of superstructure *in situ*. The shaft was 2.70 m. deep, with chambers to east and west; the doors were plain on the outside but had internal jambs. Chamber A was very roughly cut; the floor of B was 0.45 m. below the bottom of the shaft.



In the shaft were a great number of bricks; these may have come from the original superstructure, or may be from a Romano-Nubian superstructure erected when the grave was re-used. In the shaft also, at its west end and about on the level of the lintel of the door of chamber B, was found a sandstone statue of a Ba bird having a hawk's head (Khartûm).

Scale, 1:500.

In chamber A were found a bronze blade, 10323; a bronze awl, 10321; a carnelian ear-ring, 10369; two carnelian amulets of Taurt, 10222-3, and one of lapis lazuli, 10221, Pl. 55; scarabs, 10080, 10081 B, 10082-3, Pl. 57; some small blue glaze beads, and some blue and white discoid beads, 10256; four very bad clay ushabtis; pottery, S xxxii fragments of four in rough red clay and of another similar but with a band of red paint round the rim; S xxviii fragments of two well-made of plain red clay; S xxx small example; S xxxv red clay, cream slip, height 0.075 m.

In chamber B were found a bronze hook; scarab, 10081, Pl. 57; blue glaze pendant, 10220; pottery, S ix rough red clay, height 0.30 m.; S xv brown clay with band of red paint round rim, height 0.23 m., 10520, and another similar, height 0.15 m.; S xx red clay, height 0.28 m., and another similar but badly misshapen, rough brown clay, height 0.20 m.; S xxi red clay, height 0.215 m., and another similar but very rough, height 0.23 m.; S xxxii brown clay, inner face red washed and burnished (broken) and three others of mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameters 0.21 m., 0.195 m., 0.187 m., and fragments of a fourth similar; S lxi rough red clay, height 0.15 m.

In chamber C were found remains of eleven bodies; a few small blue glaze and steatite discoid beads; pottery, S iv rough brown ware, grey slip, height 0.21 m.; S xxi, broken; S xxii red clay haematite washed, broken; also Romano-Nubian vessels, F i, red with black bands, broken; F iii red with black and white bands, height 0.31 m.; F v with curled rim, red with black bands, height 0.22 m.; similar, rough, red with black bands, height 0.18 m., and fragments of another similar, and another rough, red with black wreath on shoulder, height 0.21 m.; F vii handmade black ware covered with incised zig-zag ornament; F viii rough, red with black and white bands, height 0.31 m.; F xvii variant with globular body, red ware, broad white band round, whereon narrow black lines, black spots on shoulder, height 0.25 m.; F xxxv plain red, height 0.28 m.; F lii red with black wreath, broken; F lv handmade black ware with incised zig-zag ornament round rim, height 0.17 m.; and a jug (handle missing) shaped rather like F v of rough handmade ware, haematite washed, black-topped, hearth-burned, height 0.19 m. All these Romano-Nubian specimens are at Khartûm.

Tomb H 69.

Tomb H 69.



Scale, 1:250.

No trace of superstructure. The shaft was 2.80 m. deep with a chamber at the west end. In the grave were found remains of two bodies; an alabaster kohl pot of shape G, height 0.067 m., and another of shape D, height 0.27 m.; a carnelian ear-ring, 10370; scarabs, 10084, Pl. 57, 10707; some small blue glaze discoid beads; pottery, S xx fragments of two in rough red ware; S xxv rough red ware burnt to grey, twisted out of shape in the kiln, diameter 0.20 m.; also a Romano-Nubian pot, F v, rough red ware with black bands.

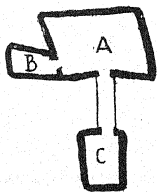
Tomb H 70.

In the grave were found a bronze staff-end or ferrule; a bronze cleaver, 10325 A, Pl. 63; a *Tomb H 70*. bronze razor, three alabaster kohl pots (two with lids) of shape D; a steatite kohl pot of the same shape; a haematite kohl stick; half of a green glaze bowl with design of ducks in black, 10674; a glaze ring, 10085; a few glaze beads; pottery, S iii rough drab-brown clay, height 0.34 m.; S xx remains of four, red clay; S xxii fragment, inner face finely burnished red; S xxiii fragment, red washed, unburnished, and another fragment mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim; S xxxiii red ware, grey slip, fragment; S xxxv fragment of burnished red, and another fragment, light surface with dark paint lines.

Tomb H 71.

No trace of superstructure. All doors and chambers very badly cut.

In chamber A were found remains of three bodies; two carnelian "dumb-bell" beads; blue glaze seal, 10089 B; blue glaze amulet, 10707; scarab of Menkheperre; pottery, S xii rough red ware with lightly incised horizontal lines round body, height 0.27 m.; S xiv rough red ware, height 0.21 m.; S xvi red ware, height 0.235 m.; S xxii rough red ware, diameter 0.16 m.; S xxiii mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameter, 0.255 m., and another similar diameter 0.23 m.; S xxvi rough red ware; also Romano-Nubian vessels, F xx, plain light red, height 0.17 m.; F xxxii red-faced, height 0.16 m.

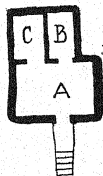
*Tomb H 71.*

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 72.

No traces of any superstructure. The tomb was reached by a flight of steps ending in a shaft: there were three chambers at the west end.

By the doorway of the shaft was found a scarab, 10086, Pl. 57. In chamber A were found a bronze bowl, round based, diameter 0.14 m., 10324; an alabaster jug resembling 10296, broken; fragments of an alabaster and of a steatite kohl pot, shape D; pottery, S xxii muddy brown clay, diameter 0.10 m.; S xxiii fragments of three of rough red clay. S xxxv rough red clay, height 0.12 m.

*Tomb H 72.*

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 73.

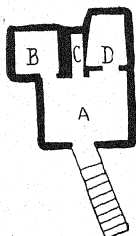
Surface-burial in the sand under the edge of the rock plateau; lying east by west. Inside, *Tomb H 73*. body of child, disturbed, only a few fragments of bone left; scarabs, 10087-8-9; a string of steatite and brown and black glaze beads, 10257; a string of blue glaze lentoid beads, 10258; two shells, pierced.

Tomb H 74.

The stepped dromos was cut in the shelving rock below the edge of the plateau, and was *Tomb H 74*. lined with brickwork on which probably a vault had rested (*cf.* the XII. dynasty stepped dromos-tombs of cemetery K). The roof of the main chamber A was supported by a central pillar of living rock; its floor was 2.50 m. below the level of the plateau.

In chamber A were found bones from one body; four ear-rings of gilt bronze, 10372-3-4-5; a bronze razor, 10326 and part of a second; a fragment of a bronze disc; six alabaster kohl pots of shape D, all very much decayed; nine small flint knife-blades; three burnishing-pebbles; a quantity of uncut and partly cut amethysts; a set of small carnelian beads; some mixed beads, large green glaze and small red glaze and steatite spheroids, and blue glaze bugles; scarabs,

Tomb H 74. etc., 10090-1-2-3, 10095-10109, Pl. 57, including Sesostri 1st, Hatshepsut, and Thothes 3rd; pottery, S vi creamy drab clay with scratched wavy line decoration, height 0.41 m., 10542, Pl. 45,



Scale 1:250.

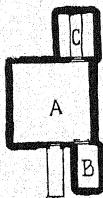
and another of plain red clay; S vii mud-coloured clay, red wash, height 0.28 m., 10523 A, another red clay, height 0.28 m., 10523 B, and five others similar; S x orange clay, red wash, height 0.22 m., 10532, another red clay, height 0.50 m., 10538; S xv fragments of three; S xvi fragments; S xxi fragments of six; S xxii, red clay, inner face finely burnished, diameter 0.15 m., 10528, diameter 0.155 m., 10530, diameter 0.165 m., 10531, diameter 0.18 m., 10534 and fragments of some thirteen others; S xxiii red clay, diameter 0.45 m., with impressed string pattern on outer rim; S xxiv red clay, creamy slip, diameter 0.085 m., 10541; S xxv red clay; S xxvi light red clay, pink wash, height 0.09 m., 10529, red clay, height 0.093 m., 10535, and four others of red clay, two with a band of white paint round the rim, also five others of mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim; S xxx two examples; S xxxii creamy slip with string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.123 m., 10524; S xxxiv creamy slip, red and black lines, height 0.10 m., 10533; S xxxv light red clay, height 0.085 m., 10536, creamy slip, string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.14 m., 10537, red wash, height 0.06 m., 10543, and four complete and fragments of several broken examples of shapes S xxxii-xxxv; S li fragment; S liii fragments of five, plain red clay, 10525; S lvii red ware with punctured panels, height 0.11 m., 10527, Pl. 49, flakey grey-black ware with punctured panels, height 0.13 m. (broken), 10540, Pl. 49, and fragments of two others of the more squat type, one black and one burnished red; S lxvii red clay, light pink surface, height 0.10 m., 10539, Pl. 48; and numerous fragments of vessels of uncertain form.

In chamber B were found an alabaster kohlpot, shape D; pottery, S xxxi white surface, lines of dark paint much faded.

In chamber C were found some gold foil; a piece of rock crystal cut as if for setting in a ring; scarab, 10094, Pl. 57.

Tomb H 75.

Tomb H 75. No trace of any superstructure. The shaft was 2.70 m. deep, with chambers at the west end; the chambers were neatly cut and the doors had good reveals; the door-slab of chamber A had been let down into a groove cut in the sill. Chamber A had its floor level 0.45 m. lower than the bottom of the shaft; chamber B was three steps lower; chamber C was two steps (0.15 m.) lower, and was taken up by two coffin-pits 0.90 m. deep.



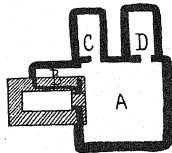
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In the grave were found the remains of three bodies; fragments of a bronze ring; scarab, 10707; a few beads of green glaze; pottery, S vii fragments; S xi muddy clay, red wash, height 0.23 m., 10544; S xii, red clay haematite washed, height 0.235 m., 10545, another similar, height 0.28 m., 10546, another similar, height 0.29 m.; S xxiii two examples of plain red clay and one with inner face burnished; S xxviii two examples, mud-coloured clay, inner face painted red, one diameter 0.15 m., and the other broken.

Tomb H 76.

Tomb H 76. The shaft lay north by south, and was 3.40 m. deep. Round the top of it was a rectangle of brickwork 3.70 m. by 2.40 m., being the foundation of the superstructure.

In the grave were two or three bones, sex indistinguishable; bezel of a bronze ring, 10110; *Tomb H 76*. fragments of an engraved sandstone stela; a blue glaze pendant of Rameses 2nd, 10111, Pl. 58; a few mixed glaze beads; pottery, S xvi red clay, fragment; S xx fragments of nine, reddish grey clay; S xxi fragments of five; S xxii two examples with burnished inner face, diameter 0.15 m., and fragment of another of plain red ware; S xxviii fragments, rough red ware with band of white paint round rim; S lvii flakey black clay, punctured design, 10547, Pl. 49.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 77.

Faint traces of superstructure. The shaft was 3.20 m. deep, with a single chamber at the west end.

In the grave were found bones from one body; fragments of a wooden sarcophagus; a (broken) bone stud; a white plaster mask, 10418; pottery, S vii red clay, fragment; S xxii plain red clay; S xxx two examples.

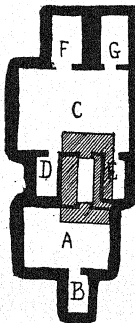
*Tomb H 77.*

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 78.

Round the top of the shaft was a rectangle of brickwork 4.50 m. by 2.60 m. and three courses high. The shaft was 3.00 m. deep, with chambers to east and west, seven in all: the chambers and doors were roughly cut.

In the grave were found an alabaster kohlpot of shape D, height 0.043 m.; a set of glaze and carnelian beads, 10260 A; sets of vari-coloured glass beads with bone spacers, 10259, 10260 B; pottery, S ii grey clay, creamy slip, height 0.63 m.; S xi mud-coloured clay, partly red washed, height 0.17 m., 10548; S xvi red clay, height 0.225 m.; S xxii red ware, fragments of two; S xxiii red clay, haematite washed, diameter 0.24 m., another similar, diameter 0.20 m., and fragments of two others; S xxxi red clay, creamy slip, height 0.16 m., 10549; S xxxii creamy surface, height 0.085 m., 10550; S lvi white surface with concentric circles in brown, height 0.24 m., and another similar, height 0.19 m.; S lvii fragment, flakey black clay with punctured zig-zag ornament; also a small funnel of black pottery, height 0.027 m., 10675.

*Tomb H 78.*

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 79.

Chamber A opened straight off the rough face at the edge of the plateau, and its roof was only 0.50 m. thick.

In chamber A were found bones from three bodies ♂ ♂ 0; pottery, S v coarse mud-coloured clay, haematite wash, height 0.48 m., 10552 A, Pl. 45, and fragments of another; S xi light red clay, haematite wash (broken), 10553; S xxv plain red ware, diameter 0.145 m.; S xxviii four examples, mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.12 m., 10554-5, Pl. 47; S xxix mud-coloured clay, diameter 0.10 m., 10551, Pl. 47, and twelve others similar; S xlix rough clay, height 0.14 m.; S lxviii muddy red clay, haematite wash (broken), 10552 B.

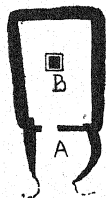
*Tomb H 79*

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb H 80.

Tomb H 80.

Chamber A opened directly onto the rock face at the edge of the plateau. The roof of both chambers had fallen in. Chamber B had had a central pillar to support the roof: on its west wall were drawn in black paint four full-face heads; they were only a sketch, probably for sculpture in relief, the proportions being marked out by red squares.



Scale, 1:250.

Chamber A was empty.

In chamber B along against the south wall lay a body ♂ head west, extended with the arms by the sides; there had been a plaster mask over the face (this was broken), and on one of the fingers was a bronze ring, 10112, Pl. 65. Also in the chamber were found some fragments of a bronze bowl; two bronze rivets; a string of very small gold beads with lapis, carnelian and glaze amulets, 10262, Pl. 54; a string of large blue glaze plate beads, 10263; scarabs, 10063-4, Pl. 57; a blue glaze imitation of a Mycenaean vase, 10290, Pl. 53; pottery, S i drab clay with burnished creamy slip, height 0.54 m., 10556, Pl. 45; S xxii muddy clay, red washed, diameter 0.22 m., another, mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.30 m.; S xxiii red clay, haematite washed on inner face, not burnished, diameter 0.34 m., 0.26 m., 0.25 m., and one of mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round outer rim, diameters 0.205 m.; S xli buff surface, rings of brown varnish, height 0.10 m., 10558.

Tomb H 81.

Tomb H 81.

Surface burial in the sand under the edge of the rock plateau; undisturbed. Body ♀, head west, extended on the right side, the hands by the sides.

At the back of the neck was a scarab, 10113; round the head were four pots, S v two examples in red clay; S vii drab ware with creamy white slip; S xxii rough red ware, inner face haematite washed, and another similar but with inner face burnished.

Tomb H 82.

Tomb H 82.

Surface burial in the sand under the edge of the rock plateau; undisturbed. Body of infant, head west, extended on the left side, the hands by the sides.

Above the head reaching from the middle of the skull to the top of the forehead were two ivory wands, 10348 c-d, ending in hands; they were together, one above the other, and the hands touched the forehead. Round the neck and reaching down to the right elbow was a string of small steatite and brown glaze ring beads, 10264; and a second string of green and blue glaze beads with amulets, 10271, Pl. 54.

Tomb H 83.

Tomb H 83.

Similar burial. Body ♂, head west, extended on the right side, the hands by the sides.

Tomb H 84.

Tomb H 84.

Similar burial. Body of infant, head west. By the neck were two glaze beads.

Tomb H 85.

Tomb H 85.

Surface burial in the sandy khor; the body lay in a deposit of charcoal and burned matter under the sand. Body ♂, head south, extended on the back, the hands by the sides; with it a scarab, 10114, Pl. 58.

Tomb H 86.

Similar burial, by the side of the last. Body ♂, head north, extended half on the left side, *Tomb H 86*. half on the back, the hands by the sides.

Tomb H 87.

Similar burial; infant's body, extended, head north; by the neck a steatite lentoid bead. *Tomb H 87*.

Tomb H 88.

Similar burial; disturbed; part of infant's skull only. *Tomb H 88*.

Tomb H 89.

Similar burial; infant's body, extended, head north; above the head fragments of a large *Tomb H 89*. vessel, S ix (?), and two tumblers, S xxviii, of red clay.

Tomb H 90.

Similar grave; body ♀, head south, extended on the right side, almost on the face, the hands *Tomb H 90*. by the sides; with it fragments of S ix rough red clay; S xxii of mud coloured clay; S xxxviii of mud-coloured clay.

Tomb H 91.

Similar grave; child's body, head south, extended on back, the hands by the sides; round the *Tomb H 91*. neck a string of blue green and white discoid beads.

Tomb H 92.

Similar grave; body ♂, head north, extended on back, the hands by the sides. *Tomb H 92*.

Tomb H 93.

Similar grave; body ♀, head north, extended on back, the hands by the sides; by it the *Tomb H 93*. body of an infant, head south. Above the head of the body ♀ a pot S v of rough red clay; S xxviii of reddish drab ware.

Tomb H 94.

Similar grave; body ♂, head south, extended on back, the hands by the sides; over the *Tomb H 94*. face had been a plaster mask (cf. H 100) of which only a few fragments remained.

Tomb H 95.

Similar grave; infant's body, head south, extended on the left side, the hands by the sides; *Tomb H 95*. round the neck two strings of beads, one of green glaze balls and bugles, 10266, Pl. 54, and one of steatite and green glaze ring beads, 10267.

Tomb H 96.

Similar grave; body of small child, head north, extended on the right side, the hands by the *Tomb H 96*. sides. There were traces of a wooden coffin. Round the neck was a silver torque with a bronze disc and silver shell pendants attached, 10327 A, Pl. 65; and a string of very small blue green and white ring beads; round each wrist was a broad ribbed silver bangle, 10327 B-C; on the left hip (perhaps from the wrist) lay a set of small mixed glaze and carnelian beads.

Tomb H 97.

Tomb H 97. Similar grave; body ♀, head south, extended on the right side, the hands by the sides; round the neck were some very small blue glaze ring beads.

Tomb H 98.

Tomb H 98. Similar grave; body ♀, head south, extended on the right side, the hands by the sides; there were fragments of a rectangular wooden coffin. The body had apparently been wrapped and covered with stucco. By the feet pottery S v, rough red clay, height 0.50 m.; S xxviii red clay, diameter 0.185 m.

Tomb H 99.

Tomb H 99. Similar grave; child's body, head south, extended on back; round the neck a string of very small blue and white glaze ring beads, and one amethyst bead.

Tomb H 100.

Tomb H 100. Similar grave; the body o was much smashed: head south, extended on back. There were remains of a wooden coffin. The body had been coated with stucco which, at least over the head, seemed to have been applied directly to the skin; it was no thicker than paper, except for the ears, which were modelled in relief: on the back there could not be detected any traces of the imprint of linen. The face was left white, the top of the head was painted blue, the chin-strap blue with black outlines, the eyes were drawn in black and blue with red eyeballs, the lips were painted blue. It would seem as if, in the case of these poor burials, the place of the painted or gilt Hathor mask of the better graves (*cf.* H 10) was taken by a rude painting made on the body itself. The stucco which served as a ground for the colour was of course found in fragments, and the above description is based on the more obvious evidence given by these fragments. There was in the grave a pot S xxiii, small, of mud-coloured clay.

Tomb H 101.

Tomb H 101. Similar grave; body ♀, head south, extended on back, the hands by the sides. The body had been treated similarly to the last but the paint was in a much worse condition. Only part of the eye could be distinguished; on the body, which was wrapped in stuff, were a few traces in paint of a black and red crescent pectoral.

Round the neck was a string of very small green glaze ring beads.

Tomb H 102.

Tomb H 102. Similar grave; body ♀, head north, extended on the left side, almost on the back, the hands by the sides. Above the head, set on edge, a vessel S xxiii of mud-coloured clay.

Tomb H 103.

Tomb H 103. Similar grave; body ♂, head south, extended on the face, the hands by the sides.

Tomb H 104.

Tomb H 104. Similar grave; body ♂, head north, extended on the back, the hands by the sides.

Tomb H 105.

Tomb H 105. Similar grave, cut in the disintegrated blue sandstone; body o all broken up, head east, extended on back, the hands by the sides.

CHAPTER XI

CEMETERY J. DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL TOMBS

NOTE.—All tomb plans are drawn so that the north (as reckoned by the course of the river) is on the right hand side.

For plans of tombs J 1 to J 25 see Plan G (inset).

Tomb J 1.

Scattered about the grave were bones from thirty-one bodies; fragments of painted wooden Tomb J 1. sarcophagi; a wooden kohlstick; bronze tweezers, 10334; two lots of mixed glass and glaze beads, 10272, A and C, and a string of small barrel-shaped red glaze beads, 10272 B; pottery, S xvi coarse red ware, height 0.31 m.; S xx coarse red ware; S xxi fragments of three; S xxii plain red clay, fragments of two; similar, mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim, fragment; red burnished inside, fragments of two; S xxx fragments of two; S xxxi fragment, grey face with black lines; S xxxii white slip, black paint bands, height 0.09 m.; S li fragment; S lxix rough red clay, diameter 0.075 m., 10635; also Romano-Nubian beads, 10272 D, E, F, and some of dark green and red glass (? Arab), 10272 G and a tumbler F xlix red ware with black rim.

Tomb J 2.

Poor grave; undisturbed. In it six bodies, ♂ ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ +, five with heads northwest, Tomb J 2. one southeast, extended, hands by sides; they had been enclosed in plain wooden coffins. Also in the grave were two alabaster kohl pots, shape E, 0.08 m and 0.05 m. high; and two jugs S xxxvii of brilliantly burnished red clay with, on the necks, figures of animals in black, heights 0.155 m., 0.16 m., 10563-4, Pl. 50.

Tomb J 3.

No trace of superstructure, but the doorway had well-cut reveals with imposts of mud brick. Tomb J 3. In the grave, fragments from twelve bodies; fragments of a stucco mask; pottery, S xxiv red clay, diameter 0.07 m.; S xxviii red clay, diameter 0.10 m., 10565.

Tomb J 4.

No trace of any superstructure. In the grave, fragments of twenty bodies; fragments of a Tomb J 4. wooden coffin; fragments of a wooden head-rest; fragment of wood with painting of a woman's head; fragment of arrow-shaft; part of a painted stucco mask; three beads, amethyst, blue glaze and blue glass; scarab, 10128, Pl. 58; pottery S xxii, fragment; S lxx red clay, diameter 0.11 m., 10566, Pl. 48 (? date); also, of Romano-Nubian ware F viii red clay with black and white bands, height 0.23 m.; F xix plain red, height 0.19 m.; F xxxii plain red, height 0.145 m.; F xlix coarse black ware, height 0.075 m.

Tomb J 5.

No trace of any superstructure. The roof of the chamber had fallen in and the whole rock Tomb J 5. above was in too dangerous a condition to allow of work proceeding beyond the entrance. Just by the door were found bones from five bodies and a pot S vii of rough red clay, height 0.39 m., 10567, Pl. 46.

Tomb J 6.

Tomb J 6. A very small grave. In it a few bones of uncertain sex.

Tomb J 7.

Tomb J 7. No trace of any superstructure. The grave was small and part of the roof had fallen in. There were found in it bones from four bodies; half of the lid of an alabaster kohlpot; fragments of a fine coloured and gilt plaster mask; a blue glaze button seal, 10273 C; scarab (of Menkheperre), 10129, Pl. 58; some steatite and blue glaze amethyst and carnelian beads, 10273 C.

Tomb J 8.

Tomb J 8. No trace of any superstructure. Part of the roof had fallen in. In the grave were found scattered remains of at least seven bodies (♂ ♀ + + 0 0 0); scarab, 10130, Pl. 58; a Romano-Nubian iron bracelet ending in snakes' heads; a few Romano-Nubian gilt glass beads.

Tomb J 9.

Tomb J 9. The approach walls had been faced with mud: this mud facing was intact only on the rounded door-jambs. In the grave were remains of thirty-five bodies; a wooden coffin rudely hollowed out from a palm log; part of a wooden head-rest; part of a wooden stool; part of a leather sandal; alabaster kohlpot, shape D; a blue glaze Bes pendant, 10708; two bracelets of roughly shaped blue glaze beads on their original strings; pottery, S xxxiii white-drab clay, height 0.055 m.; similar, red clay, height 0.057 m.; S xlix red clay, height 0.18 m.; S lvi light red clay, height 0.14 m., 10569; and a pot, probably Romano-Nubian, F xix brown clay with haematite wash, height 0.22 m.

Tomb J 10.

Tomb J 10. No trace of superstructure. In the grave one or two bones of uncertain sex.

Tomb J 11.

Tomb J 11. The passage leading to the door of the tomb, cut down in the sloping rock, was lined with brickwork and had originally been vaulted: some of the vaulting-bricks remained and showed the height of the passage to have been 1.60 m. At the outer end of this passage was a rectangular brick chamber with a doorway; presumably this had been vaulted also (*cf.* J 15, Pl. 44). The tomb was ill cut and ran through into J 12.

In it were found bones from thirty-two bodies; fragments from painted sarcophagi; a leather sandal; some remains of basket-work; two pieces of a blue glaze plaque, one of them roughly cut into the form of a bird, 10678 A-B; scarabs 10132-3, Pl. 58, (the Neb-maat-rê may be Rameses 6th); a blue glaze Taurt pendant, 10230; a few blue glass and steatite beads; an ivory bracelet, 10379; pottery, S xx fragments, burnished red inside; S xxii burnished red inside; S xxv creamy-brown surface, burnished inside, diameter 0.11 m., 10571, Pl. 47; S xxxviii fragment, handmade, rough red ware; S xxxi fragments, white surface with black paint lines; S lviii fragments, finely burnished; also a very rough handmade pot, 10572; and part of a red-washed goblet with straight sides, pointed base and base-ring, S lxxi, Pl. 48.

Tomb J 12.

Tomb J 12. An outer court and an approach of mud brick: the passage was at a lower level than the outer court, from which it was reached by a stone sill; it had been vaulted but the vault had perished: it seems to have been 1.80 m. high; the present height of the walls is 1.40 m. In

the passage lay a painted and inscribed stela with oval top, 0.60 m. by 0.45 m., which gives the name of Horu and is described on p. 183. In the grave were scattered bones from some twenty-six bodies; fragments of wooden coffins; a painted wooden pectoral, decayed; a wooden kohlpot, carved as a palm column, 10680; a bronze needle, 10335 B; fragments of an alabaster and of a steatite kohlpot; four ivory ear-rings, 10381-2-3-4; scarab, 10134, Pl. 58; three blue glaze amulets, two of Bes, one of Taurt, 10225-6-7, Pl. 55; some mixed blue glass, carnelian and steatite beads; a plain square plaque of blue glaze; a set of porcupine quills, 10705; some oyster shells; pottery, S iv red clay with dark band round neck, height 0.24 m.; S vii red clay, height 0.23 m., 10573, and two others; S xxii fragment, red clay; another, mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round rim, diameter 0.215 m.; S xxx three examples; S xxxii red with dark bands, height 0.14 m.; S xxxix thick white slip, surface burnished, height 0.175 m., 10574, Pl. 47.

Tomb J 13.

No trace of any superstructure. In the grave were remains of nine bodies; fragments of painted wooden sarcophagi; part of a painted wood ushabti; an engraved bronze ring, 10137, Pl. 65; a number of porcupine quills, 10705; scarab, 10136, Pl. 58; a blue glaze finger ring, 10135, Pl. 55; a blue glaze pendant of Ptah, 10228, Pl. 55, a glass figure of Taurt, 10229; some oyster shells; pottery, S iii red clay, height 0.395 m., 10575; another similar, height 0.38 m., and fragments of a third larger; S xv plain red clay, height 0.22 m.; S xx remains of three; S xxi squat variant, plain red clay, height 0.11 m.; S xxii five of red clay, inner face burnished; S xxvii red clay with perpendicular pebble-burnishing, height 0.09 m., 10577, Pl. 47.

Also two Romano-Nubian pots, F xix reddish gray clay, height 0.09 m.; F xxi coarse red clay, haematite washed, height 0.22 m., 10576; and fragments of handmade black incised ware, a cup and a pot, shape doubtful, probably of the same date.

Tomb J 14.

Of the superstructure there remained the brick doorway of the chamber, the side walls of the approach passage, standing as high as the springers of the vault, 1.05 m., one brick jamb of the passage entrance, and a small piece of the outer court wall: the court had been on a higher level than the passage which was reached by a step threshold. In the passage was found an inscribed sandstone stela with oval top, 0.37 m. by 0.27 m., giving the name of the judge Aam (see p. 183). Also in the grave were found two wooden mallets, 10649 A-B; a plain hoop of bronze, perhaps a finger ring; pottery, S xvi mud-coloured clay, haematite washed, height 0.165 m., 10578; S xxxi light pinkish drab clay, height 0.20 m., 10579, on the top of which was set a small saucer of plain red clay.

Tomb J 15.

The superstructure of this tomb was the best preserved of any on the hill (see Pl. 44). On a small cleared space was laid a mud pavement surrounded by a low wall of brick one stretcher course (0.20 m.) thick: the area enclosed measured only 1.15 m. by 0.90 m. and probably served as a place where offerings might be deposited. At the back of the court was the doorway of the approach-passage: there was a stone threshold with a step down into the passage. The wall whose ends formed the door-jambs was 0.50 m. thick and was carried beyond the limits of the court, 1.50 m. and 1.80 m., so as to mask the face of the rock as seen from the outside. The passage was 2.70 m. long and 0.95 m. wide; it was cut down into the rock, the sides of which were lined with brick walls 0.90 m. high, supporting a vault about 1.45 m. high (it was curious that the ring-courses of the vault were sloped against the outer wall instead of against the rock face), and at its end were the brick jambs of the door leading into the tomb proper.

Tomb J 15. In the tomb were found the scattered remains of thirty-eight bodies; remains of wooden coffins; a wooden head-rest (Khartûm) and part of another, 10681; cylindrical wood kohlbox, with incised ornament, length 0.13 m., 10658; part of wooden kohlstick; a leaden bowl, diameter 0.145 m., 10336; a bronze mirror, plain, (Khartûm); two plain bronze rings; five ivory ear-rings, 10380, 10385-6-7-8; a plain square ivory plaque and ring; a steatite weight, 10682; alabaster kohlpot, shape G, height 0.088 m., another, shape D, both much decayed; two plaster masks, one painted bright yellow, 10419, Pl. 61, 10420; scarabs, 10140, 10141, Pl. 58; two blue glaze rings 10138-9, Pl. 55; some blue glaze and yellow ring beads; pottery, S vii rough red clay, height 0.30 m.; S xxii seven examples of plain muddy red clay, diameters 0.12 m. to 0.13 m.; another with red wash on inner face, unburnished; and two of mud-coloured clay with a band of red paint round the rim; S xxx thirty-two examples; S xxxiii very rough red clay, height 0.09 m.; S xxxvii brilliantly burnished red ware, string-hanger pattern in black, height 0.155 m. (handle missing), 10580; another similar, height 0.13 m. (handle missing), 10582; another plain red, height 0.125 m.; another red clay with white slip, and part of another of rough yellowish clay; S xl red clay, creamy white slip (handles broken), height 0.195 m., 10583, Pl. 47; and part of a Romano-Nubian pot, shape doubtful, red surface with narrow double black rings.

Tomb J 16.

Tomb J 16. A shallow trench grave cut under an overhanging rock, 1.20 m. by 0.50 m., and c. 0.25 m. deep. In it a body ♀ (some bones missing) doubled up with knees to chin, head west, lying on the left side with face north. Round the neck was a string of plain white steatite beads, 10274.

Tomb J 17.

Tomb J 17. The superstructure was fairly well preserved; it consisted of a long outer court, 1.85 m. long by 1.05 m. wide, the walls only 0.20 m. thick with an opening for the entrance: this narrowed down to a passage 1.75 m. long and 0.70 m. wide, the vault of which had fallen in. The roof of the tomb had collapsed and the rock above was in a condition too dangerous to allow work to proceed much beyond the entrance of the tomb proper. In the entrance were found an alabaster kohlpot, shape D, height 0.048 m., and a lid of alabaster; pottery, S xvi red clay, height 0.315 m., 10584, Pl. 46; S xxvii brown clay, diameter 0.10 m.; and a fragment of black handmade pottery.

Tomb J 18.

Tomb J 18. No trace of any superstructure. In the grave were bones from at least nineteen bodies; a fragment of a wooden comb; a bronze needle, 10337; an alabaster kohlpot, shape D, height 0.05 m.; another of steatite of the same shape, height 0.07 m., and fragments of another; scarabs (including Menkheperre) 10142-4-5-6, Pl. 58, amulet 10143, Pl. 55; pottery, S vii red clay, haematite wash, height 0.25 m., 10590, and another similar; S x red clay, haematite wash, height 0.29 m., 10586, another, height 0.20 m., 10587, another similar, height 0.29 m., and fragments of two others; S xx rough red clay, height 0.275 m., 10589, Pl. 47; S xxii red clay, inner face burnished, diameter 0.155 m., fragment of another, red clay, creamy white slip inside and along outer rim; S xxxiii creamy white slip, spiral band in sepia, height 0.115 m., 10592; another, drab clay, height 0.09 m., 10591; another, red clay, height 0.06 m., 10588.

Tomb J 19.

Tomb J 19. No trace of any superstructure. In the grave were found bones from one body; a porcupine quill; Romano-Nubian pot F xxxii rough red ware.

Tomb J 20.

No trace of any superstructure. In the grave were found bones from at least seventeen *Tomb J 20*. bodies; parts of a painted wooden sarcophagus; a painted stucco mask, 10421, and another; fragments of inscribed papyrus; pottery, S xx fragments; S xxii two of rough red clay and two of mud-coloured clay; S xxiii red clay, haematite wash on inner face, diameter 0.18 m.; S xxxvi creamy white slip with string-hanger pattern, height 0.135 m., 10594; S xli buff surface, bands of brown and black varnish, height 0.10 m., 10593, Pl. 48.

Tomb J 21.

No trace of any superstructure. In the grave were found bones from about thirty bodies; *Tomb J 21*. a bronze needle; two alabaster kohl pots, shape D, with their lids; fragments of a painted plaster mask; scarabs, 10147-8-9, Pl. 58; a few beads steatite and blue glaze, lotus-petal pendant and fly pendant; pottery, S v reddish clay, haematite wash, height 0.24 m., 10596; S xx coarse red clay; S xxii brownish clay, haematite wash on inner face, diameter 0.235 m., another, mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round the rim, diameter 0.145 m., and another, rough red clay, diameter 0.08 m.; S lvii black with punctured zig-zag, handle and neck gone and edges ground down, 10595, Pl. 49.

Tomb J 22.

Of the superstructure there remained the greater part of the passage approach; one of the *Tomb J 22*. outer jambs had disappeared and there was no trace of an outer court-yard. The passage had a mud floor, it was 4.60 m. long and narrowed down from 1.20 m. to 0.90 m.; the walls were c. 0.80 m. high and the doorway into the tomb proper was 1.10 m. high, so that the vault must have been a little higher than this.

In the grave were found bones from some twenty-three bodies; an iron chisel, blade and handle-ring, 0.25 m. long, 10338, Pl. 63; an alabaster kohl pot, shape F, height 0.04 m.; pottery S viii, reddish clay, haematite wash, height 0.21 m., 10597; S xxii red clay, haematite wash, diameter 0.19 m.; S xxx rough ware; and a Romano-Nubian pot F xxxii red clay, height 0.16 m.

Tomb J 23.

Surface burial under the shelter of a rock immediately over the doorway of J 24. Body ♀ *Tomb J 23*. extended on the back, head west. Round the wrist a string of plain white steatite ring beads.

Tomb J 24.

No trace of any superstructure. In the grave were found bones from at least twenty-six *Tomb J 24*. bodies; an obsidian kohl pot and lid, height 0.034 m., 10300, Pl. 66; alabaster kohl pot, shape F, height 0.082 m.; a fragment of a hand cut in ivory; fragments of two painted and gilt masks; pottery, S xxii mud-coloured clay with band of red paint round the rim.

Tomb J 25.

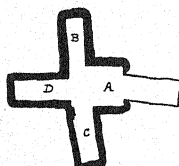
No trace of any superstructure; a small grave with all the top broken away. In it bones ♀, *Tomb J 25*. in confusion.

Tomb J 26. Tomb J 26.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. The shaft was 5.70 m. deep with chambers 1.50 m. high at its south end.

In the shaft were broken bones; fragments of wood from one or more coffins or biers; a few fragments of ivory from an inlaid box; thirteen scarabs, viz., Nos. 10150-10154, 10157, 10159, 10163, all in Pl. 58; 10162, Pl. 59; 10164, 10165, 10168, 10169; small plaques 10161, Pl. 58; 10167; amulet, 10155, Pl. 55; beads, 10275. Pottery, S xxxv plain, height 0.13 m., S lii, 10598, height 0.045 m., diameter 0.08 m.; straight-sided vase, 0.11 m. high (with a collar), of the haematitic finely burnished ware; fragments of S ix rough red ware; of S xvi rough red ware; of xx to xxi; of S xxii haematitic burnished; of S xxii mud-coloured with red rim; of S xxiii haematitic burnished; and of S xxx. Also the upper part of a funnel-shaped jar of very large dimensions, 0.37 m. in diameter at top, handmade and hearth-baked. Chambers A, B, D were empty. In chamber C were three scarabs, 10156, Pl. 58; 10160, Pl. 58; 10170; two small carnelian amulets in form of hawk and of baboon; one small green glaze amulet in form of baboon; a very large green glaze and some small green glaze discoid beads; some carnelian spheroid beads. Pottery, S xvi two; S xx to xxi, six or more broken; S xxii haematitic burnished and fragments of two more; S xxx; S xxxii two, heights 0.12 m. and 0.22 m., string-hanger pattern; S xxxv, height 0.11 m., haematitic burnished.

In chamber C was also found the half of a rough stela.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 27.

Tomb J 27. Dromos-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Length of dromos 2.80 m., depth at door of tomb 1.40 m. Single chamber at west end 1.0 m. high. On the top of the rubbish filling the tomb were bones and heads scattered in confusion belonging to at least nine persons of whom six were ♂, two ♀ and one a child. With them were the Romano-Nubian pots, 10600 F xix and 10602 F xxxii. On the ground-level of the tomb all over the surface were bones in confusion, of which two were ♂, one ♀, and two not adult, besides odd bones of several more. Apart from pottery the only objects were an ivory button and half an ivory ear-ring. Pottery, the upper portion of a black burnished vase with incised panels, 10601, Pl. 49; S lvi undecorated, faced with a greyish slip; fragments of S xxii or S xxiii; and a small rough bowl burned black.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 28.

Tomb J 28. Dromos-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Length of dromos 2.80 m. Single chamber at west end 1.0 m. high. In the chamber were odd bones of an adult and of an infant. To the latter probably belonged the diminutive alabaster kohlpots. In the rubbish above the floor level were found two ivory wands, one of which had the usual pattern of small concentric circles; a number of discoid beads of steatite and carnelian and small nasturtium-seed beads of green glaze; a very small scarab of green glaze, 10171; a very small scarab of green felspar covered with gold leaf, 10172; pots, S lv, viz., three vases, 10603, Pl. 48 and 10604, A, B, in the form of a bird with fledglings riding on each wing in rough red ware; fragments of S xx or xxi and of three large rough jars.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 29.

Dromos-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Total length of dromos 3.30 m., divided into *Tomb J 29.* two parts, of which the eastern is 2.10 m. long by 1.08 m. wide and the western is 1.20 m. long by 0.70 m. wide. The two parts are separated by a stone threshold 0.20 m. wide. Either here or at the door of the tomb itself the passage may have been closed by the stone door-slab 0.95 m. high by 0.65 m. wide, which was found turned back against the side of the dromos. Depth of dromos at division 1.10 m. Single chamber at west end 1.0 m. high. In the dromos were odd bones of several persons and a skull which looked like ♂. In centre of chamber, lying from north to south with head facing east, was a disturbed body of which the legs had been removed. A chip of the pelvis which remained and the character of the skull suggested that the sex was ♀. Save for a fragment of a plain red pottery bowl there were no objects except the plaster mask which lay on the face. This was the finest specimen of its class which was found. It was less than life-size and the eyes were painted in blue-black and white and the chin-strap blue with black spots. The rest of the mask was overlaid with gold leaf which had partly fallen away. The wig, which followed the contour of the skull, was made of plaster very thinly spread over cloth which had decayed; it had been painted blue with zigzag markings in red. There were slight traces of a pectoral of painted plaster over the chest. The photograph on Pl. 60 shows the mask lying in place in the grave. It was so fragile that our efforts to remove it failed.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 30.

Dromos-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Length of dromos 2.40 m. Chamber at west *Tomb J 30.* end 1.10 m. high, very irregularly cut and divided into two parts by a slight projection of unworked stone. The western of these divisions contained a partially disturbed body ♀ lying east and west with head at west. Beneath the body was a wooden tray two centimetres thick. Behind its head was a group of six pots, viz., S xxx (five); S xxxv in haematitic burnished ware.

Under these pots were some bones in confusion and a skull. With them were an alabaster vase .095 m. high, type H, and a steatite bowl, diameter 0.10 m. (Khartûm), incised on the margin with the words "District scribe of Elephantine Pnoufer." Also a bowl S xxix in rough red ware.

At the point of division between the two sections of the chamber and probably belonging to the eastern was a group consisting of S xxx three; S xxxix in rough red ware; (three), S xxxvi in rose-red ware covered with a grey slip, 10606, and another similar; a blue fayence saucer with designs in black, 10294, Pl. 53; a blue fayence vase undecorated, 10293, Pl. 53.

On the top of the pot S xxxix was lying a small plaster mask, 10422, and on the floor were remains of two wooden masks which had been painted and gilded.

In the eastern section of the chamber were remains of several bodies all in confusion, representing not less than six persons, of whom one was ♂ two ♀. In the upper rubbish above these were a copper needle, 10339; two copper spiral ear-rings, 10340; five scarabs, 10173 (not illustrated), 10174, 10175, Pl. 58, 10176, 10177, Pl. 59; two small carnelian amulets; a set of green, red, silvered, and gilded glass beads (Romano-Nubian). Pottery, S xxx eleven broken; S xxiii mud-coloured, red-rimmed.

On the floor of the eastern section were pots S xxx four; S xxiii; S xxxvi two, one of which painted like H 10: S xxxviii, 10605, Pl. 47, of haematitic burnished ware painted in blue-black; S xlii, 10607, Pl. 48, of flesh-coloured ware painted in blue-black,



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 31.



Tomb J 31.

Dromos-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Length of dromos 2.30 m. Chamber at west end 1.10 m. high. Contained only some scattered bones, three skulls, fragments of rough red bowls and a few small green glaze beads.

Scale,
1:250.

Tomb J 32.



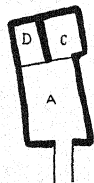
Tomb J 32.

Dromos-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Length of dromos 2.80 m. Chamber at west end 1.20 m. high with a brick threshold 0.30 m. wide. Contained a disturbed body ♂ lying east and west, head west. Under the head were fragments of plaster, no doubt from a mask. In the upper rubbish were a hemispherical bowl of rough red ware and the vase S xlvi, 10608, Pl. 48, of red ware painted with blue-black bands.

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 33.

Tomb J 33.



Scale, 1:250.

Dromos-tomb. No traces of superstructure. The tomb itself consists of three chambers, of which the two western, C, D, are on a level 0.20 m. higher than A, while the large chamber A is reached by a step of 0.40 m. down from the dromos. A was found full of sand to about half its height, that is to say to .70 m., from the floor. Lying scattered on the top of the sand and in it were a number of bones and seven skulls, of which six were adult and one adolescent. To judge from the fragments of pelves three of the bodies were ♂ and three ♀. With them were fragments of large water-jars of rough red ware (probably S ix) and fragments of drab ware; also fragments of plaster masks; a glazed steatite scarab, 10178, Pl. 59; an unscrubbed amethyst scarab, 10179; a discoid carnelian bead; half a large cowrie shell.

In chamber C there were seven skulls with a number of bones; in chamber D a number of bones without skulls. The contents of both chambers together represent seven or more persons, of whom three were plainly ♂ and two ♀, while one was only half grown. There were no objects of any kind with them.

The dromos of this tomb had been used, after the tomb itself had been plundered, to contain a secondary burial which we found lying undisturbed. It is evident that these circumstances allow us to give a positive terminus *post quem* for the date of the objects found with the secondary burial. They must be later than the interment in the tomb-chambers, which both from the character of the series in which it occurs and from the few objects found in it may safely be assigned to the Eighteenth Dynasty. The point is of great importance, as the exact dating of the very rare and fine pottery might otherwise have been uncertain. The *locus classicus* for such specimens is "Diospolis Parva," pp. 47-8 and Pl. xxxviii. Prof. Petrie in that publication ascribed them to a period between the Twelfth and Eighteenth Dynasties and hitherto there has been no evidence for extending their range so late as the Eighteenth. But it is now clear that they occur in the Eighteenth Dynasty, if not a little later, and the finding of them at Buhen suggests that they are a definitely Nubian product.

The dromos, which ran as usual east and west, was 2.80 m. long; of which 1.30 m. at the east end was occupied by five shallow steps leading down from the desert surface to a depth of 1.20 m. Thirty or forty centimetres below the desert surface, on previously accumulated sand which blocked the entrance of A, lay an undisturbed body in contracted position, knees drawn up and hands in front of the neck; the head was at the east end facing north. Extended along the north

side of the human body was the skeleton of a small horned animal, goat or gazelle. The position of the other objects can be seen from the lower photograph in Pl. 51. A bronze dagger with ivory handle 0.48 m. long, 10341, Pl. 51, top, was lying exactly in the natural position which it would have occupied if attached to a belt, but of a belt there were no traces. Some of the cloth of the original scabbard was, however, still adhering to the bronze blade, and near by were some broken strips of shell like the shell beads figured in "Diospolis Parva," Pl. 40. Two ivory amulets 0.11 m. long, with butts of electrum, 10347 A, 10347 B, Pl. 51, top, were lying at the neck, their butts being just at the wrists of the upturned arms. These amulets are evidently rude images of flies. The pottery, 10609-10616, Pl. 52, stood in a row at the southeast corner behind the head, the four goblets, Nos. 10609-10612, one inside the other; just east of these No. 10616, then No. 10613 standing inside No. 10614, and most easterly of all the bowl, 10615. Underneath the body at several places, viz., at the elbow joint and below the head, could be seen remains of sticks four centimetres in diameter, as if from a bier. At the neck was a string of tiny green glaze discoid beads, too few and too small to form a necklace in the proper sense. For cataloguing purposes the dromos is numbered as J 33 B.

Tomb J 34.

Dromos-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Length of dromos 2.50 m. A single chamber at west. No contents except some fragments of a wooden bier, fragments of rough pottery, five skulls and the incomplete skeletal remains of four ♂, two ♀ and one non-adult.



Tomb J 34.

Scale,
1:250.

Tomb J 35.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Shaft 2.0 m. deep. Single chamber at west 0.80 m. high.* On the top layer within the chamber were a number of scattered bones and skulls together with several Romano-Nubian pots, viz., F v, three; F xix, two; F xxxii, three; F xxxv, one; Romano-Nubian beads of red, and blue, gilded, and silvered glass (Khartûm); and a lead bowl, no doubt of the same Romano-Nubian date. With these in the same layer were, however, also several Eighteenth Dynasty pots, viz., S xx and S xxii or S xxiii.

Under this layer and only a few centimetres above the floor were two or three bones, small but adult, probably ♀; two well-known Eighteenth Dynasty pots S xlv, 10618, and another, Pl. 48, heights 0.12 m. and 0.23 m., and a black pot of the same style as S xvii but flat-bottomed, incised with a pattern of one row of vertical lines at rim and four rows at the middle, height 0.13 m. Also two glaze scarabs, 10180, 10180 B, Pl. 59; five carnelian ear-rings, 10389-10393 and four small carnelian pendants.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 36.

Dromos-grave. No traces of superstructure. Dromos 3.0 m. long. Single chamber at west of same width as dromos, 0.70 m., height 1.10 m. Contained only a broken skull and a few bones ♂; a rough red bowl; fragment of a rough red pot and a set of discoid steatite beads, 10277 A.



Tomb J 36.

Scale,
1:250.

Tomb J 37.



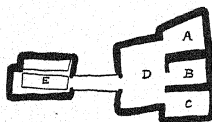
Scale,
1:250.

Tomb J 37.

A tomb precisely like the last, the dromos 2.0 m. long and the chamber of same width, 0.60 m., as the dromos. Contained a few bones. Pot S lvii in haematitic burnished ware, 10619, Pl. 49; a silver torque (Khartûm) similar to that shown in Pl. 65; beads 10279, and some small discoid steatite and green glaze.

Tomb J 38. Tomb J 38.

Shaft-tomb. Four chambers at north and two at south. Depth of shaft 3.0 m. In the shaft were fragments of a large water-jar of rough ware, and half a bowl of haematitic burnished ware. In chamber A were three skulls and the bones of one ♂ and one ♀, in B a broken skull and bones ♀, in C a skull and bones ♀, no objects.



Scale, 1:250.

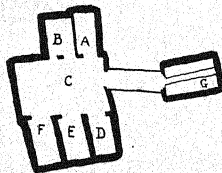
In D were two disturbed skeletons, one being ♂ and one immature; a green glaze cylinder, 10182, Pl. 59, inscribed with the name Amenemhat; a green glaze scarab with decorative design, 10181, Pl. 59; a few small green glaze ball beads; small unglazed steatite ring beads; one large and one small carnelian ring bead;

four large and two small green glaze ring beads; alabaster kohlpot type Pl. 67 D; fragments of a painted plaster mask. Pottery, a vase of black ware with punctured designs 10617, Pl. 49; fragment of another vase of similar shape but red instead of black; fragments of a large ring-stand, of rough red jars, of a bowl roughly washed with haematite, and of black handmade ware deeply fluted.

In the southern chamber there were two coffin-pits each 0.70 m. deep, but no coffins remained, only eight skulls and the confused bones of several persons. With them, broken into several pieces, was a stela (Khartûm) and pottery S xvi two, S xxii two, S xxvi in red ware with white rim and fragments of another in mud-coloured ware with red rim, fragments of a large ring-stand 0.20 m. high in rough ware, fragments of a pottery table in rough ware and of a dish of handmade haematitic burnished ware very thick.

Tomb J 39. Tomb J 39.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Six chambers at south, one at north, the latter being divided into two coffin pits. Doors from shaft into chambers well cut with strong reveals. On jambs and lintel of chamber B were painted red lines but no inscriptions.



Scale, 1:250.

In the shaft were found a blue glaze ushabti; a blue glaze scarab, 10189, Pl. 59; pottery S viii of rough red ware, S xi of rough red ware, S xxii haematitic inside, S xxiii of rough ware, S xxiii of mud-coloured ware two.

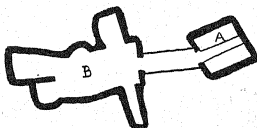
No bones were found in D, E, F, but in F were the glaze scarab, 10183, with name of Menkheperre, Pl. 59; the glaze plaque, 10184, with name Aahkheperre, 10184, Pl. 59; the glaze scarabs, 10185, 10187, 10188, 10190, all in Pl. 59; glaze figure of

Bes two centimetres high, two small glaze figures of other gods, 10232, 10233, Pl. 55; a broken carnelian figure of Ptah carved in the round, 10234, Pl. 55; a bronze mirror and its wooden handle (Khartûm); beads, 10280, 10281; two haematite kohlsticks; four carnelian ear-rings, 10394-7; a bone draughtsman.

In chamber C were a number of broken bones representing at least six persons; fragments *Tomb J 39*. of an alabaster vase with ring-handles, an alabaster kohlpot, fragments of an ivory palette; pottery S iv in rough red ware, S xvi two, S xx four, S xxi one, S xxviii in rough red ware one, fragments of S v (?) and of S vi (?),

Tomb J 40.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Depth of shaft 3.60 m. A large chamber with five irregular recesses at the south; a smaller chamber divided into two coffin-pits on north. No contents except a few broken bones, two or three sherds of rough pottery, half of a diminutive black-topped haematitic bowl, three green glaze ball beads, three small carnelian ring beads, four discoid unglazed steatite beads and a small green glaze fly amulet.



Tomb J 40.

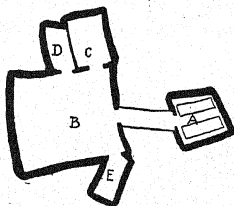
Scale, 1: 250.

Tomb J 41.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Shaft 4.0 m. deep. At south a large chamber *Tomb J 41*. in the sides of which were cut three irregular recesses, at north a chamber divided into two coffin-pits.

In the shaft were found a rough pot of type similar to that shown in Pl. 38, No. 11, but more elongated in neck and in body, S xv in rough red ware, S xxxi, fragments of S xx and of a bottle-shaped red haematitic vase painted with concentric lines in blue-black.

No bones were found at all and the only object in the southern chambers was a small glaze scarab, 10186, Pl. 59. From the eastern side of chamber A came two glaze scarabs, viz., 10191, 10192, Pl. 59; an alabaster kohlpot with steatite lid; beads, 10685; two bowls of rough red ware; the complete vase, 10621, Pl. 49, in black ware with punctured designs; and parts of three other vases of the same class, 10622, 10622 B, 10623, Pl. 49.



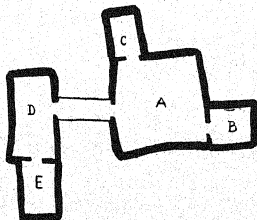
Scale, 1: 250.

Tomb J 42.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Depth of shaft 4.0 m. At north a large chamber *Tomb J 42*. with two smaller chambers leading out of it; at south two chambers.

In shaft were S xxiii red ware with white rim, S lii rough red ware two; fragments of S xxiii mud-coloured ware with red rim, of S xx and of large rough red jars.

Of the southern chambers E was quite empty. D contained two skulls and some fragments of bones; plaster mask, 10424, Pl. 61; glaze scarabs, 10194, 10195, Pl. 59; fluted gold ring, 12 millimetres high and 25 to 35 millimetres in diameter, 10354, Pl. 60; small alabaster kohlpot; lid of large alabaster kohlpot; fragments of small serpentine kohlpot; fragments of bronze razor. Pottery, S xxiii rough red, three; S xxiii mud colour, one; S xxx including broken specimens, about twelve; fragments of S ix, of S xv, of S xx and of two rough red pottery tables, of S liii and of a large bowl in similar finely burnished ware.



Scale, 1: 250.

Tomb J 42. Of the northern chambers C was quite empty, B contained only a small blue marble kohlpot. In A there were three broken skulls and a few broken bones; damaged plaster mask, 10423; glaze scarab, 10193, Pl. 59; part of a bronze razor; bronze mirror, 10342; small alabaster kohlpot; small steatite kohlpot; chip of a fayence dish. Pottery, S xv, two; S xxii in haematitic burnished ware, S xxiii mud-coloured with red rim; S xxiii shallower in rough red ware and fragments of two more; S xxx, six; S liii, S xxxiv; fragments of large jars of rough red and of drab ware.

Tomb J 43. Tomb J 43.

A staircase tomb. No traces of superstructure. Nine stairs, irregular but averaging .30 m. wide, lead down to a depth of 2.90 m. below the ground. On west is the large chamber A, 1.40 m. high, the floor of which rises in a gradual slope to the floor of the smaller chamber B, also 1.40 m. high, which is only 1.50 m. below the ground surface. Chamber B was empty. In chamber A were two skulls, one immature, with part of a third and the bones of one ♂, one ♀ and a child. On the floor level were a small glaze figure of a god and a glaze lotus amulet, 10235, Pl. 55; glaze plaque with uraeus in relief on one side, 10196, Pl. 59. A little above the floor were an ivory earring and the small blue glass beads, 10282.



Scale, 1:250.

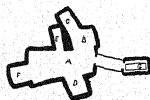
Half way down the rubbish in chamber A were Romano-Nubian objects, viz., a plain bronze bowl, 10342 B, measuring 0.115 by 0.08 m. and the pots F 1, three specimens, ringed; F v, ringed; F vii 10625, Pl. 69; F vii 10627, Pl. 69; and another similar; F xix, haematitic surface.

In the approach half way down the staircase were three more Romano-Nubian pots, viz., F viii, F xxxv, and a new type shaped like a cottage loaf with a wide low-rimmed mouth.

All the pottery except Nos. 10625, 10627 is in Khartûm.

Tomb J 44. Tomb J 44.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Depth of shaft 3.80 m. At north one chamber with a coffin-pit; at south a very large chamber out of which were cut five irregular recesses. No skeletal remains. In the northern chamber G were found a Romano-Nubian tumbler F 1, fragments of a vase of Tell-el-Yahudieh type in red ware with punctured triangles, S xxii in red ware slightly haematited, fragments of large jars in rough red and in drab ware.

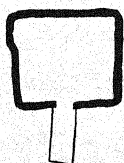


Scale, 1:500.

In chamber A were glaze scarab, 10197, Pl. 59, with name Neb-maat-ré; fragments making a fayence bowl, 10295, Pl. 53; a dozen small carnelian ring beads, and three or four light and dark green glass ring beads.

Pottery, S xxx ten; S xx; fragments of a large water-jar in drab ware and of a bowl of rough ware. Also three Romano-Nubian pots (Khartûm), viz., F i, ringed; F xxi, rough; F l, rough plain.

Tomb J 45.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 45.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Depth of shaft 2.80 m. Single chamber at west. No skeletal remains except a few fragments of bone in the shaft and in the chamber.

In the shaft were pots S xv two in rough ware, S xx three, fragments of S x or S xi. In the doorway of the chamber close to the ground level were two glaze scarabs, 10199, 10200, Pl. 59; fragments of a fayence kohlpot, 10702; thirteen glaze draughtsmen, 10686-10699; a bronze finger-ring, 10198, Pl. 65, inscribed with "Amon" formula; a bronze mirror complete with bronze handle in form of lotus, total length 0.160 m. (Khartûm); bronze cutting-out knives, 10343, and another

similar at Khartûm; bronze razors, 10344, 10345, 10346; small double-tubular wooden kohlpot, Tomb J 45. 10699; alabaster kohlpot without lid; seven carnelian ear-rings; beads a few small, of carnelian, steatite and glaze. Pots S xxiii two in mud-coloured ware with red rim.

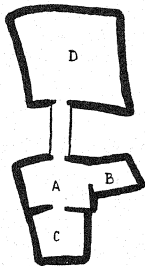
Tomb J 46.

Shaft-tomb. No traces of superstructure. Shaft 2.80 m. deep. One large chamber at west, three chambers at east.

In the shaft were two broken skulls and a few broken bones; two glazed figures of gods, 10238, carnelian ear-ring, two carnelian pendants, two carnelian poppy-seed beads. Pottery, S xv three; S xx five; S lxi four; fragments of a large water-jar in drab ware, of S xxiii in mud-coloured ware with red rim, of a shallower dish in rough ware, and of black-topped haematitic red goblets, 10630.

In chamber A were the glaze scarab, 10201, Pl. 59; a small alabaster kohlpot, two clay draughtsmen.

In chamber D the glaze amulets, 10236, 10237, 10238, a carnelian amulet, two carnelian poppy-seed beads, some small red fayence beads and a small black pottery curtain-reever 10704.



Tomb J 46.

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb J 47.

Trench-tomb. No traces of superstructure. The tomb was only 1.20 m. deep throughout. A rudimentary dromos 1.70 m. long was closed at its western end by a screen wall of brick 0.35 m. thick, 1.20 m. beyond which is another similar screen wall shutting off the tomb proper. In the tomb itself were a plaster mask, 10425; the glaze scarab, 10202, Pl. 59; and a red haematitic bowl. With these objects, but scattered in the rubbish, were some bones of ♀, bones of ♂ and the calvaria of a skull of markedly Neanderthal characteristics.



Tomb J 47.

Scale, 1:250.

CHAPTER XII

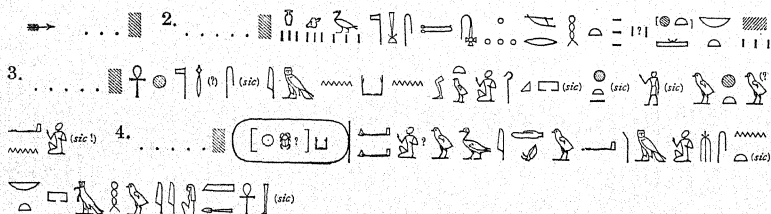
INSCRIPTIONS FROM CEMETERIES H AND J

The number of funerary stelæ found in the graves at Buhen was very small. In part this may be due to the plundering which had taken place in ancient times, but a more comprehensive explanation is suggested by the character of the figures and inscriptions on the few examples which were brought to light. The material is an inferior sandstone very ill suited for fine carving, the execution of the scenes is extremely crude, and the language and style of the dedications are barbarous to the verge of illiteracy. We may suppose therefore that few of the colonists in this frontier town had the time or taste for higher education, and that the writing of epitaphs was a task only undertaken for individuals of unusual tastes or ambitions. All the stelæ from cemeteries H and J were sent to the museum at Khartûm; and the translations of them, which are given in this chapter, were made by Mr. A. M. Blackman from photographs and squeezes.

H. 1. A series of scenes in three registers surmounted by four damaged horizontal lines of inscription.

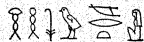
The inscription, of which the first line has perished, is as follows:

Stela from
H 1.



" [a funeral meal of bread,] beer, flesh, fowl, incense ointment, everything [good and pure] on which the great god lives, for the ka of the inspector of the king's table (?) [Kheper] ka [rê] didiu, son of the representative Aam, born of the lady of the house Nehwy, triumphant, repeating life."

Below this, in the first register, are shown Kheperkarê-didiu and his wife Bebi seated on chairs face to face and smelling lotus-flowers. They are attended by four female servants, of whom one named Wahsumert



Stela from
H 24.

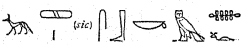
H. 24. This is only a fragment containing parts of three lines, viz:

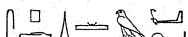
→  2.  3. 



" great god, lord of Abydos, in [every] place a funeral meal of bread, beer, flesh, fowl, thread, cloth, provisions, wind [of the north]"

Stela from
H 31.

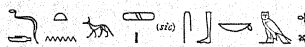



H. 31. At the top were three horizontal lines of inscription of which only the broken ends remain, and these are in such a condition that they are impossible to read. Beneath them are scenes arranged in three registers.

In the top register the deceased and his wife are depicted seated on chairs, fronting to the right, with an offering table before them. His name, which is just legible, is given as  "The judge, attached to Nekhen, Sebekemsaf."

He smells a lotus-flower which he holds in his left hand while his wife lays her left hand on his shoulder. Before them stands a girl offering a jug (?) in her right hand, and behind the girl stands a man with his hands beside him. The man's name (?) is written as 





In the second register is shown a row of eight figures, viz: four daughters followed by four sons, all fronting to the right. Only the names of the first and the third daughter can be read. They are respectively  Beku and  Bebi.

In the third register at the right end is a man whose name is illegible, with a yoke on his shoulders from which are suspended two vessels. Behind him is a man whose name is apparently Hornekht; and immediately behind this latter person are four horizontal lines of inscription which read as follows:

 2.  3. 
 4. [?]

"That which the judge said, he who is attached to Nekhen, Sebekemsaf,

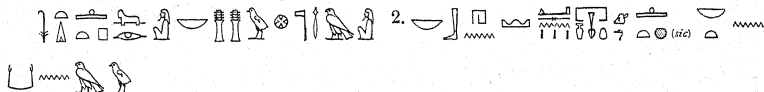
"I am a prince, cool of (?) [?]"

* The top of  in the original is like that of , i. e., is a combination of both signs and reads 3 b. This form is probably to be read in l. 1 of 'an unmarked stela', where the tops of  and  are destroyed.

J. 12. At the top is a winged disc covering two large *Uzat*-eyes behind each of which is a seated jackal. *Stela from J. 12.*

Beneath the eyes is a scene showing the deceased seated in a chair with his wife behind him, both fronting to the right. He smells a lotus-flower which he holds in his left hand, while in his right hand he has an *ankh*-symbol. The woman also holds an *ankh* in her right hand. Towards the pair advances a man with a yoke on his shoulders from which are suspended two vessels.

Beneath the scene are two horizontal lines of inscription:



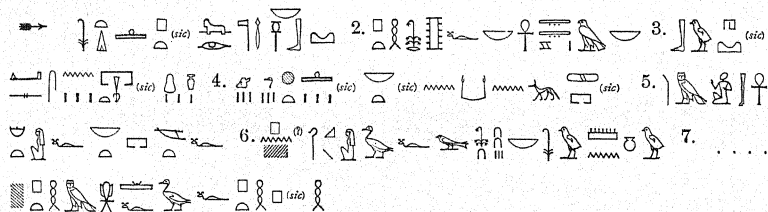
"An offering which the king gives! Osiris lord of Busiris, great god; Horus lord of Buhen; may they grant a funeral meal of bread, beer, flesh, fowl and everything, for the ka of Horu (?)"

These are the only surviving lines of what was probably a much longer text.

Between the two *Uzat*-eyes is also a single vertical line of illegible inscription.

J. 14. Seven horizontal lines of inscription, viz:

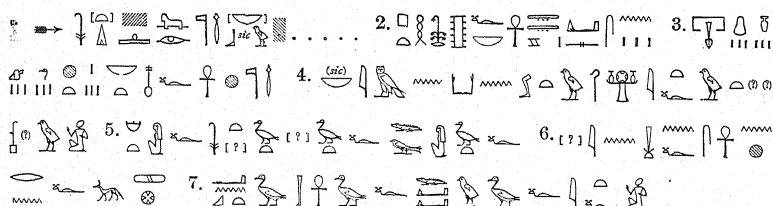
Stela from J. 14.



"An offering which the king gives! Osiris, great god, lord of Abydos; Ptah who is south of his wall, lord of Ankhtawy; Horus lord of Buhen; may they grant a funeral meal of bread, beer, flesh, and fowl, everything [on which the god lives], for the ka of the judge, attached to Nekhen, Aam, repeating life. His wife, the lady of the house, whom he loves, Penheka (?). His son, great one of the Tens of the South, Nebsumenu. . . . Ptahemsaf. His son Ptahpeh (?)."

An
Unmarked
Stela.

A stela of which the grave number has been lost in transit bears an inscription in seven lines as follows;



"An offering which the king gives! Osiris, great god, lord of Abydos;
Ptah south of his wall, lord of Ankhtawy; may they grant a funeral meal of bread,
beer, flesh, fowl, and every good thing whereon the great god lives, for the ka of the
inspector (?) of the king's table, Itefu-renpu (?). His wife, the king's [?] Sat. [?].
His daughter, Sebekur. His daughter [?] (Made) by his brother who makes his name
live, the judge attached to Nekhen, Anketsa, repeating life. His son Sebekdidiu.
His son Itef."

CHAPTER XIII

THE TWELFTH DYNASTY CEMETERY

The XIIth Dynasty graves were situated in a quite unexpected part of the site. *Position of the Cemetery.* We had been prepared to find them somewhere on the plateau near the New Empire cemeteries or else further back in the western hills. But, when all this space had been explored without result, it seemed as though the burials of the Middle Empire colonists must have been wholly obliterated by their successors, who reoccupied the site and who erected new buildings upon the ruins of the earlier houses and temples. This theory, however, proved to be unfounded, for on digging between the inner city and the New Empire fortifications we found several rows of graves hewn in the rock-edge of the plateau just outside the western girdle-wall of the older settlement (see Plan G). The newly found cemetery was christened K; but by an unavoidable accident the same letter had been already given to seven graves, K 1-K 7, which do not belong to it. *The Tombs K 1-K 7.* The XIIth Dynasty graves K 8-K 45 are all included, as Plan G shows, within the circuit of the outer fortifications, but K 1-K 7 lie outside at the southeastern corner of the J cemetery. This is because the letter and numbers were assigned to K 1-K 7 before any digging had been done inside the walls, and at a time when it seemed as if these graves formed a separate group distant enough from J to deserve a separate name. Eventually it was seen that in regard to position they could quite reasonably be regarded as an outlying corner of J, and though it is of course possible that they may have been originally constructed at an earlier period yet the scarabs and other datable objects in them were all of the New Empire. For the sake of convenience and to avoid risk of confusion the nomenclature K 1-K 7 has been retained, and the seven graves have been included with the K series in the Description of Tombs and in the Catalogue of Objects; but it must be remembered that they do not properly form part of the K cemetery, which except for them is quite homogeneous in date and character.

For the dating of K 8-K 45 the primary evidence of the written word is slight; but the secondary evidence, based on the character of the pottery and other objects, is fairly strong and is corroborated by other arguments. Only two inscribed objects were found which bore known and recognizable names. These were the gold-ring with scarab-bezel in K 8 and the small glaze bead in K 13, both *Evidence for Dating.*

*Evidence for
Dating.*

of which were inscribed Maat-en-rê, the official name of King Amenemhat 3rd. No inscriptions and no scarabs were found of any New Empire king, nor was there a single piece of pottery of any of the well-known New Empire types; facts which are sufficient to convince any excavator of experience that the cemetery cannot belong to that date. On the other hand, the pottery and alabasters are perfectly consistent as a whole with the XIIth Dynasty types, while some of the very commonest jars and bowls are not known to occur at any later time. The homogeneity of character, both in the construction of the graves and in their contents, is a strong argument in favour of the whole series being contemporary with K 8. And finally the position of the cemetery is in itself evidence of no small weight, for while it is quite usual to bury just *outside* the walls of a city it would be very exceptional in Egypt to bury *within* them; so that it is only reasonable to ascribe graves lying between the earlier and later walls to the inhabitants of the earlier colony.

*Type of
Construction.*

The construction and plan of the XIIth Dynasty graves were no doubt determined partly by the nature of the ground in which they were made. We have already seen that in the New Empire two distinct styles were employed, according as the grave-makers were dealing with level plateau or with precipitous hillside. In the one case they sunk vertical shafts, and in the other they built horizontal passages, to give entrance to the series of chambers in which they laid their dead. At Buhen the place selected by the Middle Empire colonists for their cemetery was a very low rock-face, like the rock-face below Gebel Turob in which were J 27-37 the dromos tombs of the XVIIIth Dynasty (*cf.* pp. 130, 172-175). As the face was not high enough to allow of a direct horizontal approach such as could be used on an actual hillside like Gebel Turob itself (*cf.* J 15 on Pl. 44), it was necessary to give the dromos a downward slant to obtain sufficient vertical height for the entrance door and burial chambers. The passage therefore was begun on the natural ground level several metres outside, and was carried down by a series of steps to a depth which varied according to circumstances from a metre and three quarters to three or four metres. This characteristic is illustrated by the photographs on Pl. 70, 76, 78, 79, and by the sections of K 24, 27, 37 shown below (pp. 188-190).

Tomb K 8.*Tomb K 8.*

The general arrangement of the subterranean chambers may be illustrated by the typical case of K 8, which is shown in the annexed cut. The door at the end of the dromos (Pl. 70) gave entrance to a large hall, lettered A, 1.60 m.

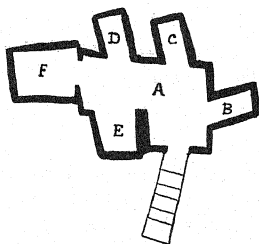
high. Round A were alcoves or side-chambers, which in this particular case *Tomb K 8* were distributed with a certain degree of symmetry but more commonly followed no sort of system or alignment. There was no rule except convenience for their number or position. In K 8 the chambers were all on a uniform ground-level and the roofs were all at the same height, but in other cases there was often a step up or down from one chamber to another and the roofs were sometimes higher or lower (*cf.* K 10 in Pl. 75). Few graves were found intact, so that it is difficult to state how many persons they were intended to accommodate; but in several cases, of which K 8 is one, a whole

alcove was occupied by a single burial, though in others (*ee. g.*, K 10, K 12, K 24) a number of persons presumably paupers were crowded side by side. Wooden coffins were often but not perhaps invariably used. The walls of the chambers were cut out of the soft sandstone with a sharp pointed instrument, whether of stone or of metal it would be impossible to say.

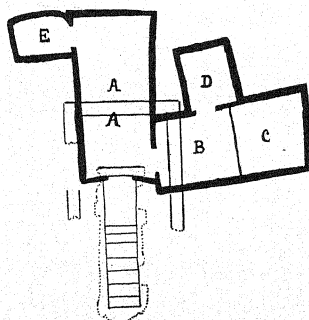
There was no brickwork of any kind in the subterranean chambers, but even in the first tombs of the series remains of brick were noticed against the side-walls of the dromos and on the desert-surface above the tomb.

Tomb K 12.

K 12 was the first case in which the remains were sufficiently complete to show that the dromos had originally been covered with a barrel vault of brickwork, and that a quadrangular brick chapel had also been built over the tomb. Superstructure and substructure were evidently quite independent of one another, the brick chapel being in direct continuation of the axial line of the dromos but not conterminous with the dromos or with any of the subterranean chambers. The appearance of the ruined vault and chapel can be appreciated from the photograph of K 12 in Pl. 76, while the annexed cut shows the relative positions of superstructure and substructure in the same



Ground-plan of K 8. Scale, 1 : 200.



Tomb K 12.

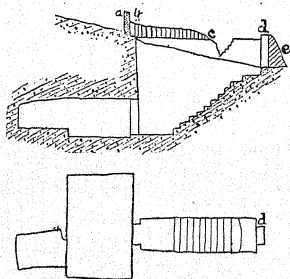
Superstructure and substructure of K 12. Scale, 1 : 200.

Tomb K 12. tomb. The underground parts are outlined in solid black while the dromos and chapel are shown in plain outline. It will be seen that the chapel, of which several courses were preserved, covered the doorway and part of the principal chamber, but that its walls did not coincide with the divisions of any of the five chambers. The dotted lines on each side of the dromos indicate the ruined side-walls which had supported the vault. The actual roof was not preserved in K 12 but can be studied in the examples shown on Pl. 77.

In a group of tombs isolated at the north end of the cemetery, and little disturbed by ancient plunderers probably because they were known to contain no objects of value, the superstructures were remarkably well preserved. They are illustrated in Pl. 77, where two kinds can be distinguished, viz. large graves like the standard type which has just been described, and small surface tombs resembling those made by the modern Mohammedans. A good example of the larger is K 25 on Pl. 78; very similar to it was K 24 which appears in the group on Pl. 77 and is shown in the accompanying plan and section.

Tomb K 24.

Tomb K 24. The roof of K 24 had sunk or perhaps been broken through, but when the fallen bricks had been removed the springing of the vault was plainly visible, and it could be seen that the system was exactly that



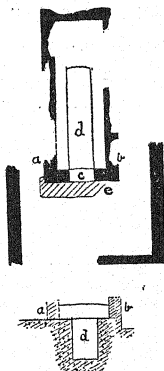
Section and ground-plan of K 24. Scale, 1 : 200.

of all the Nubian barrel-roofs both ancient and modern. The rise of the vault could not be measured, but was perhaps something like one metre from the springing to the apex. There was no chapel, but the whole superstructure formed a single block, which covered the dromos and the door leading from it into the burial-chambers but did not extend further. In the cut *a* is the west wall of the superstructure, *b-c* the remains of the vaulting itself, *d* the doorway by which the dromos itself was entered

from the outer air, *e* the sealing of rough bricks which closed this doorway. The character of doorway and of sealing can be understood from the photograph of the neighbouring tomb K 25 in Pl. 78. On the right in the same picture may be seen the northeast corner of K 24 with the peculiar brick offering-stand in front of it.

Tomb K 25.

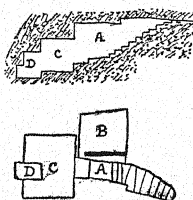
K 25 differed from K 24 in two respects. The superstructure extended at the west end two metres beyond the end of the dromos, and thus overlapped the space above the burial chambers. It may be compared in this respect with K 12; though it should be noticed that in K 25 the chapel, if chapel it should be called, was not distinct from the dromos but formed an unbroken and continuous line with it (see Pl. 78). The second peculiar feature is the brick court in front of the tomb, which may well have existed in many cases but had not survived in any except this and K 38 (see Pl. 81). In the cut which illustrates the superstructure of K 25 the staircase-pit is lettered *d*, the brick sealing of the doorway *c*, the side-walls of the vault *a* and *b*; a low ledge on the east side of the dromos is marked *e* and indicated by hatching. The brick walls *a* and *b* were not, as the cross-section shows, flush with the sides of the rock-hewn staircase but half a metre away. In this respect the several tombs vary, for in K 12 and K 26 the brick side-walls rose vertically from each edge of the pit, while in K 24 the southern wall was flush with the pit but the northern was not.



Plan and section of the dromos of K 25. Scale, 1 : 200.

Tomb K 27.

K 26, which appears on the right side of the lower photograph in Pl. 77, Tomb K 27, was less perfect than K 24 but seemed to resemble it in every respect. K 27, however, was a new type, as shown in the annexed cut, with chambers descending one below the other. It is the only instance of the kind in the cemetery. Over the doorway leading from the dromos into the first chamber was the inscribed stela still in position; this was the only case in which it was found, though in K 11 there was an empty niche over the door which had evidently been intended for the purpose.



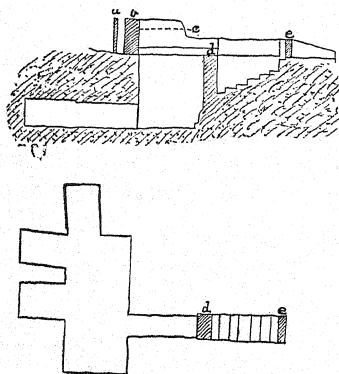
Section and ground-plan of K 27. Scale, 1 : 200.

At the southern end of the cemetery were several very large tombs of which the superstructures were partly preserved. K 33 and K 35, which are shown in the photographs on Pl. 79, were of the same type as those which have just been described; and so was K 36, which is not illustrated. In K 33, however, there was one new feature which occurred again in K 37; namely, that the pit was divided into two parts by a brick barrier.

Tomb K 27. In this case moreover there was a stone portcullis on the top of the barrier; and the portcullis rested on a stone pavement, which may perhaps have been carried as a flooring over the whole length of the dromos so as to form a chamber over the pit itself (see Pl. 79).

Tomb K 37.

Tomb K 37. K 37 was the most elaborate and perfectly preserved of all the large tombs in the cemetery. The photographs on Pl. 80 and the plan and section given in the



Section and ground-plan of K 37. Scale, 1 : 200.

accompanying cut will explain its construction. The superstructure covered only the dromos and ended above the door of the first chamber. Just behind its rear wall, however, a thin curved wall was constructed, no doubt to keep off the drifting sand. This wall is marked in the cut as *a*, while the west wall of the vault is *b*, the line of springing of the vault is *c*, and the doorway by which the dromos was entered on the east is *e*. It will be observed that there is a sort of vestibule of brick extending for two metres in front of this door. The staircase-pit was divided into two halves by a brick barrier, lettered *d* in the

cut, which is plainly visible in the photographs.

*Pillars beside
K 37 and
K 39.*

At the west end of K 37 are five brick pillars, three on the south and two on the north, which appear in the upper photograph on Pl. 80. No less than ten of these pillars surrounded tomb K 39 and are shown, lettered P 1 to P 10, in Pls. 81 and 82. They are not plain like the brick offering-stand referred to in the account of K 24 but have a square recess in the middle of the front, with a triangular niche beneath. One of them had also a basin in mud plaster below the niche. They must evidently have been intended for the reception of offerings, food and drink, brought by the worshippers and relatives of the deceased when they periodically visited his tomb.

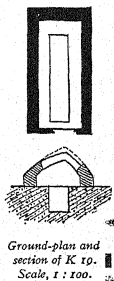
Tomb K 38. K 38 (see Pl. 81) is interesting as showing the remains of an outer court. The angle of wall standing at the southeast corner of the dromos suggests that there may also have been an inner enclosure closely surrounding the tomb. This feature should be compared with the incomplete walls of the "chapel" in K 12 (see p. 187), which may perhaps have continued originally round the entire dromos

though it looked rather as if they had returned at right angles half way *Tomb K 38* along it.

One more type of large tomb, quite unlike the others, is represented by a single *Tomb K 44* example in the whole cemetery. This is K 44, which is illustrated by two photographs on Pl. 84 and one on Pl. 83. It had no dromos or shaft, but was a plain rectangular chamber five metres long, built of brick inside a pit which was excavated partly out of rubbish partly out of alluvial deposit. The pit had been vaulted over its whole length, and was originally entered from the east by an arched doorway, which was sealed after use with roughly piled bricks in the usual manner.

Tomb K 19.

The small surface tombs referred to on p. 188 are illustrated on Pl. 77, *Small Surface Tombs*. 81, 82. Those in the northern group K 19-K 23 are rather simpler and poorer than the southern examples K 39-K 43 but of the same general type. Each contained only a single body, which in several cases, but not always, was that of an infant. Virtually no objects were buried in these graves, which were evidently regarded as comparatively unimportant. The body was laid in a narrow trench, over which was erected a low brick structure of one metre or a little less in height and flat-topped. The roof was supported by bricks sloped against one another in imitation of the vaulting used in larger constructions, but real arching was not employed as the space to be covered was too small to need it. The cut of K 19 shows a typical ground plan and section. This grave contained the body of an adult extended at full length with the head at the west end. Similarly K 22 and K 23 contained each the body of an adult, but K 20, 21a, 21b were the graves of children. The triangular niches on the east face are like the niches on the offering-pillars and were no doubt used in the same way.



Ground-plan and section of K 19.
Scale, 1 : 100.

K 39, K 40, K 41 are well shown in the photographs on Pl. 81, 82; K 42 *Tombs K 39-K 42* was of the same kind but much ruined.

These are better built, and K 39 has a small square window on its eastern face above the niche. The form of tomb recalls that of the coffins which so often figure in Egyptian pictures and also resembles that of modern Mohammedan tombs in various parts of the country.

The only other class of burial to be recorded from the cemetery is that of the infants who were sometimes put under large pots against the sides of larger tombs.

CHAPTER XIV

CONTENTS OF THE TWELFTH DYNASTY TOMBS

*Plundering
in Ancient
Days.*

With very few exceptions the graves in cemetery K had been rifled in ancient days. Those that had been deliberately left intact were, as usually happens, the burials of paupers; and it is evident that the tomb-robbers knew very well which graves contained valuable objects and which were not worth plundering. In three cases, however, K 8, K 32, K 44, a fortunate accident had baulked the impious thieves. The thin layer of sandstone which formed the roof was so weak that it had collapsed, covering the bodies and the various precious objects buried beside them with a mass of heavy débris which could not be removed without much labour. When we broke up the stones, therefore, and removed them, the complete tomb-equipment was lying untouched exactly as it was first placed there four thousand years ago.

*Jewellery in
K 8.*

The one chamber in K 8 which was unplundered contained veritable treasure, the complete set of jewellery which is figured in the frontispiece of the volume. The tomb itself is illustrated on Pl. 70 and 71, while the contents of this unplundered chamber are shown on Pl. 74 lying exactly as they were found. Round the neck of the man, to whom perhaps it had been given as a reward of merit by the king, was the great necklace of gold and amethyst one metre long, and a string of plain gold beads; on each of his arms was a gold bracelet; and on a finger of his left hand the gold ring with its scarab-bezel inscribed with the name of Maat-en-ré. On the left shoulder, where it had perhaps fallen from its original position on the chest, rested a glazed steatite plaque inscribed on both sides with the title of the king. (See for descriptions, pp. 200, 201 and Cat. 10753-10758.)

A few feet away in an adjoining chamber was the incomplete string of gold amulets in the shape of Hathor-heads and of gold hawks, which is also figured in the frontispiece. It must remain uncertain whether it originally belonged to the same burial as the rest of the jewellery or whether, as seems more likely, it was the only salvage from another treasure near it (Cat. 10752).

Close to these last was lying the steatite statuette which is figured in Pl. 72, 73. It is inscribed very simply with a dedication to Ptah and the name

of "the gardener Merer, born of the lady of the house Neferu." It is tempting to suppose that the statuette represented the very person whose jewellery we found; but there can be no certainty on the point, and it must be admitted to be at least equally probable that it originally stood in one of the other chambers. However this may be, it is certainly interesting to note that a simple retainer, apparently without any special titles or rank, was buried in a division of so fine a tomb which must have belonged, we should suppose, to one of the principal families of Buhen.

Little less gorgeous than the jewellery of K 8 were the necklaces and bracelets found in K 32 and illustrated on Pl. 87. These, however, formed the equipment of several persons. The gold and amethyst necklace 10821, which resembles that of K 8 but is shorter and much less perfect in colour, was with the necklace of plain gold beads 10820 and two bracelets of plain gold beads 10822 and 10823 on one body. On another was the necklace of plain gold beads 10819; while the fragment of a three string bracelet 10824 was found with a third body, that of an infant. All these were in the principal chamber of the tomb. The other bracelet of gold beads 10825 was on one of four bodies buried together in a side-chamber. (See for description, pp. 210, 211 and Catalogue.)*

In another side-chamber of K 32 was the most interesting archaeological specimen discovered in the entire excavations. This is an iron spearhead which, if we are right in our dating of these tombs, is the earliest iron implement known in the history of the world. It is now on exhibition in the University Museum, Philadelphia (Cat. 10829) and is figured on Pl. 88. It measures 0.305 m. in total length by 0.08 m. maximum width, is quite perfect and a very fine example of primitive smithwork such as might have been produced by the natives of Central Africa at any time up to the present day. The full account of its discovery is given in the description of the tomb on p. 211. It is evident that as the entire tomb was intact, and the skeleton with which the spear was found lay actually in the furthest chamber of all, behind a whole group of bodies which were also undisturbed, the spear does not belong to any reburial but must be contemporary with the tomb. The only question can be whether the tomb itself is as ancient as we have suggested. In the last chapter we have given our general reasons for ascribing the entire cemetery to the XIIth Dynasty, and K 32 is as thoroughly typical a tomb as any in the whole series. The detailed description of its contents in Chapter XV when compared with the detailed

* The whole of the jewellery of K 8 and K 32, which had been exhibited for more than a year in a case in the University Museum of Philadelphia, was stolen from the museum in March 1911 and has not been recovered at the date when this goes to press.

*The Earliest
Iron
Implement.*

descriptions of other tombs in the same chapter, especially with that of K 8 which is indisputably XIIth Dynasty, should be sufficient to convince the reader.

It has long been suggested that iron-working originated not in Asia Minor, but in Central Africa, and this discovery goes far towards establishing the truth of that theory. On Pl. 86 is shown a photograph of the skeleton lying in position with the spear beside its skull. With it was a bronze mirror 10830.

*Contents of
K 45.*

The third tomb, K 45, also contained gold objects, namely, two strings of beads and several amulets 10898 B, Pl. 89. Of less intrinsic value but very interesting were beads and small amulets of carnelian and of glaze 10898 A. A silver torque the ends of which were moulded in the form of snake heads 10896, Pl. 91, is the third example of elaborate silver-work found at Buhen (*cf.* p. 136) and suggests that this metal could be more easily obtained there than in most Egyptian towns. The obsidian kohlpot bound in gold 10897, Pl. 91, is a very precious object for, though obsidian is found in Egyptian graves of every date, it was always a rare and valuable material probably imported from a distant source in the Mediterranean. The substance is brittle and hard, so that it taxed the abilities of the carver to the utmost, and the fine cutting of this little vase makes it a gem of art. In the same tomb were also found part of a very fine bronze bowl 10883, Pl. 96, two bronze mirrors 10884 and 10893, a bronze axe-head 10885, Pl. 91, several small alabaster vases, a carved ivory amulet 10874, Pl. 89, and a number of Tell-el-Yahudieh vases which will be discussed in the section on pottery.

*Wealth and
Culture of
Buhen.*

The equipment of these tombs which are only an insignificant fraction of the whole cemetery, suggests that there was much wealth and luxury among the inhabitants of what might at first sight have been considered an unimportant frontier town. It is evident that the colonists of remote Buhen were fully as civilized and art-loving as their countrymen who dwelt nearer to the chief centres of Egyptian culture. Their jewellery and ornaments, their weapons and implements, are not inferior to any of the same period which have been found in the northern and central districts of Egypt. Of the quality of their sculpture we can judge from the statuette of Merer as well as from the exquisite New Empire figure of the scribe Amenemhat. Of architecture under the Middle Empire no examples remain, as the temples of that period were all destroyed, but in the XVIIIth Dynasty Hatshepsut's building was a monument of unsurpassed beauty and excellence.

*Absence of
Records.*

One thing only was wanting and the historian feels its loss. We shall never know the names of the great families of Buhen, nor the achievements of any

notable men who lived and died there, because, though there were scribes in plenty, there was no one who had the art or knowledge to compose and execute biographical inscriptions. Only three inscribed stelae were found among all the graves of the XIIth Dynasty. One of these was too weatherworn to be legible (K 27), another was a rough scrawl without any name (10997), and the third (K 26), contains only four lines of dedication with the mere name of the deceased and of his mother. And yet there must have been important persons, though perhaps few in number, who lived here from the very foundation of the city. The shrine of Horus was widely revered and the priests who served it would have enjoyed high honour; the strategical value of the fortress at the entrance of the cataract made indispensable a military commander of rank and ability; and tombs so elaborate as those which we have described must have belonged to men of wealth and perhaps of noble family. But they have left no records and we can only infer some little about their lives from the chance salvage of these three tombs. Little has survived from the wreckage of the others; the scarabs are figured on Pl. 89, the stone vessels on Pl. 90; only the pottery demands detailed notice.

If we compare the pottery of cemetery K as illustrated on Pl. 93-95 with that of H and J as illustrated on Pl. 45-50, some notable differences are apparent. The poverty of the K series and its small range of types are very striking. There are few classes of ware and still fewer forms of outline. Apart from the Tell-el-Yahudieh vases which are common to both periods, there are no handled vessels except Type viii in any of the K graves, the characteristic XVIIIth Dynasty shapes S xxxi to S xl are entirely absent, there are no painted jugs, no Mycenaean bügelkannen, no pilgrim-bottles.

It is less easy to pick out examples which are peculiar to the K period than to demonstrate its poverty in ceramics. The group on Pl. 93 is the most typical that could be selected. The ware is the common rough red-brown, common in all periods from the pre-dynastic to the XIIth Dynasty and occurring in the New Empire, but much less frequent than as it was widely replaced at that time by a smoother fabric. The wheel was in general use among the Egyptian though not among the Nubian potters, and it is to be observed that even the rough pottery of Buhen is wheel-made. The large coarse bowls of Type ii, often ornamented with a string-pattern made by tying palm cords on the wet clay, were not found in H and J and may be regarded as distinctively Middle Empire. Type iii also seems to occur only in K. Type i, which was very frequent in K, was found only once or twice in H and J. On Pl. 95 Type xxx is a form

Pottery.

well known in the early Middle Empire and not apparently found after the XIIth Dynasty; it is of rough red-brown ware. These are the most distinctly characteristic of the K forms, though it must be noted that Type xxx is rare. The very common XVIIIth Dynasty shapes S xx, S xxi, S xxx are entirely absent from K. A few kinds of jars and bowls are common to both periods.

The fabrics, as has been said, are few. The commonest is the simple rough red-brown ware without any wash or slip. Almost equally frequent is the same ware slightly washed with haematite. A less common variety of this has a strong haematitic slip. The fine hard white ware represented by Type viii (No. 10772 B) is very rare. One of the incense-burners of Type v (10775) has a slight white slip. Type ix is of black-topped haematitic ware, the only example of this fabric found in the K cemetery and interesting as showing that the native Nubian pottery was occasionally used.*

The censers of Type iv and Type v should be noticed, as similar pottery stands have often been described, probably quite correctly, as "tables." These particular specimens show the marks of fire very plainly. Type vi looks like the earliest example of a candlestick, but it is not known that the Egyptians ever used candles.

On Pl. 92 are figured nine vases of Tell-el-Yahudieh type, six of which came from the single tomb K 45. This ware has been discussed on p. 133, and several XIIth Dynasty examples have been figured on Pl. 49. It is found in all three cemeteries. The specimens on Pl. 92 are of especial interest, as only two of them, 10869, 10876, are of the usual black punctured ware. No. 10889 is of plain black ware, undecorated. Nos. 10864, 10871, 10887, 10890 are of finely burnished haematitic red ware; 10877 is of discoloured white ware; 10886 is of rose pink ware, decorated with painted lines.

* We have corrected on pp. 215, 216 the erroneous statement made on p. 134 that black-topped pottery was found in other K tombs besides this. The error, due to an ambiguous use of a technical term in writing field notes, was discovered too late to expunge the passage from the text.

CHAPTER XV

CEMETERY K. DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL TOMBS

NOTE.—All tomb plans are drawn so that the north (as reckoned by the course of the river) is on the right hand side.

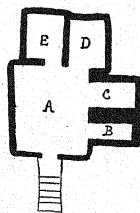
The tombs K 1-7 were only included in the account of the K cemetery by accident because they were the first to be discovered in that part of the site. Topographically they lay closer to the K than to the J series. As the work progressed, however, it became evident that they formed a small isolated group which lay, unlike the tombs K 8-45, outside instead of inside the outer fortifications of the town. In date they were also distinct from the proper K series which was XIIth Dynasty, since in four out of the five graves which contained any objects the scarabs and pottery were indisputably New Empire. Only in the case of K 7 could there be any reasonable doubt to which period the tomb belonged. The scarabs from them are all figured together on Pl. 96.

Tomb K 1.

K 1 was a staircase tomb, resembling the XIIth Dynasty series in construction but also Tomb K 1. resembling various tombs of the New Empire which like it had been cut in the face of a slope (cf. p. 130). Four steps led down to a level of 1.80 m. below the ground. From the dromos a door cut in the rock led to the principal chamber A, off which had been made two side-chambers B and C on the north and two more D, E on the west.

The tomb had been plundered anciently and no bones remained. The few pots were XVIIIth Dynasty. In chamber A were two of S xxxv, one being plain and one painted, 10712 B, with concentric bands; also fragments of a third; a small Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, 10713, Pl. 49; a large water-jar in rough red ware. In the dromos were fragments of a large water-jar in rough red ware; fragments of a large deep basin in rough red pottery; two rough bowls, diameter 0.17 m.; a burnished haematitic bowl, diameter 0.16 m.; one of S xxx.

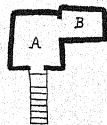
In chamber A were also found a carnelian bead; an alabaster kohlpot; a blue marble kohlpot; a plain quartz scarab, 10711; a small green glaze scarab, 10712.



Scale, 1:250.

Tomb K 2.

K 2 was a staircase tomb. The dromos descended with seven steps to 1.30 m. below the ground. In the doorway another step of 0.15 m. depth led down to the principal chamber A which was 1.40 m. high. At 0.60 m. from the western wall of A was a single line of bricks, perhaps intended to outline the place of a coffin. The side-chamber B was 1.0 m. high. The tomb had been rifled anciently and was quite empty.

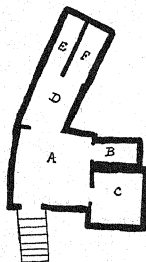


Tomb K 2.

Scale, 1:250.

Tomb K 3.

Tomb K 3. K 3 was a staircase tomb. The dromos descended with six steps to 1.70 m. below the ground. A step of 0.30 m. more in the doorway led down to the floor of A which was 1.60 m. high. Of the other chambers B and C were 1.10 m. high. D was 1.30 m. high, E was 1.20 m., F was 1.30 m. high.



Scale, 1 : 250.

The tomb had been plundered anciently and there were no bones left. In the middle of the north side of A were found an ivory figure of Bes, 0.035 m. high, stained green, 10714; a scarab with name Menkheperre, 10715, Pl. 96; a green glaze amulet, 10716; carnelian and green glaze pendants, 10717. In the filling of the same chamber were three S xx or xxi; three S xxx; a small vase, 10719, like S xxxiv; one of S xxxvi with string-hanger pattern; fragments of a drab water-jar perhaps S vi; four bowls of rough ware, diameter 0.14 m. to 0.21 m.; a burnished haematitic bowl, diameter 0.25 m.

In C were no objects. In the filling of B was a pot S xx or xxi.

In D were a pot S xx or xxi, a bowl of red-brown ware, a number of ring-shaped beads of shell and blue glass, 10718, and two small pieces of bronze bands.

In the dromos were pots S viii; S xx or xxi; and part of a rough pot shaped like a cooking pot with two handles.

Tomb K 4.

Tomb K 4. K 4 was a staircase tomb of insignificant dimensions. The dromos descended with three steps to a depth of only 0.80 m. There was only one chamber, 0.80 m. high, the roof of which had caved in. On the north side of this lay a skeleton extended at full length with its head at the west end. By its right foot was a bronze razor of the type of 10313 without a handle, and by its left foot was a pot S xxx.

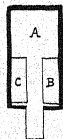


Scale, 1 : 250.

In the tumbled rubbish of the south side were a skull and one or two bones; a scarab of Nebmaré, 10721, Pl. 96; a scarab with ornamental design, 10722, Pl. 96; the small ivory plaque engraved with a gazelle, 10723, Pl. 96; the bead, 10724; the scaraboid, 10725, Pl. 96; and a number of discoid green glaze beads. Also four pots; one of S xxxiv, viz., 10720; one of S xxxv white-faced with concentric bands at neck, 0.12 m. high; two of S xxxvi, of which one 0.09 m. high had string-hanger design, the other 0.10 m. high was plain drab.

Tomb K 5.

Tomb K 5. K 5 was approached by a short dromos which descended only 0.60 m. below the ground and had no steps. There were two chambers of which A, the western, was plain without any details, but the eastern consisted of two coffin-pits B and C 1.50 m. deep divided by a ledge of which the top was flush with the floor of A. The only remains in A, which was 0.80 m. high, were five skulls and two or three bones, with some discoid shell beads one or two blue glass beads and small green glaze amulets 10740, and a small alabaster kohlpot. In the doorway between the two chambers were a number of blue glaze ball-beads 10739, and some blue glass green glaze and carnelian beads 10741. The coffin-pit C was empty and only a single object, viz. the scarab 10737 Pl. 96, was found in it.



Scale, 1 : 250.

As a result of the plundering a number of bones, six skulls and a quantity of pots were scattered between the top floor level (coincident with the floor level of A) and the roof above B and C. The pots were two of S vii; one of S xii; one of S xiv; three of S xvi;

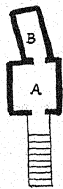
three of S xx or xxi; seven of S xxx; two of S xxxii, viz., 10727 and 10728; two ring-stands, *Tomb K 5* one of which is 10729; another ring-stand in micaceous ware 10729 B; a jar like S xlii but larger. Also two large dishes of rough ware; six bowls of red-rimmed brown ware; the base of a pottery table or incense-burner in rough ware; and fourteen blue glaze ball-beads 10730.

The upper photograph in Pl. 70 shows the interior of the first or eastern chamber, with the empty coffin-pit C on the left and the opening of chamber A behind it. On the right is the coffin-pit B with its upper interment in position. For in B on the top of the coffin-pit, that is to say, on a level flush with the floor of the dromos and of A, lay a skeleton extended at full length with its head at the west. The pots with it, some of which appear in the photograph, were 10726; one of S xvi; one of S xxi; one of S xxx; four hemispherical bowls of rough ware; and a red-rimmed bowl of brown ware. About the place of the hips were several small objects, viz., eight carnelian pendants, 10731; a blue glaze ushabti, 10732; three blue glaze pendants, 10733; two tiny green glaze amulets, 10734; a red glaze amulet, 10735. Near the head was a small green glaze scarab, 10736.

On removing this skeleton and the objects with it from the top level of B another interment was found in the bottom of the coffin-pit. It was intact and lying extended with its head at the east. The only objects with it were six common pots, such as were found in any of the New Empire graves; and fragments of a unique vase, 10738, of splendid Aegean fabric, which were actually underneath the skeleton. The pots were three hemispherical bowls and a saucer of rough red ware; a bowl of red-rimmed brown ware similar in shape to S xxviii but narrow and with ring base; parts of a large water-jar in rough red ware. The Aegean pot is described on p. 132 and figured on Pl. 50. The statement on p. 132 that the coffin-pit dated from the XIIth Dynasty was made because the tomb being in the K series was at first regarded as contemporary with K 8-45. It is now evident, however, that it belongs to the separate group K 1-7, the period of which is New Empire (*cf.* p. 185).

Tomb K 6.

K 6 was a staircase tomb the dromos of which descended by eight steps to a depth of 1.80 m. below the ground. From the threshold of the door another step led into the principal chamber A which was 1.40 m. in height. The chamber B behind this was 0.95 m. in height. The tomb was empty except for the confused bones of several skeletons.



Scale, 1 : 250.

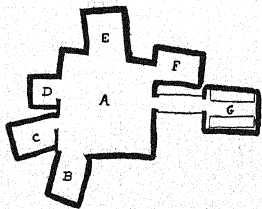
Tomb K 7.

K 7, which lay some distance northwest of the last, belongs both by position and by character *Tomb K 7.* rather to the J than to the K series. Being on the plateau and not against the slope it was a shaft tomb with a vertical pit 4.50 m. deep instead of a dromos.

The principal chamber A was 1.10 m. high. Of the others, B and G were 1.0 m. in height, C and D were 1.10 m., E and F were 0.90 m. in height. The objects found in the tomb with the exception of an alabaster kohlpot and some pottery jars all came from A. They were the scarabs 10742, 10743, 10745, 10746 and the button 10744, all illustrated in Pl. 96; two pairs of bronze tweezers, 10747, 10748; a cowry shell, agate pendant and two glaze amulets, 10749; three large carnelian beads and a number of small blue glaze beads, 10750; five alabaster kohl pots.

The pottery in chamber G consisted of a rose-red jar of the form S iii, height 0.42 m.; another similar height 0.26 m.; a pot similar to T xxx in rough ware; half of a small burnished haematitic vase and two red-rimmed bowls of brown ware. With these was a broken alabaster kohlpot, style of 10878 but narrower.

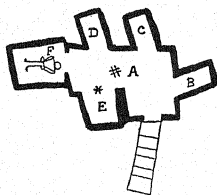
No skeletal remains of any kind were found in the tomb.



Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 8.

Tomb K 8. K 8 was the first tomb that we opened in the XIIth Dynasty cemetery and the most valuable in the character of its contents. The principle of construction, which proved to be uniform



Scale, 1 : 250.

The lower photograph on Pl. 70 gives a good idea of the dromos and doorway of K 8, others can be seen in Pl. 76, 78, 79, 80. The dromos had originally been covered with a vault of brick, and a brick chapel built at the west end of it above part of the tomb. Slight indications of these superstructures were visible in K 8-11; in K 12 they had partially survived; but the complete evidence of their character was not obtained until we found the perfectly preserved vaults in K 19-28 and the succeeding examples.

The dromos of K 8, which was askew to the axis of the main chamber and evidently not built until the hewing of the tomb had been completed, descended by four steps to a depth of 2.30 m. below the surrounding desert. On the surface of the ground, at the west end of the dromos but outside it, a series of four shallow steps cut in the rock led to a small oval 0.40 m. by 0.20 m. which was no doubt used for libations to the dead. This can be seen to the right of the door in the lower photograph on Pl. 70. After the fourth step in the dromos there was a flat space of 0.70 m., above which the threshold of the well-cut doorway rose 0.15 m. The door was 1.45 m. high and the chamber A to which it gave entrance 1.60 m. high, as its floor was 0.15 m. below the top of the threshold. The roof of rock above A was only 0.70 m. thick. At various points round A no less than five subordinate chambers, B, C, D, E, F, had been cut out, all on the same floor level as A and of the same height.

With the exception of F all the chambers had been completely rifled in ancient days, but a curious accident preserved the treasures of this one burial for us to find. The thin roof of rotten sandstone had collapsed, encumbering the room with a mass of heavy stones. The tomb-plunderers of ancient days, who were probably almost contemporaries, no doubt worked stealthily and in haste. They did not care to undertake the formidable task of breaking up and removing the stones; and so it happened that crushed to fragments the skeleton of a good bourgeois of Buhen lay with all his jewellery and decorations about him until February, 1909. The body lay extended on its back with its head to the north, the arms only so much flexed as to allow of the hands folding over the pelvis.

At the neck were a number of very small ring-beads of gold with two lentoids, 10753; the precise order of these could not be recovered as they had been scattered by the falling stones, but it was evident that they all belonged to one string. By them lay in order the amethyst beads and gold tubes which make up a great necklace just one metre long, 10754. The lower photograph in Pl. 74 shows the beads exactly as they lay in the tomb. They were restrung one by one in the precise original order, and the coloured reproduction in our frontispiece is a very faithful rendering of them. The ends of the necklace with their lion-finials lay on the breast, the string having either

lain over the neck or, more probably, passed round it. From the neck one side passed along the *Tomb K 8* body and under the right upper arm, and the other apparently passed under the left arm in the same way, but the condition of the bones made this point uncertain.

On the face there had been a gilded plaster mask with painted wig of the kind often noted in graves at Buhen, reduced to powder. By the left shoulder was a green glazed steatite plaque, 10755, measuring 0.185 m. by 0.120 m., which had probably lain on the chest and been displaced by the falling stones. It was inscribed on both sides with the titles of the king, who had no doubt presented it to the wearer as a special mark of honour. This plaque is shown in the lower photograph of Pl. 74 exactly as it lay in the grave, while the upper photographs of the same plate reproduce the two sides of the inscription.

On each of the fore-arms, high up near the elbow, was a bracelet made of two strands of gold wire twined at the middle into a lover's knot, 10756, 10757, the diameters of which were .065 m. and .055 m. respectively. Among the finger bones, of apparently the left hand, was a finger-ring, 10758, of gold wire with a glazed steatite scarab bound in gold as the bezel. The scarab, which was set swivel-wise, was inscribed with the name Maat-en-ré (Amenemhat 3rd). The specimens 10753-10758 are figured in their natural colours and full size in the frontispiece to this volume.

Against the south side of the chamber rested a pot 0.40 m. high of Type 1 in rough red-brown ware with a slight haematitic facing; on the top of it was a plain mud sealing. In the rubbish near the body were a fragment of a steatite kohl-stick, one small shell and one small blue glaze bead.

In chamber A at the point marked # were the scattered remains of a string of gold amulets in the form of Hathor-heads and hawks, 10752. These also are figured in the frontispiece; where the blue thread represents only the string on which they were afterwards put for convenience. It is probable that they belonged rather to some burial in the main chamber than to that in F.

Just at the entrance of chamber E, at the point marked in the annexed cut by an asterisk, was lying a steatite statuette, 10751 (Pl. 72, 73). It is 0.28 m. in height, inscribed on the base "Royal offering to Ptah the great, lord <of . . . > to the Ka of the gardener Merer, son of the lady of the house Neferu." The two photographs on Pl. 71 show the interior of K 8 with this statuette lying exactly as it was found. The upper photograph, which is taken looking northwards, illustrates the principal chamber A, with B at the end and E on the right. The lower taken looking southwards, shows A, with F at the end, D and part of C on the right, and the statuette lying just outside E on the left. It is possible that this statuette belonged properly to chamber F and was dragged from its original position when the tomb was plundered. In that case the wearer of the great necklace was Merer himself. But it is quite equally possible that the statuette stood originally in A or indeed in any of the other chambers; so that though we have spoken as the person buried in F as Merer for convenience of reference yet it is safer to regard him as without a name.

At the entrance of C was a glazed steatite scarab with ornamental design, 10759, Pl. 89. Near it were several small fluted green glaze discs, 10760.

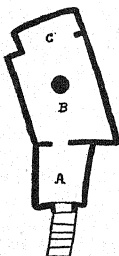
In the entrance of B was a plain steatite palette, probably a scribe's palette, measuring 0.11 m. by 0.07 m.; and a fragment of bronze, 10761, which was no doubt part of the handle of some object.

In E was a bowl of Type xvi, viz., 10762, Pl. 95. On the steps of the dromos were a duplicate of 10762; a dish of Type ii, viz., 10763, Pl. 93; another of Type ii; a broken incense-burner or table of pink pottery, height 0.14 m., diameter at top 0.17 m.; part of a cover Type xv; parts of a ring-stand of large diameter in rough red-brown ware.

Tomb K 9.

The dromos descended by five steps to a depth of 1.70 m. below the surface of the ground. Two *Tomb K 9*. more steps each 0.10 m. deep led through the doorway into A the first chamber, which was 1.50 m.

Tomb K 9. high. A step down of 0.20 m. led from A to B, which was 1.70 m. high with a pillar of natural rock in the centre. The floor level of C was the same as that of B but its roof was 0.20 m. lower.



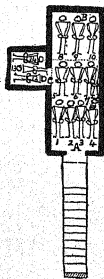
Scale, 1 : 250.

The whole tomb had been plundered in ancient days and there were no objects of any kind left in C. The principal chamber B was also empty except that one scarab, 10764 Pl. 89, was found in the dirt.

In A there remained, as shown in the upper photograph of Pl. 75, the partial remains of a skeleton with several vases of stone and pottery. It must have lain extended at full length with its head at the west. Just west of the place where the head had been were some fragments of Tell-el-Yahudieh vases with punctured pattern of horizontal vandykes, 10766, 10766 B, 10767 (see Pl. 49); and three hemispherical bowls of Type xvi in red-brown ware, 10768 B, C, D. Along the shin-bones were three alabaster kohlpots, the shapes of which can be seen from the photograph in Pl. 75; and the Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, 10765, Pl. 49, a fine specimen 0.16 m. high. A few inches north of the place of the head were also some very small ring-beads of green glaze and some larger tubular beads of green glaze. In the dromos were a pot of Type xxi, 10768 (see Pl. 95); and an incense-burner of Type iv, 10769. Also fragments of a large dish of Type ii.

Tomb K 10.

Tomb K 10. The dromos led down by eleven steps to the unusual depth of 3.30 m. In front of the door into A was a step 0.35 m. wide and 0.15 m. high, above which the threshold rose 0.10 m. more. From the threshold to the floor of A was a drop of 0.30 m.; the height of the chamber inside was 1.70 m. In the annexed cut the dotted line at the feet of skeletons 8, 9, 10 shows the point where B began. This was a chamber the floor of which was 0.30 m. higher than the floor of A, while its roof was 0.40 m. lower. C was on a higher level than either A or B, its floor being 0.50 m. above the former; the height inside was 1.15 m. Remains of brick-work indicated that the dromos had been vaulted and 0.60 m. above the doorway leading from it into A was a niche 0.95 m. high by 0.80 m. wide which looked as though intended for the reception of a stela (cf. K 27 on p. 208).



Scale, 1 : 250.

The tomb was principally remarkable for the large number of burials, for it had never been plundered, doubtless because it was known to be poor. The rough pottery was standing in its original positions, forming two principal groups, one at the northwest and the other at the southeast of A. The first of these groups together with the burials in the northwest half of B and A can be seen in the lower photograph on Pl. 75. It consists of two jars of Type i and three dishes of Type ii in rough red-brown ware. The entire list of pottery from A is 10771 (see Pl. 93) and eight more of Type i; 10772 (see Pl. 93) and five more of Type ii; five of Type xvi; and the Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, 10770 (see Pl. 49).

In the dromos were 10771 B (see Pl. 95); 10772 B (see Pl. 94); ten small saucers of rough red-brown ware and fragments of others; fifteen bowls of Type xvi; an incense-burner of Type iv B in rough red ware and fragments of others.

The positions of the skeletons are shown in the annexed cut. All were extended at full length but the orientation was not uniform. Thus in chamber A, while Nos. 1-7 lay with their heads at the west, No. 11 and three others not drawn had their heads at the east. Of these one lay beside No. 5, one beside No. 2, and the third, a child, beside No. 1. Only two out of the whole seventeen were not adult; most of them were too broken to sex, but No. 5 was male and the boy not drawn

beside it was female, No. 10 was female, No. 11 male, Nos. 12 and 13 were female. Some at least *Tomb K 10*. had plaster masks and all were buried in wooden coffins which were much rotted. The coffins in C had been painted blue with black lines.

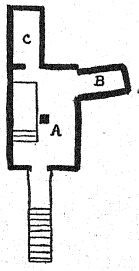
Tomb K 11.

K 11 had several unusual features. The dromos descended by nine steps to a depth of 2.70 m. *Tomb K 11*. The doorway into the tomb had been closed by a portcullis of finely cut sandstone 1.60 m. high by 0.80 m. wide and 0.10 m. thick. This fitted into a groove at the bottom and sides of the doorway and had been lowered vertically by a rope passing through a square hole, .09 m. by .09 m., near the top of the slab; the actual line made by the friction of the rope was visible on the rock. The doorway itself measured 0.75 m. in width, the edges of the portcullis slab fitting for a depth of two and a half centimetres into the slot on each side. Its threshold was 0.15 m. above the floor of the dromos and 0.30 m. above the floor of A.

The principal chamber A was 1.80 m. in height with a four-sided pillar of natural rock in the centre. On the southern side, as indicated in the annexed cut, was a coffin-pit, similar to the coffin-pits of which one is illustrated in the upper photograph on Pl. 70. Two steps, 0.70 m. and 0.50 m. deep, descended from the floor of A to the floor of this pit.

The side-chamber B had also been closed by a stone portcullis exactly like the other except that it had no rope-hole. The slab was 1.40 m. long, by 1.20 m. wide at the lower end and 1.10 m. wide at the top end; thus exactly fitting the doorway, which was 0.10 m. narrower at the top than at the bottom. The portcullis was cut with a reveal of 0.07 to 0.08 m. on each side, to which there was a corresponding reveal in the doorway, so that the slab fitted against it like a lid against a box, leaving the wall-face flush. B was 1.30 m. high on the inside; and C, which had no portcullis, was 1.70 m. high.

The whole tomb had been completely plundered out in ancient days, so that no object of any kind remained except fragments of two or three bones. The portcullis-slabs had been pulled away and leaned against the sides of the doorways to which they belonged.



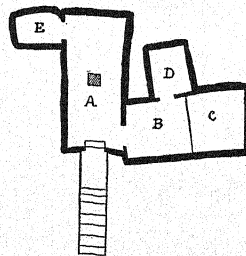
Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 12.

K 12 is illustrated by Pl. 76, where the upper of the two photographs shows the dromos and some remains of a superstructure that has been more fully described in chapter xiii, p. 187. The seven steps led down to a depth of 2.0 m. below the surface; a further descent of two steps in the doorway made the floor of A 0.40 m. lower than the bottom of the dromos.

The interior of A is illustrated by the lower photograph on Pl. 76, which shows the central pillar of natural rock and a number of skeletons lying in confusion on the floor. These were in such bad condition that only a few bones remained comparatively intact. The fragments seemed to correspond to eight skulls but there may well have been several more; there were no traces of coffins, but two fragments of plaster suggested that there had been masks on some of the heads.

Rooms B, C, D, E were empty of all but broken bones; except that the cylinder-bead, 10773, and two small alabaster kohl pots were found in C; while the incense-burner, 10777, was found in B.



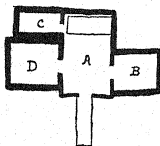
Scale, 1 : 250.

In A were pots of Types v, x, xvii, viz. 10775, Pl. 94, 10776, Pl. 95, 10778, Pl. 95. Also a small

Tomb K 12. saucer of rough red-brown ware, and a ring-stand of red-brown ware washed with haematite, 0.065 m. in height by 0.115 m. in diameter. In the dromos was the pot, 10779, of Type xxv, Pl. 95, and some ring-shaped shell beads, 10774.

Tomb K 13.

Tomb K 13. The approach to K 13 was a pit rather than a dromos. It had no steps but was sunk vertically into the ground on two levels; the eastern of which, 0.90 m. long, was 0.30 m. deep, while the western, 1.60 m. long, was 1.60 m. deep. The entire pit had been vaulted over.



Scale, 1 : 250.

A doorway 0.95 m. high led with a step 0.10 m. deep into A, which was 1.10 m. high. At the west end of A was a coffin-pit 0.70 m. deep. The northern side-chamber B was at a level of .35 m. above the floor of A and 0.80 m. high. The southern side-chambers C and D were 0.35 m. above the floor of A and 1.0 m. high.

In A were a number of confused and broken bones, some of adults and some of children, representing at least four or five persons. With them, along the southern wall of A, were a number of spheroid carnelian beads and a carnelian pendant in form of a hawk. These may have been a single string or they may have alternated with the spheroid amethyst haematite and felspar beads and seed-shaped silver beads, all of which were found at the same spot; the entire set has been catalogued together as 10780. In the same place was found 10781, a silver torque with pendants in the form of shells.

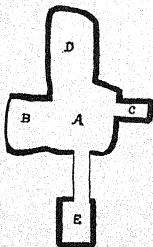
On the north side of A was a green glaze scarab with decorative design, 10782, Pl. 89. At the west end was a small bead in the form of a cartouche inscribed Maat-en-ré, 10783, and a tiny scarab with *Nefer* and *Ka* signs, 10784. In the coffin-pit were some fragments of bones, some large ball-fayence beads, 10785, some small discoid shell beads, a chip of worked flint and a small alabaster kohlpot much corroded by salt.

In B were no bones; but some fine ball-carnelian beads and some blue glaze beads, 10786 and 10786 B, were scattered over the ground. In C were a few bones of a man and with them a plain blue glaze scarab, 10788. In D were a few scattered bones of a man, some small copper discs about four centimetres in diameter and large discoid green glaze beads, 10787.

The pottery was all in A and consisted of one of Type xxvii, viz., 10789, Pl. 95; a bowl of Type xvi in red-brown ware, 10790; and two shallow bowls, 10791, 10792, of red-brown ware.

Tomb K 14.

Tomb K 14.



Scale, 1 : 250.

K 14 was exceptional in having no dromos, but a plain shaft 3.0 m. deep which had been vaulted over with brick. The eastern chamber E was at the level of the bottom of the pit; but A, B, C, D were all one metre higher. The roofs of A, B, D were too much broken to show the exact height of the chambers inside, but it must have been very nearly the same as the height of C, that is 0.90 m. A, B, C were completely empty except for a few sherds of pottery. In D, among the rubbish filling the chamber, were the scarab 10793, Pl. 89; a plain green jasper scarab, 10794; two green glaze cylinder beads; two small discoid carnelian beads; and an alabaster kohlpot with steatite lid. In E were only some scattered bones of a woman.

Tomb K 15.

Tomb K 15.

K 15 was a shaft tomb entirely empty except for two fine carnelian buttons with bronze shanks, 10795.

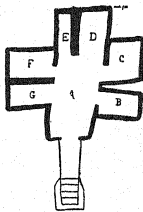
Tomb K 16.

K 16 was a dromos-tomb of the regular XIIth Dynasty character, four steps leading down Tomb K 16. to a depth of 2.50 m. and giving entrance to a large chamber A, off which opened six smaller chambers, two on each side. The tomb had been plundered out anciently and re-used for Romano-Nubian burials. The only XIIth Dynasty remains were a pot of Type xviii, viz., 10795 B Pl. 95; two amethyst beads; three small blue glaze beads; and a fragment of gold foil.

In the dromos were one or two sherds of Romano-Nubian pottery with a pattern of black wreath on a red ground. In A were seven bodies extended at full length on the top of the rubbish which belonged to the earlier interment. Three of these lay with their heads at the west, one with its head at the east, two with their heads at the south and one with its head at the north. With them were eleven pots of well-known Romano-Nubian types, two hemispherical baskets and one oval, a bronze cup and a lead bowl. In the largest basket were a pair of iron tweezers and a rough flint knife, in the smaller round basket were two cylindrical toilet-boxes of wicker and wood. Also in the rubbish of this chamber was a broken bronze ring, engraved.

In D were two Romano-Nubian burials. One of the skeletons was in the contracted position lying on its left side with knees drawn up to the chest, the other was extended at full length and had traces of a wooden coffin round it.

The Romano-Nubian pottery, which was all sent to Khartûm, consisted of two plain unpainted amphorae of F xxi; another of F xxi plain with four handles; two of F xxxii plain; F i, F lii, F liii all plain; one long distiller vase plain; two bottles of F viii, one of which was black incised with a leaf pattern and vandykes, the other was red with three black bands.



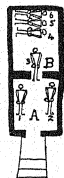
Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 17.

A roughly cut staircase two metres long led down to a depth of 2.0 m. below the ground. Tomb K 17. The door was 1.25 m. high and a step 0.70 m. deep led through it to the floor of A. Another step 0.20 m. deep marked the passage from A to B. The height of A was 1.70 m., that of B was 1.20 m.

In the dromos were nine bowls of Type xvi in brown ware (two of which are catalogued as 10796 B, C); half of a pottery ring-stand, 10796 D; and a carnelian ear-ring. In A there were two undisturbed skeletons lying with their heads at the west, No. 1 being female and No. 2 male, no objects with them.

In B there were four skeletons and some bones of a fifth. No. 3 was male; Nos. 4, 5, 6 were female. No. 3 lay with its head at the west; Nos. 4, 5, 6 with their heads at the north. With the bones of the partial skeleton were a bronze mirror 0.09 m. by 0.10 m. diameter; and a bronze tube 0.08 m. long which had no doubt been part of its handle. At the head of No. 4 was a plain blue fayence bowl, height 0.06 m., diameter 0.08 m.; and a small pear-shaped alabaster kohlpot. The only pot was a large dish of Type ii. In both chambers there were fragments of wooden coffins and of plaster masks. In the rubbish was the slate saucer 10796.



Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 18.

K 18 was a very simple tomb. The dromos had no steps and ran horizontal to the surface of the surrounding ground; but as the slope in which the tomb had been hewn was here quite steep there was sufficient height for it without any descent. The bottom of the door was 1.90 m. below the ground, the door was 1.10 m. high and the thickness of the natural rock roof of the chamber consequently 0.80 m. There were traces still visible of the brick vault which had covered the dromos.



Tomb K 18.

Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 18. The tomb had been entirely plundered out and the only objects found were in the rubbish of the dromos. These were a small kohlpot of blue marble; a scarab, 10797, Pl. 89; beads, 10798, of blue glaze, of shell, and of haematite.

Tomb K 19-K 28.

Tomb K 19
to
Tomb K 28. K 19-K 28 constituted a group of ten tombs which stood a little isolated from the others between the northern temple and the outer fortifications (*cf.* Plan G). The superstructures were remarkably well preserved, as can be seen from the photographs on Pl. 77 which were taken before they had been partially destroyed by the process of excavation. Nos. 24-28 were large tombs of the same general type that has been recorded for K 8-18, with several underground chambers approached by a slanting dromos which led down by steps from the surface of the ground outside. Their great interest consists in the fact that the vaulting which covered the dromos and the side-walls which supported this vaulting had survived intact. These features have been described in chapter xiii which deals with the construction of the whole XIIth Dynasty series as seen in Buhen. Nos. 19-23 were small tombs of insignificant character, mere shallow trenches cut in the rock, but covered with rough vaults of brick. In appearance they resembled K 39-K 43 which are described below on p. 214 and figured on Pl. 81, 82.

In K 19 was buried an adult skeleton at full length lying east and west with head at west. In 20, 21^a, 21^b, were buried three children, one in each. In 22 was an adult at full length lying east and west with head at west. None of these were accompanied by any objects. In 23 was a youthful body lying in the same position, at its neck a necklace of small green glaze beads, 10799. Between K 19 and K 20, not shown in the plan but just visible in the upper photograph of Pl. 77, was another grave of the same kind containing a male skeleton buried at full length with head at west, unaccompanied by any objects.

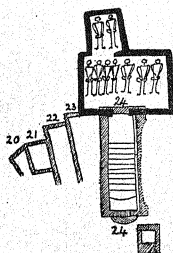
Tomb K 24.

Tomb K 24. When the roofing bricks of the vault which covered the dromos were removed three skeletons were seen lying side by side fully extended with their heads at the west end. With the most southern of the three were a few shell beads and one amethyst bead, 10801 B; with the central a few shell beads and an uninscribed stone scarab, 10801; with the northern a kohlpot of blue marble shaped like 10827 but flatter. Immediately on the top of these against the very roof was a pottery incense-burner, 10800 C, Pl. 94.

Below these burials were the steps, which led down to a depth of 3.80 m. below the surface of the ground. In front of the door which gave entrance to the principal chamber from the dromos were twelve hemispherical bowls in red-brown ware Type xvi, six saucers of the same ware and the cup, 10800 B, Pl. 94.

The principal chamber was as full as it could hold of burials in wooden coffins, the side of each touching the other. There were seven or more, probably eight (for it looked as though the workmen had moved one in clearing the tomb), lying extended east and west with their heads at the west. At the northeast corner there was one more, not shown in

our sketch, at right angles to the others with its head at the north. The most northern of the seven here shown was male and so was that next to it; a saucer of red-brown ware stood by the shoulder of the latter. The third was a woman with a negro nose and with hair done in thin plaits like the modern Nubians. The sex of the next two could not be judged but it could be seen that the nose of the fifth was thin and not negroid. The sixth, impossible to sex, showed traces of a plaster mask over the face. With the seventh were the bones of a young child past



Scale, 1 : 250.

the age of infancy. At the feet of the fifth was a small pottery ring-stand, 10800; and at the feet of the eighth (which lay at right angles to the others) were a rough dish of Type ii, and two or three saucers of red-brown ware. The coffins had almost decayed away and the bones were in bad condition.

In the smaller chamber which opened out of the western side of the principal chamber were two skeletons, one male and one female, extended at full length with their heads at the west. Some fragments of gold-foil by the head showed that there had been a plaster mask on the face of the man. No objects of any kind were buried with them.

The side-walls which supported the vault over the dromos rose a metre from the level of the ground. The door which led into the vault from the ground surface was at the eastern end and had been closed in the usual fashion with a roughly laid mass of bricks. Just to the east of the dromos, as shown in the annexed sketch and in Pl. 77, was a square brick offering-stand on a base of brick.

Tomb K 25.

K 25 was a tomb with well-preserved superstructure, which is shown in the two photographs of Pl. 77 and on a larger scale in the upper photograph on Pl. 78. In front of the entrance of the vaulted dromos was an oblong court 5.50 m. wide and 2.50 m. long, outlined by one or two courses of brick still plainly visible. Inside the northwest corner of this courtyard was a child's grave similar to the graves 20, 21; and against the north side of this was a large red pot standing in position. The child's grave and a column-base just east of it can be seen in the photographs. At the northwest corner of the court a brick wall 2.50 m. long ran northward to connect it with the superstructure of K 26. The stepped dromos led down to a depth of two metres below the surface of the ground, and from it a door 1.0 m. high gave entrance to two very irregularly-shaped chambers. The chambers were empty except that a disturbed skeleton lay in the southern of the two. Some bones of a man, discoid shell beads, fragments of a plaster mask, parts of a pot in rough red-brown ware, a broken pottery incense-burner of Type iv B and a rough palette and rubber of stone were found in the dromos.

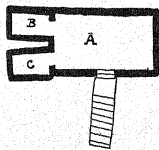


Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 26.

K 26 was a tomb of the same character as K 24 and 25 and can be seen in the lower photograph on Pl. 77. It had the characteristic vaulted dromos but no visible remains of any court in front of it. The dromos descended to a depth of 2.40 m. below the ground and from it two more steps led down through a doorway 1.40 m. high to the principal chamber A which was 1.60 m. high. The level of the floors in the side-chambers B and C was 0.90 m. above the floor-level of A.

In the principal chamber A were found the broken-up remains of several skeletons; several saucers of rough red-brown ware; five bowls of Type xvi; fragments of a pottery incense-burner; and fragments of jars of Type i in rough ware. In the rubbish of the same chamber above the floor-level were fragments of the pedestals of two steatite statuettes; and six alabaster vases, 10802-10807, Pl. 90. The two side-chambers were empty; in the dromos were fragments of bones; of plaster masks; some saucers of rough red-brown ware; a saucer of hard white ware; several bowls of Type xvi; and the pottery ring-stand 10808, Pl. 95.



Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 26. Immediately east of K 26 a plain surface grave without vault contained the skeleton of a woman extended at full length with her head at the west; with her were a large jar of rough red ware and a bowl of the same ware.

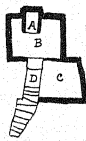
Three metres north of the northeast corner of the court belonging to K 25 was found a stela (Khartûm) with the inscription:



"An offering which the king gives! Osiris lord of Abydos, Horus lord of Buhen. May he give a funeral feast of bread, beer, flesh, fowl, incense and perfume for the *Ka* of the lady of the house Neket, triumphant, for the *Ka* of the worthy Sebek-didiu, triumphant."

Tomb K 27.

Tomb K 27. This tomb was interesting and unusual in several respects. It conformed to the general type in so far that it was composed of subterranean chambers approached by a vaulted dromos, but the chambers instead of being distributed round a central hall formed a series descending one below the other. The first in order was D, which had steps and was really a continuation of the dromos; from this a descent of .30 m. led down to B, and from B another descent of .30 m. gave entrance to A. The only side-chamber, C, was on the same level as D.

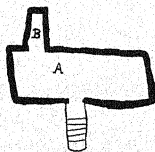


Scale, 1 : 250.

On the staircase itself were several rough pots, and in D there were a large number which are shown lying outside the tomb in the lower photograph on Pl. 78. In C there were several pots, and the broken-up bones of three children, one of whom had a necklace of small green glaze and carnelian beads, 10809. In A and B there were no skeletons or objects of any kind.

The pottery from the entire tomb and staircase amounted to one of Type i, one of Type vi, two of Type xi, four of Type xii, twenty-three of Type xvi, four of Type xix, seven small degenerations of Type xix, two of Type xx, two of Type xxvi, one of Type xxvii, one of Type xxviii, one of Type xxxi, five ring-stands, forty-one small saucers. These are represented in the catalogue by Nos. 10810, 10810 B, C, D, E, 10811, 10811 B, C, D, E; of which 10811 B is figured on Pl. 94 and the others on Pl. 95.

The most interesting point in connection with K 27 was that the inscribed stela belonging to it was still standing in position over the door which led into D from the dromos. It was so corroded and weatherworn as to be entirely illegible and has therefore been left *in situ*. The lower photograph in Pl. 78 shows its appearance.



Tomb K 28.

Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 28.

K 28 was a very rough tomb, the dromos of which was probably vaulted, though the evidence for it was not quite clear. In the principal chamber were a few scattered bones, two pots of Type i, four of Type xvi, and a saucer of rough ware. In the dromos was a bowl of Type vii, viz.,

10812, Pl. 94.

Tomb K 29.

A dromos 4.0 m. long, enclosed by brick walls 0.60 m. high which no doubt once supported *Tomb K 29*. a vault, led down to a roughly-hewn chamber 3.0 m. below the surface of the ground. This tomb was apparently never finished; on the south and west sides, which were the best worked, were niches as if chambers had been begun and abandoned. Just inside the door were three pots, viz. 10813, Pl. 93, in rough red-brown ware, a large shallow bowl in rough red-brown ware, and a small shallow bowl in red-brown ware faced with haematite. Along the north side in a wooden coffin was the skeleton of a woman extended full length with head at west. As it lay on a heap of rubbish, 0.30 m. high, within the tomb this burial may have been of later date.

Tomb K 30.

A tomb of the usual type with dromos, main chamber, and one side chamber on the south *Tomb K 30*. side. In the principal chambers were four bodies, two of which were male and one female, lying extended. Three of them lay east and west with their heads at the west end, the fourth lay north and south with its head at the north. In the side chamber were two bodies lying north and south with their heads at the north.

The only objects in the tomb were a fragment of a rough pot of Type i, and a pot resembling Type x but twice as wide (height 0.155 m., diameter 0.105 m.) in red-brown ware covered with a wash of haematite.

Tomb K 31.

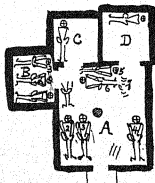
A dromos five metres long (not shown in the cut) led down by a series of rough steps to a *Tomb K 31*. depth of two metres below the ground. From this a door 1.0 m. high gave entrance to the principal chamber A which was 1.10 m. high, with a rough pillar of natural rock left in the centre.

In A were lying in their original positions, as sketched in the annexed cut, the complete or nearly complete remains of seven bodies and the scattered remains of two more. It will be observed that while all were in the normal extended position yet the orientation varied. Thus 1, 2, 3, 4 lay east and west with their heads at the west; but 5 and 6 lay north and south, one with its head at the north and the other with its head at the south. Of No. 7 there were only a few bones remaining, but they indicated that the body had lain in the same direction as 1, 2, 3, 4.

In chamber B there were three skeletons lying north and south with their heads at the north, in C one skeleton lying east and west with its head at the west, and in D one skeleton lying north and south with its head at the north.

In chamber A No. 1 was a woman, No. 5 a man, No. 2 immature; the rest were too broken to sex. With 4, 5, 6 were crumbled remains of wood, probably the debris of wooden coffins. Beside No. 1 was a small alabaster kohlpot. At the feet of No. 4 were a small alabaster kohlpot (shape of 10827); a bronze mirror with bronze handle in form of a lotus, 10814; some small plaques of plain blue fayence, 10815; a cowry shell; two or three tiny fayence beads; and a tiny oval gold plaque, 10816. At the head of No. 4 was a shallow bowl 0.35 m. in diameter; at the head of No. 7 a similar bowl 0.18 m. in diameter; and at the head of No. 1 two more bowls, all in rough ware. Also in chamber A among the rubbish, and so not assignable to any particular body, were a number of shells for a necklace, some tubular blue glaze beads, some small blue glaze beads, and two inlaid quartz eyes from a mask.

In chamber B the most western and the most eastern of the three bodies were female, the central was too broken to admit of sexing. At the head of the most eastern was a broken bowl of



Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 31. rough red-brown ware, and at the head of the most western a complete bowl 0.28 m. in diameter of rough red-brown ware faced with haematite slip. There were remains of wooden coffins.

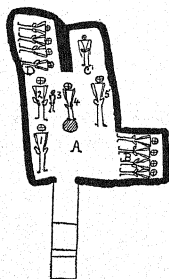
In C only one complete body remained. It was male and had no objects accompanying it. Some broken bones of a second body lay in the same chamber.

In D there was one complete body, with clear traces of a wooden coffin and a few bones of a second body; no objects.

In the dromos of K 31 were a cup of red-brown ware and an incense-burner of Type iv B.

Tomb K 32.

Tomb K 32. K 32 was a large tomb of the type most characteristic of the K cemetery. A dromos 5.0 m. long led down by steps to a depth of 3.70 m. below the ground. From this a door gave entrance



Scale, 1 : 250.

to the principal chamber A, the roof of which had collapsed; in the centre of A was a circular base of natural rock .05 m. high, with a central depression which may have been intended to hold a wooden pillar. At the northeast corner of A was a side-chamber B and at the west end were two more chambers C and D. The dromos had been roofed with a brick vault the side walls of which were preserved to a height of 0.90 m., and the entrance to this vault on the east side had been closed with bricks in the usual manner. Just outside the dromos at its northwest corner could be traced a part of the brick chapel which had stood above the tomb.

At the east end of the vaulted dromos-enclosure on the ledge between the brick walls and the steps were standing several pots in their original positions, viz. an incense-burner of Type v in red ware faced with white-drab slip; another incense-burner of Type iv B in roughish red ware; a pot of Type xxix in red-brown ware, 10833, Pl. 95; a bullet-shaped pot in smooth red ware faced with haematite; and four tumblers in red ware, one of which was faced with haematite.

In the filling of the dromos just outside chamber A were the objects catalogued as 10818 and 10818 B, viz., two carnelian studs and some bronze hooks; also a broken pair of bronze tweezers and a small number of white shell and blue glaze discoid beads.

In chamber A the whole of the roof had fallen in over the eastern half and the lower strata of the roof had fallen in over the western half, covering the floor with fragments over which the sand had poured. In this sand, above the stone fragments, were found loose a number of amethyst beads, 10817; and parts of two ivory wands of the usual pattern with the ends carved into hands.

Underneath the debris in A were lying five bodies, four adults and one child, crushed to atoms by the fall of the roof. The bones were too much broken to allow of sexing, but the position was clear; all were extended at full length with their heads at the west. Round the neck of the skeleton numbered 1 in the annexed cut was a string of plain gold ring-shaped beads, 10819, Pl. 87. Round the neck and across the chest of No. 2 were two necklaces; the first of plain gold ring-shaped beads, 10820, Pl. 87; the second of amethyst beads spaced by hollow tubes of gold in the same style as the necklace of Merer (*cf.* Frontispiece). These beads, 10821, are shown restructuring in their exact original order on Pl. 87. Round the right wrist of No. 2 were two bracelets; one of gold ring-shaped beads, 10822, exactly like the necklace 10820; the other of lentoid and flattened spheroid gold beads, 10823, Pl. 87. These latter are shown restructuring but not in the original order, which could not be recovered. There were remains of a plaster mask which had covered the face.

By the hands of No. 3, the child, were the remains of a bracelet, 10824 Pl. 87, which must have consisted of three strings separated by a gold spacer. Only one or two beads were still left to

show the original form. From these it appeared that the top string had consisted of nasturtium-seed amethysts separated by very small gold tubes, the second of plain gold ring-beads, and the third of green felspar nasturtium-seed beads with which gold lentoids may have alternated. A number of very small white shell discoid beads found close by may have formed the back of the bracelet.

Above the head of No. 4 were the remains of a small bronze dagger with ivory handle, 10844, resembling 10341 in form. In a group at its feet were two alabaster kohlpots, 10827, 10828, Pl. 90; with two Tell-el-Yahudieh vases, 10831 Pl. 49, and 10832; also a few white shell discoid beads. With No. 5 were no objects of any kind. By the skull of a sixth body which had been crushed by a large stone and was scarcely recognizable, lay several flat strips of mother-of-pearl pierced at each end for threading, 10826.

In the middle of the chamber by the legs of No. 4 were fragments of a straight-sided bowl of red ware faced with haematite which was ornamented with vandykes and a scrambled line.

In chamber B were four bodies lying extended with their heads at the north end. The two in the middle had worn plaster masks of which traces remained. The bones were too much broken to allow of sexing and there were no objects of any kind in the chamber.

The floor of chamber C rose slightly above the level of A. In it lay undisturbed the body of a man extended at full length with the head at the west end, the bones much broken and decayed but recognizable. By the head were remains of a plaster mask with quantities of the gold foil which no doubt had covered it. By the right ear lay a bronze mirror without handle, 10830. Just above the left ear lay the leaf-shaped iron spear-head, 10829, Pl. 88. Its maximum length is 0.305 m. and maximum width 0.08 m. This, if we are correct in ascribing the tomb to the XIIth Dynasty, is the oldest iron implement yet discovered in any country, and therefore of the greatest possible value and interest. The upper photograph in Pl. 86 shows it lying in position by the undisturbed bones of its owner.

The floor of chamber D was slightly sunk below that of A. In it lay four bodies extended at full length with their heads at the west end, the bones too much decayed to allow of sexing. The two most to the west had worn plaster masks, the one next to them had a plaster mask on the face and a bracelet of plain gold flattened spheroid beads on the wrist of one hand, 10825, Pl. 87. The most eastern had a plaster mask on the face, and at its neck were lying a number of gold beads (Khartûm) some ring-shaped, some flattened spheroid and one a quatrefoil berry. Near the feet of this body were also a few broken bugle-beads of glazed steatite, the glaze of which was quite worn away, and one amethyst bead.

The lower photograph in Pl. 86 shows the process of excavating chamber D in this tomb. The upper rubbish has been cleared away and the level of the interment has just been reached; the two ordinary workmen are clearing out the last remains of the loose sand and soil covering the skeletons, while the foreman Solmân Farnisi (facing the reader) is brushing the skeletons so that they may show clearly for photography and for noting.

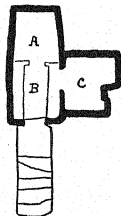
Tomb K 33.

K 33 was a tomb with some remains of superstructure, illustrated by the photograph on Pl. 79. *Tomb K 33.* The dromos was divided into two parts by a brick barrier (*cf.* the account of K 37 on p. 189); from which, as far as the door of the chamber above the dromos, extended a roof of stone slabs. The entrance of the dromos was closed by a stone portcullis.

The tomb had been completely plundered in ancient days; but in the rubbish were found a plaque of plain blue fayence, 10834; a carnelian stud, 10835; a blue glaze amulet in the form of a lion, 10836; and a pottery incense-burner of Type iv B.

Tomb K 34.

Tomb K 34.



Scale, 1 : 250.

K 34 differed slightly, as the annexed cut shows, from the normal type; as B, which would generally be a large hall, was here only a pit one metre wide. The stepped dromos led down to a depth of 2.0 m. below the ground level and gave entrance to B, the floor of which was 0.40 m. lower. On either side of B was a ledge 0.50 m. wide and 0.80 m. above the floor of B; and from this ledge a step 0.30 m. high led into C. The tomb had been completely plundered out and contained no skeletons or objects of any kind.

Tomb K 35.

Tomb K 35.

K 35 was a large tomb with well-preserved superstructure, which is illustrated by the photograph on Pl. 79. In the principal chamber, to which the dromos gave entrance, the roof had collapsed; but the contents had been rifled in ancient days so that nothing remained except some pulverized bones and three fragments of pots of rough red-brown ware. At the west end of the chamber were two niches, in each of which lay a body extended at full length with its head at the west end. The southern of the two bodies was that of a woman, and with her was one object, viz., a round quartz bead with a cross-binding of gold-foil, 10840. With the northern skeleton, which was too much broken to allow of sexing, there were no objects. On the north and south side of the large chamber were empty niches. In the dromos were found a set of amethyst beads and a plain jasper scarab (both sent to Khartûm); a second plain jasper scarab, 10837; beads and amulets of blue glaze, 10838; shell beads, 10839; a fayence bowl, 10841; a bronze mirror, 10842; two tiny scarabs, 10843. Also in the dromos were some large tubular carnelian beads; a broken bowl of black-topped haematitic ware; an alabaster kohlpot of type similar to 10827; an alabaster kohlpot of type similar to 10878; a steatite kohlpot of the same form; a broken band of bronze; and a fragment of a pottery incense-burner.

Just north of the entrance to the dromos was a brick pillar with niches like those described below in connection with K 36 and K 39 (*cf.* Pl. 81, 82).

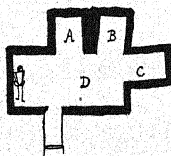
Tomb K 36.

Tomb K 36.

K 36 was a large tomb with stepped dromos and with remains of a superstructure similar to the last. It is interesting to note that the walls of this superstructure were carried across the line of four small tombs, of which one being opened proved to contain the bones of a small child. These must have been constructed earlier but were no doubt too insignificant to be respected. Another small tomb of the same kind was built against the outside of the northern wall after this had been completed. Two brick pillars similar to the ten pillars in front of K 38-39 stood one on the north and one on the south of K 36. The tomb was completely plundered out but an alabaster kohlpot, 10845 Pl. 90, was found in the rubbish of the dromos.

Tomb K 37.

Tomb K 37.



Scale, 1 : 250.

K 37 was a large tomb, the superstructure of which was more perfectly preserved than any other in the cemetery. This is fully described on p. 189 and illustrated on Pl. 80. The dromos, which is not shown in the annexed cut, descended to a depth of three metres below the ground; and from it a door 1.0 m. high led into D, the main chamber, which was 1.10 m. high. The entire tomb had been plundered out but there was a skeleton lying at the south end of D extended at full length with its head at the west, and in the same chamber were found two scarabs, 10846 Pl. 89, and 10847 Pl. 89. The other three chambers were empty.

From the rubbish of the dromos came a small vase of red-brown ware; and against the north wall of the superstructure lay a pot of Type ix, viz. 10848 Pl. 94, in which were buried the bones of an infant.

Outside against the north wall of the superstructure, at a point close to the door, was built a small brick grave covered with plastered stone slabs which contained the skeleton of an infant. On either side of the tomb, two on the north and three on the south, were brick pillars with niches like those which stood near K 36 and K 39 (*cf.* p. 190 and Pl. 81, 82); the tallest was 1.10 m. high. In front of the most southern of these pillars was the bottom half of a large jar in which were buried the bones of a small infant mixed with ashes and goats' dung.

Tomb K 38.

K 38 was the largest of all the tombs in the K cemetery. The dromos and the small part of the enclosure wall which remained around it are illustrated by the upper photograph on Pl. 81.

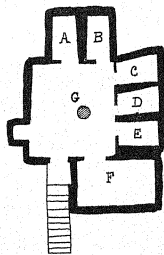
The tomb was composed of a large central hall G, supported on a column cut out of the living rock, with six chambers leading off it. The stepped dromos, 4.50 m. long, descended to a depth of 2.10 m. below the surface of the ground, and from it the central hall was entered by a door 1.10 m. high. The walls of the dromos had been covered with a smooth plaster of mud and whitewashed, and the walls of the burial chambers were of the natural rock fairly well dressed. The greater part of the roof of G had collapsed but the roofs of the other chambers were intact; they varied in height from 1.0 m. to 1.20 m. The entire tomb had been rifled in ancient days and the bodies broken to pieces, but various small objects were discovered in the debris of the chambers.

In G there were a blue marble kohlpot, 10849; a small alabaster vase, 10850; two pairs of copper tweezers, 10851 A B; a scaraboid, 10852, Pl. 89; a plain amethyst scarab, 10853; two silver ear-rings, 10854 A B; a plain quartz or crystal scarab with beads of carnelian blue glaze and shell, 10855; and a small cup of red haematitic ware.

In F was a small steatite scarab set in gold, 10856, a small plain scarab of green jasper, 10857, and another small steatite scarab, 10858.

In E was the scarab, 10859, Pl. 89, and in C was the scarab, 10860, Pl. 89.

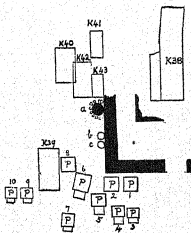
Fragments of coarse red haematitic ware found in this tomb may have been parts of a pottery coffin, while black and white inlaid eyes found in chamber G may have belonged to a plaster mask.



Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 39-K 43.

On the south of K 38 was a group of five tombs, the relative position of which is shown in the annexed cut. They were similar to the small tombs K 19-K 23 but more complete and elaborate. Their character, which curiously resembles that of some modern Mohammedan tombs, is well illustrated by the photographs on Pl. 81 and Pl. 82. The best example is K 39, a vaulted superstructure of crude brick 1.70 m. long covering a rectangular pit 1.0 m. deep. The vertical walls against which the vault was constructed were left projecting a few centimetres above it at each end, and against the eastern side abutted a small triangular niche of brick. Over this niche an oblong window was pierced in the vault and left open. The niche was no doubt intended to receive offerings.



Tomb K 39
to
Tomb K 43.

Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 39

to
Tomb K 43.

In K 39 nothing was found except a few scraps of bone.

In K 40 there was the skeleton of a small infant; this grave was constructed later than K 41-43 when the sand had already drifted over them and it stands on a level about 0.25 m. higher.

In the above cut the letter *a* marks a rough circle of mud plaster surrounded by small stones, *b* and *c* are the burials of infants in rough pots against the enclosure wall of K 38, which are illustrated in the upper picture on Pl. 83. Such burials occurred several times in this part of the cemetery (*cf.* K 37, K 44). The pots are not complete but are the bottom halves of large jars; the lower of the two, as the picture shows, was covered by a large sherd.

In front of K 38 and K 39 were ten small pillars of brick with triangular niches for offerings built against them. These are lettered P 1-P 10 in the cut and in Pl. 81, 82 (*cf.* the description of K 37 on p. 190).

Tomb K 44.

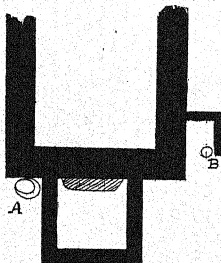
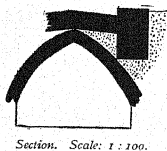
Tomb K 44.

A tomb of unusual construction, which is best illustrated by the photographs on Pl. 83 and 84. The plan was that of a simple oblong pit 5.50 m. long by 2.25 m. wide, excavated partly in rubbish partly in alluvial deposit. The rubbish may have been the original material thrown out in excavating the neighbouring tomb K 38. The pit was lined with brick walls .50 m. thick, which fitted closely against the sides and were covered with a vaulted roof rising to two metres above the floor. Above this vault was a filling of rubbish on which a horizontal platform of brick two courses thick was laid, and the platform was enclosed by a brick wall 0.15 m. high, which went down through the rubbish till it touched the vault (see the annexed section). One of the two brick pillars belonging to K 39 is built on the top of this wall which encloses the platform (see Pl. 83).

In the east end of the tomb is an arched door which was bricked up on the outside (see Pl. 84). In front of this was a low quadrilateral enclosure of brick against the corner of which was a pot containing the bones of an infant, and outside the northeast corner of the tomb was another pot containing an infant's bones surrounded by a low screen of mud bricks. These two burials are marked A and B in the annexed cut. The tomb contained seven skeletons in two rows, viz. three in the western and four in the eastern half, all extended at full length with their heads at the west. At the head of each of the three in the first row was a vase of Tell-el-Yahudieh type, 10861, 10864 (Pl. 92), 10864 B. With the central burial in the same row were also two alabaster kohl pots, 10862, Pl. 90, and 10863 (of the same form as 10827); while just to the west of these, against the end of the tomb, were another alabaster kohl pot, 10865 (of the same form as 10827); a copper mirror, 10866; and a pot, 10867, of Type xxx, Pl. 95. Between the two rows were a pot of Type xvi, and a pot of Type xxiii, viz. 10867 B Pl. 95.

On the neck of the most southern burial in the western row were the beads 10868; and on the neck of the central burial in the same row were several tubular and ring-beads of blue glaze, with some ring ball and tubular beads of carnelian. Under the shoulder of one of the skeletons in the eastern row were the remains of a pair of copper tweezers.

In the rubbish of the interior near the door were ring-beads of blue glaze and of shell, 10868 B, strip-beads of shell, and the Tell-el-Yahudieh vase 10869, Pl. 92.



The photographs on Pl. 85 show the western end with the contents of that part of the tomb *Tomb K 44* in position. The right-hand picture illustrates the section of the vault and indicates the position of the three skeletons in the western row. The left-hand picture shows these skeletons with the earth completely cleared from them and the objects clearly outlined. No. 2 is 10862; 3 is 10863; 4 is 10864; 5 is 10864 B; 6 is 10865; 7 is 10866; 8 is 10867; and 9 is 10867 B.

From remains of plaster and wood adhering to the walls it was evident that the bodies had originally been buried in rectangular coffins.

In the rubbish between tombs K 44 and 45, probably thrown out from the former by ancient plunderers, was the sandstone stela, 10997; which is so badly written as to be almost illegible. The name of the person for whom it was set up is apparently not given.

N. B.—No black-topped haematitic ware was found in this tomb; the statement to that effect on page 134 is an error.

Tomb K 45.

Traces of the superstructure remained. The stepped dromos led down to a depth of 3.10 m.; *Tomb K 45*. and a door at the end of it, 1.70 m. high, gave entrance to the principal chamber G, of which the roof had collapsed. In G no objects were found.

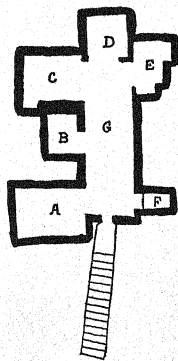
A was a side-chamber 0.95 m. high, the floor of which was 0.15 m. above that of G. It contained three skeletons lying at full length side by side with their heads at the west end; the powdered remains of wood around them showing that they had been buried in wooden coffins. At the feet of the most western were the vase, 10871, Pl. 92, and a shallow bowl 0.155 m. in diameter of red-brown ware faced inside with haematite. At the northwest corner was the little glazed cup, 10870.

From the rubbish of A came fragments of a kohlpot and of an alabaster vase.

B was also 0.15 m. above G and 1.10 m. high. It contained three skeletons lying at full length side by side with their heads at the west end; the pieces of plaster and gold leaf showing that they had worn masks such as those in Tomb J 29 described on page 173. In the northwest corner of the tomb were the dish, 10873, Pl. 93, and another of the same type; with a bowl of red-brown ware 0.045 m. high and 0.130 m. in diameter. Under 10873 was a shallow bowl of red-brown ware haematite-washed.

C was a chamber 0.15 m. above G and 0.95 m. high. The roof had partly collapsed, crushing several bodies which had been buried in it at full length with their heads at the west end. About the heads were quantities of gold leaf and scraps of finely moulded plaster masks still showing traces of paint and gilding (*cf.* Tomb J 29 on p. 173). The faces of the masks seem to have been entirely gilded, with eyes of white and black inlay; on the neck and breasts there had been hieroglyphic signs finely moulded in the stucco and then gilded. The bodies had been interred in coffins, of which traces could still be seen. Mixed up with the fragments of bones on the north side of the chamber were the finely carved ivory amulet in the shape of a ram 10874, Pl. 89, and the gold-mounted scarab 10875, Pl. 89. In the northwest corner were two dishes of Type ii, and the pot 10880 B.

In the rubbish of the chamber were a much corroded kohlpot of alabaster of the shape of 10827 (*cf.* Pl. 90), and the small broken vase of black and white marble, 10882 Pl. 90.



Scale, 1 : 250.

Tomb K 45. Just outside were the Tell-el-Yahudieh vases, 10876, 10877, Pl. 92; the small alabaster vase, 10878 B; the alabaster ointment-vase, 10878, Pl. 90; a small alabaster vase with holes for suspension, 10878 B; a bronze mirror, 10879; fragments of a Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, 10881.

D was a chamber 0.15 m. above G and 1.05 m. high, of which the roof had partly collapsed. It contained two skeletons buried at full length with their heads at the west end. Around the neck and crushed skull of the southern body were amethyst ball beads and gold tubes, forming, no doubt originally a necklace of the same style as that which was found in Merer's tomb (*cf.* p. 200 and frontispiece). A pendant, originally inlaid, and a nugget of gold had been attached to it, and a string of plain gold ring-beads seemed to run parallel to it. Both strings are now in the Khartum museum.

At the feet of the same body were three fine bronze objects, viz., a broken fluted bowl, 10883, Pl. 96; a thick mirror lying on a mass of linen, 10884; and an axe-head, 10885, Pl. 91. In a group at the feet of the northern body were five Tell-el-Yahudieh vases, viz., 10886, Pl. 92, and 10887 B (all broken), partly covered by a dish of red-brown haematite-faced ware. With them were scraps of ivory from a box; the alabaster kohlpot, 10888; beads, 10882 B; and a haematite kohlstick.

In the rubbish of the chamber was the Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, 10887, Pl. 92; and in the rubbish of chamber E was the Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, 10890, Pl. 92.

E was a chamber 0.15 m. above G and 1.25 m. high. The only complete skeleton, that of a child, lay in the southwest corner at full length with its head at the west end. Fragments of bones imbedded in the earth in other parts of the chamber showed that there had been at least one more body. With the child's skeleton were a large rough dish of Type ii and two other rough dishes; the Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, 10889, Pl. 92; and two saucers of red-brown ware. In the northwest corner was a pair of ivory wands, 10892, similar to 10348-9; and in the centre of the chamber another ivory wand 10892, a pottery saucer, and the small alabaster vase, 10891.

In the northeast corner lay a mass of objects, viz. a fine bronze mirror, 10893; a marble vase much corroded by salt in the form of a trussed duck, 10894; a broken copper bowl, 10894 B; a torque of silver wire in the shape of two coiled snakes, 10896, Pl. 91; and four small rough pots. Under the copper bowl were many fragments of ivory and of wood, all reduced to powder by the damp, which may very possibly have composed a casket. This casket had contained an obsidian kohlpot, the rim and the lid of which were bound with gold, 10897, Pl. 91; two haematite kohlsticks; and a small alabaster kohlpot, 10893 B. On and among the mass of objects, 10893-10897, were scattered the beads, 10898 A, B, C, and 10899, which are described in detail in the catalogue, pp. 233-4.

F was a chamber 0.90 m. high, which was reached from G by a broad step 0.30 m. high. It contained parts of a skeleton mixed up with fragments of wood which no doubt had composed its coffin. The feet lay at the north end, and the head and upper part of the trunk must have projected over the step.

In the pit of K 45 were a bowl and a small vase of red-brown ware, the bottle 10873 C, and the cup 10880.

N. B.—No black-topped haematitic ware was found in this tomb; the statement to that effect on page 145 is an error.

CHAPTER XVI

CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS IN THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA, FOUND IN THE NEW EMPIRE CEMETERIES AT BUHEN.

SCARABS, PLAQUES, RINGS, AMULETS

All except those marked with an asterisk are illustrated. For scarabs, etc., see Plates 56-59; for amulets, Plate 55.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| 10001.* Scarab. Of amethyst, large, uninscribed. | H 1. | 10020. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. | H 15. |
| 10002. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. | H 4. | 10021. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. | H 15. |
| 10003. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. | H 4. | 10022.* Scaraboid. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the common Amon formula. | H 15. |
| 10004.* Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved, uninscribed. | H 4. | 10023. Plaque. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed on one side with the figure of a man and a small almost illegible cartouche (Menkheperre?) and on the other with scrolls. | H 16. |
| 10005.* Ring. Of bronze, the bezel once inscribed but is now illegible. | H 4. | 10023B. Ring (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved, the bezel of the ring is in the form of an eye. | H 16. |
| 10006. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. | H 5. | 10024. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze much worn. | H 18. |
| 10007. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze much worn. | H 6. | 10025. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, large, the glaze well preserved. In deep intaglio are the signs Kheperre (for Nebkhepru-ré (?) cf. No. 10013). | H 18. |
| 10008. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. | H 8. | 10026. Scarab. Of unglazed steatite. | H 21. |
| 10009.* Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved, signs under the glaze illegible. | H 8. | 10027. Scarab. Of unglazed steatite. | H 21. |
| 10010. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. | H 8. | 10028. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze almost worn away. | H 21. |
| 10011. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with name Okhepru-ré (Amenhotep 2 nd). | H 10. | 10029. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. | H 21. |
| 10012. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze much worn, mounted in bronze. | H 10. | 10030. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. | H 21. |
| 10013. Ring (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze very well preserved. The signs under the glaze are difficult to read, but seem to be Kheper-ré (for Nebkhepru-ré (?); that is, Tutenkhamon). | H 10. | 10031. Scaraboid (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze rather faded. On the one side the form is that of an eye, on the other side is inscribed a simple conventional design. | H 21. |
| 10014. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, the glaze much worn. | H 10. | 10032. Plaque. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed on each side with the name Heqmaré (Rameses 4 th). | H 23. |
| 10015.* Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze a little worn, uninscribed. | H 11. | 10033. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. | H 23. |
| 10016. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, large, glaze well preserved. | H 13. | 10034. Scarab. Of steatite, unglazed. | H 23. |
| 10017. Plaque. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Incised on one side with the name Menkheperre (Thothmes 3 rd) and on the other side with the head of Hathor. | H 15. | 10035.* Scarab. A large heart-scarab of unglazed steatite inscribed with a formula of the usual character. | H 25. |
| 10018. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. | H 15. | 10036. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Menkheperre (Thothmes 3 rd). | H 25. |
| 10019. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze much worn. | H 15. | 10037. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Menkheperre (Thothmes 3 rd). | H 25. |

10038. Plaque. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed on one side with the name Makaré (Hatshepsut) and on the other with a griffin. H 25.
10039. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Rameses. H 25.
10040. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. H 25.
10041. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. H 25.
10042. Button. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. H 25.
10043. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze quite worn away. H 25.
10044. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze quite worn away. H 26.
10045. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 26.
10046. Ring (Pl. 65). Of bronze. Broken. The bezel inscribed with the name "Hor-Ré-meryan." H 27.
- 10047.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. Only one half found. Incised with figure of a griffin. H 27.
- 10048.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze quite worn away, unincised. H 27.
10049. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 28.
10050. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. H 30.
10051. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. H 30.
10052. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. H 31.
10053. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Nebkhepruré (Tutenkhamon). H 33.
10054. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. H 33.
10055. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 33.
10056. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. H 33.
10057. Scarab. Of lapis lazuli. H 33.
10058. Scarab. Of steatite, either unglazed or else the glaze entirely worn away.† H 33.
10059. Pendant. Of glazed pottery. Inscribed on one side with the cartouche of Usermaré-setepné (Rameses 2nd). H 36.
- 10060.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with a conventionalized motive. H 36.
10061. Plaque. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Incised on the one side with the signs shown in the illustration, on the other side with the uraeus and reed-leaf. H 36.
10062. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. One side is inscribed with the signs shown in the illustration, the other side is moulded in the form of a fish instead of the usual beetle. H 36.
10063. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with the name Menkhepré (Thothmes 3rd). H 80.
10064. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 80.
10065. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. H 45.
10066. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. H 45.
10067. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. H 60.
10068. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Menkhepré (Thothmes 3rd). H 60.
10069. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. H 60.
10070. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. H 63.
- 10071.* Scarab. Of green jasper, unincised. H 63.
10072. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. H 64.
10073. Plaque. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Incised on the one side with the crowned figure of a hawk, on the other with a seated human figure. H 65.
- 10074.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away, unincised. H 65.
10075. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 66.
- 10076.* Scarab. Of green jasper, unincised. H 66.
- 10077.* Button-seal. Of unglazed pottery. Incised with chevrons making a star. H 67.
10078. Scarab. Of glass. H 67.
10079. Scarab. Of glass. Inscribed with signs perhaps intended for "Rameses." H 67.
10080. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze fairly well preserved. Inscribed with the name Menkhepré (Thothmes 3rd). H 68.
- 10080B. Plaque. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed on the one side (illustrated) with couchant animal and name Menkhepré, and on the other with "ankh-nefer-ankh" and a vase. H 71.
10081. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. H 68.
- 10081B. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. H 68.
10082. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. H 68.

†In other cases like this where there are no visible traces of glaze it has been assumed that the specimen was originally glazed and the entry is made in the form "glaze entirely worn away." But it is quite possible that some were never glazed at all.

10083. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with the name "Son of Râ, Ykeb." H 68.
10084. Scaraboid. Of black steatite. H 69.
- 10085.* Ring. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Broken. The bezel inscribed but illegible. H 70.
10086. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 72.
- 10087.* Scarab. Of carnelian, uninscribed. H 73.
- 10088.* Scarab. Of amethyst, uninscribed. H 73.
- 10089.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, glaze almost worn away. Incised with two ankh signs and a lotus bud. H 73.
10090. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with the name Kheperkarê (Sesostriis 1st), and as it resembles Twelfth Dynasty specimens in style may be actually of that date. H 74.
10091. Plaque. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. It is in the shape of a cartouche and is inscribed on each side with the name Makarê (Hatshepsut). H 74.
10092. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze much faded, rudely inscribed with the name Menkheperê (Thothmes 3rd). H 74.
10093. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 74.
10094. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved on the back but worn away on the face. H 74.
10095. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. H 74.
10096. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 74.
10097. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze worn away but some specks of gold foil still remain. H 74.
10098. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. H 74.
10099. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. H 74.
10100. Scaraboid. Of ivory. Incised with some conventional signs. H 74.
10101. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with the name Makarê. H 74.
- 10102.* Oblong bead, convex on one side. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Incised with the sacred eye. H 74.
- 10103.* Scarab. Of glass, very small, uninscribed. H 74.
10104. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, glaze quite worn away. H 74.
- 10105.* Scarab. Of unglazed steatite, uninscribed. H 74.
- 10106.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, glaze well preserved. Incised with a slight lotus pattern. H 74.
10107. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, glaze almost entirely worn away. H 74.
- 10108.* Oval bead. Steatite, convex on one side, uninscribed. H 74.
- 10109.* Bead. Of glazed steatite, glaze well preserved, traces of a faint pattern. H 74.
- 10110.* Ring. Of bronze, uninscribed. H 76.
10111. Pendant. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. The shape is that of a cartouche, one side plain, the other inscribed with the name Usermarê-setepnerê (Rameses 2nd). H 76.
10112. Ring (Pl. 65). Of bronze. Apparently the seal-ring of a city official. H 80.
10113. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze nearly worn away. H 81.
10114. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze nearly worn away. H 85.
10115. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. Inscribed with the name Usermarê (Rameses 2nd). H 12.
10116. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with the title "attendant of the house." H 12.
10117. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Incised with a lion trampling on a captive. Over the back of the lion is written "Amon" and in front of him "Râ, lord of the two lands." H 12.
- 10118.* Scarab. Of obsidian, large, uninscribed. H 12.
10119. Bead (Pl. 55). Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Represents the head of Hathor. On the reverse is inscribed the Amon formula. H 12.
10120. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. H 12.
10121. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. H 12.
10122. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. H 12.
10123. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. H 12.
- 10124.* Scarab. Of unglazed steatite, the roughly incised signs are illegible. H 12.
- 10125.* Cowroid bead. Of unglazed steatite, the sacred eye is lightly incised on it. H 12.
10126. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. H 12.
- 10127.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved, incised with some simple sign which is illegible. H 12.
10128. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved, the back is moulded in the form of a fish. J 4.
10129. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Menkheperkarê-setepnerê (Thothmes 3rd). J 7.
10130. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. J 8.

10131. Cowroid bead. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. J 8.
10132. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. J 11.
10133. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Nebmaré (Rameses 6th). J 11.
10134. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. J 12.
10135. Ring (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. J 13.
10136. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. J 13.
10137. Ring (Pl. 65). Of bronze. Inscribed with letters that seem to be Hor-Ré (*cf.* above No. 10046). J 13.
10138. Ring (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. J 15.
- 10139.* Ring. Of glazed pottery, the bezel moulded in the form of the sacred eye. J 15.
10140. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. J 15.
10141. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. J 15.
10142. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Menkheperre (Thothmes 3rd). J 18.
10143. Amulet (Pl. 55), in form of a duck. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved, scroll pattern on reverse. J 18.
10144. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. J 18.
10145. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. J 18.
- 10146.* Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze partly preserved, unincised. J 18.
- 10147.* Button. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Incised with Amon formula. J 21.
10148. Cowroid bead. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. J 21.
10149. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze preserved only on the back. J 21.
10150. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with the name Menkheperre (Thothmes 3rd). J 26.
10151. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with the name Menkheperre (Thothmes 3rd). J 26.
10152. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, broken, the glaze almost worn away. J 26.
10153. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. J 26.
10154. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, broken, the glaze entirely worn away. J 26.
10155. Amulet (Pl. 55), in form of a duck, unglazed. J 26.
10156. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. J 26.
10157. Amulet, in shape of a fly, the reverse inscribed as shown in the illustration. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. J 26.
10158. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze quite worn away. J 26.
10159. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. J 26.
10160. Plaque. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. The side illustrated is incised with a rude head of Hathor, the other with the Amon formula. J 26.
10161. Plaque. Of glazed steatite, the glaze nearly worn away. On the one side is the design shown in the illustration, on the other a chequered basket-pattern. J 26.
10162. Amulet, in form of a fish, the reverse being inscribed as shown in the illustration. Of glazed steatite, the glaze nearly worn away. J 26.
10163. Scaraboid. Of steatite, unglazed. J 26.
- 10164.* Scarab. Of blue glass, broken, unincised. J 26.
- 10165.* Scaraboid. Of steatite, unglazed. On the reverse is roughly incised an uraeus (?). J 26.
10166. Cowroid bead. Of steatite, unglazed. Incised with figure of a fish. J 26.
- 10167.* Plaque. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Incised on both sides with conventional motives. J 26.
- 10168.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. Shapeless and poor, unincised. J 26.
- 10169.* Scarab. Of carnelian, unincised. J 26.
- 10170.* Scarab. Of unglazed steatite. Incised with criss-cross pattern. J 26.
- 10171.* Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Incised with rude lotus bud. J 28.
- 10172.* Scarab. Of light green felspar covered with gold-leaf, very small, unincised. J 28.
- 10173.* Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Incised with Amon formula. J 30.
10174. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. J 30.
10175. Amulet (Pl. 58, 59). Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. The one side is moulded in form of a man, the other incised with pattern shown in the illustration. J 30.
10176. Cowroid bead. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. J 30.
10177. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. H or J.
10178. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. J 33 A.
- 10179.* Scarab. Of amethyst, unincised. J 33 A.
- 10180A. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. J 35.
- 10180B. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. J 35.

10181. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. J 38.
10182. Cylinder-seal. Of unglazed steatite. Inscribed with the name Amenemhat within a cartouche. Is perhaps, as the name suggests, of the Twelfth Dynasty. J 38.
10183. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Menkheperre (Thothmes 3rd). J 39.
10184. Plaque. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed on one side with the title "Son of the Sun" twice repeated, on the other with the name Aahkheperre. J 39.
10185. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. J 39.
10186. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost entirely worn away. J 41.
10187. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost entirely worn away. J 39.
10188. Scarab. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved on face but not on back. J 39.
10189. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. J 39.
10190. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. J 39.
10191. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze pretty well preserved. J 41.
10192. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. J 41.
10193. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost worn away. J 42.
10194. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. J 42.
10195. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. J 42.
10196. Plaque. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. Carved on the one side with an uraeus in relief, on the other with a conventional design. J 43.
10197. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. Inscribed with the name Nebmaré (Amenhotep 3rd?). J 44.
10198. Ring (Pl. 65). Of bronze, the bezel inscribed with Amon formula. J 45.
10199. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, glaze entirely worn away. J 45.
10200. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost entirely worn away. J 45.
10201. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. J 46.
10202. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. J 47.
- 10203.* Scarab. Of carnelian, uninscribed. J 50.
- 10204.* Scarab. Of haematite, uninscribed. J 50.
10205. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. H 21.
10206. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. H.
- 10207-12. Six amulets (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. All from the same mould and represent the head of Hathor. Four of the six were found in the tomb called H 21.
10213. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. H 28.
- 10214.* Amulet. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Very small and badly moulded. Represents Bes. H 36.
10215. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of carnelian, very small. H 36.
- 10216.* Bead. Of carnelian, shape of poppy-seed, one side flat. H 36.
- 10217.* Amulet. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Is a duplicate of 10213 in form. H 39.
10218. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze not well preserved. H 39.
10219. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze not well preserved. H 39.
- 10220.* Amulet. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Was perhaps an uraeus, but is chipped. H 68.
10221. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze not well preserved. H 68.
- 10222.* } Amulets. In carnelian, exactly similar
10223. } to 10221 in form, two are from tomb
10224. } H 68.
10225. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. J 12.
- 10226.* Amulet. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Is a duplicate of 10225 (cf. Pl. 55). J 12.
- 10227.* Amulet. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Is a duplicate of 10231 (cf. Pl. 55). J 12.
10228. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. J 13.
- 10229.* Amulet. Of glass, made by fusing glass rods of three colours, viz, yellow, blue, white. Represents the hippopotamus goddess Taurt. J 33.
10230. } Amulets (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the
10231. } glaze well preserved. J 11.
10232. } Amulets (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the
10233. } glaze fairly well preserved. J 39.
10234. Amulet (Pl. 55). A figure of Ptah carved in the round out of carnelian. J 39.
10235. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery, the glaze not well preserved. J 43.
- 10236.* Amulet. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Represents a flower, well moulded. J 46.
- 10237.* Amulet. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. Represents a scorpion, well moulded. J 46.
- 10238.* Amulet. Of glazed pottery, glaze well preserved. Represents a god in full face. Moulding poor. J 46.

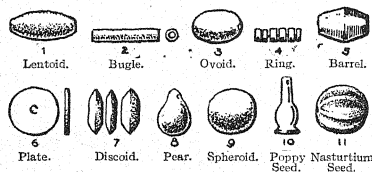
10239. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery. Black and white instead of the usual blue or blue-green. J 50.

10240. Amulet (Pl. 55). Of glazed pottery. Is a duplicate of 10239 but of green colour. J 50.

STRINGS OF BEADS

Some of which are illustrated on Pl. 54.

These were generally found scattered in the tomb. Where the original order is known it is explicitly stated. The shapes referred to are



10241. Very small glaze. Shape ring. Colours light green, light blue and yellow. H 4.

10242. Ill-formed glass. Shape bugle. Colour originally light blue as shown by the fracture, surface discoloured and iridescent. H 4.

10243. Unglazed steatite and green glaze. Shape ring. H 10.

10244. Brown glaze and white glaze. Shape tubular with bevelled edges. H 12.

10245. Unglazed steatite. Shape barrel. Carnelian. Shape spherical and one barrel. Blue glass. Shape spherical and one barrel. H 24.

10246. Small carnelian. Shape spheroid. Unglazed steatite, large and small. Shape ring. Eight small carnelian pendants and two small green glaze pendants in form of lotus buds and one small carnelian pendant in form of a fly. H 25.

10247. Unglazed steatite. Shapes barrel and ring. Green glaze. Shape ring. Blue glass. Shape spheroid. One of green glass. Shape lentoid. One of polychrome glass. Shape spheroid. Two of polychrome glass. Shape spheroid. One carnelian pendant. Shape poppy-seed. One black steatite bead. Shape cylinder. One brown glaze eight-holed dividing piece. H 26.

10248. Yellow glaze. Shape "shortbread." H 26.

10249. Carnelian pendants, shape poppy-seed, spaced by carnelian beads, shapes lentoid and spherical (Pl. 54). Found with 10248, but order probably original. H 26.

10250. Small glaze, brick red. Shape ring. H 60.

10251. Small electrum. Shape ovoid (Pl. 60). H 60.

10252. Two large carnelian pendants representing a squatting god. Two small, two medium and one large carnelian amulet. Shape poppy-seed. H 26.

One agate amulet. Shape poppy-seed.

One large and one small carnelian amulet in form of lotus-bud.

Small green glaze figures of Bes.

Polychrome glass beads. Shapes pulley, lentoid, and spheroid.

Small carnelian beads. Shapes discoid, spheroid, tubular.

Small yellow glass and blue glass beads. Shape spheroid.

Small green glass and blue glass beads, shape lentoid.

Original order. (Pl. 54.) H 60.

10253. Yellow glaze and black glaze. Small. Shape ring. Original order. (Pl. 54.) H 60.

10254. Polychrome glaze and glass beads with eyemarkings. Shape spheroid and ovoid. One small carnelian. Shape ovoid. One large white glass. Shape spheroid. Original order. H 60.

10255. Small carnelian and glass-paste beads. Shape spherical. The colours of the glass-paste are blue, white, and brown, marbled. (Pl. 54). H 67.

10256. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. Blue glaze. Shape plate. Green glaze. Shape ring. Brown glaze. Shape ring. One of carnelian. Shape spherical. Two of carnelian. Shape discoid. A blue glaze eye. H 68.

10257. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. Brown glaze. Shape spheroid. Black glaze. Shape spheroid. Found together; order uncertain. H 73.

10258. Green glaze. Shape lentoid; found apart from the last. H 73.

10259. Small glass beads. Shape rough spheroid degenerating into ring. Colours yellow, green, white, black. H 78.

10260A. White glaze. Shape barrel. Green glaze. Shape barrel. Carnelian. Roughly shaped. H 78.

10260B. Glass. Colours yellow, white, black. Shape rough spheroid degenerating into ring. Nos. 10259-10260B were all found mixed up together. H 78.

10261. Green glaze, large. Shape "nasturtium-seed." (Pl. 54.) H 79.

10262. Carnelian discoid beads. Small ring and ovoid gold beads. Four carnelian amulets in form of beetle. Seven carnelian and three green glaze amulets in form of lotus bud. Small green glaze head of Bes with ank on reverse. Small green glaze eye. (Pl. 54.) H 80.

10263. Green glaze. Shape plate. Original order. H 80.

10264. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. H 82.
Brown glaze. Shape ring. H 82.
10265. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. J 1.
Black glaze. Shape spheroid. J 1.
One blue glaze, striated. Shape barrel. J 1.
Probably formed one string with 10264. H 82.
10266. Green glaze. Shapes ball and bugle. H 95.
(Pl. 54). H 95.
10267. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. H 95.
Green glaze. Shape ring. H 95.
10268. Blue glaze, small. Shape ring. H 96.
Black glaze, small. Shape ring. H 99.
10269. Green glaze. Shape ring. H 99.
10270. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. H 12.
Carnelian. Shape spheroid. H 12.
Blue glaze. Shape spheroid. H 12.
10271. A number of small amulets spaced by carnelian and glaze beads. They include green glaze amulets in form of fly, of baboon, of "Dad," of sacred eye, cat, beetle, hippopotamus; a hawk of carnelian, a scaraboid of steatite, a fine unincised amethyst scarab and a fine unincised green feldspar scarab. The beads are:
Green glaze. Shape ring.
Red glaze. Shape ring.
Carnelian. Shapes ring and spheroid. Original order. (Pl. 54.) H 82.
10272A. Yellow and light blue glaze. Shape ring.
Dark blue glaze. Shapes ring and spheroid. J 1.
10272B. Red glaze beads. Shape barrel. J 1.
10272C. Small dark blue glass and light blue glaze. Shape ring. J 1.
10272D. Light blue glass. Shape spheroid. Probably of Romano-Nubian date. J 1.
10272E. Gilt glass. Shape spheroid with pear-shaped pendants of quartz, carnelian, haematite. Romano-Nubian. J 1.
10272F. Silvered glass. Shape spheroid. Romano-Nubian. J 1.
10272G. Green glass and red glass-paste. Shape spheroid. Either Romano-Nubian or Early Arabic. J 1.
10273A. Black glass ball beads with white eye spots. J 1.
10273B. Blue glaze. Shape ring. J 1.
White glaze. Shape ovoid. J 1.
Blue glaze scaraboid, unincised. J 1.
10273C. Some steatite, blue glaze, amethyst and carnelian beads and a blue glaze button-seal. J 7.
10274. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. J 16.
Green glaze. Shape spheroid. J 16.
10275. Green glaze beads. Shapes ring with one lentoid, one nasturtium-seed and one flat oval. Three carnelian amulets in form of fly, hawk, and hippopotamus. J 26.
One green glaze amulet in form of hippopotamus. J 26.

10276. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. J 28.
10277A, B. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. J 36.
10278. Green glaze and carnelian, small. Shape tubular to spherical. J.
10279. Gold beads. Shapes, 7 cowroid, 1 nasturtium-seed, spaced by ring. Two gold amulets in form of lion. (Pl. 60.) J 37.
10280. A barrel-shaped gold bead.
A cowrie shell.
Two carnelian pendants. Poppy-seed shaped. J 36.
10281. Green glaze. Shape ring. J 39.
10282. Green glaze, very small. Shape ring. J 43.
10283. Brown glaze. Shape spheroid. J 48.
10284. Unglazed steatite. Shape ring. J 48.

KOHLPOTS, BOWLS, DISHES, OF BLUE FAYENCE (see Pl. 53).

10285. Kohlpot, without lid. Colour of the glaze fairly well preserved. Height 0.55 m. H 6.
10286. Kohlpot in form of two tubes joined together, without lid. Colour of the glaze well preserved. Height 0.112 m. H 8.
10287. Dish, painted inside with a rosette of leaves, outside with a criss-cross pattern. Colour of the glaze faded. Diameter 0.09 m. Height 0.03 m. H 18.
10288. Shallow saucer, no decoration. Colour of the glaze well preserved. Diameter 0.093 m. (not illustrated). H 25.
10289. Bowl, painted inside with four fishes swimming round a pool, outside with the root-leaves of a water-plant. Colour of the glaze entirely worn away. Diameter 0.118 m. Height 0.04 m. H 27.
10290. Stirrup-handled vase, imitating Mycenaean type, painted with a zone of chevrons and with horizontal bands. Handles broken away. Colour of the glaze well preserved. Height 0.062 m. H 80.
10291. Bowl, painted inside with fish and lotus buds, outside with leaves. Colour of the glaze almost worn away. Diameter 0.115 m. H 12.
10292. Saucer, painted inside with lotus flower design. Colour of the glaze well preserved. Diameter 0.098 m. J 20.
10293. Vase of the same shape as the stone vase 10297. Surface much worn but colour of the glaze still very brilliant in parts. Height 0.07 m. J 39.
10294. Bowl, painted inside with four fishes swimming round a pool, outside with leaves of a water-plant. Surface much worn, but bright colour in places. Diameter 0.10 m. Height 0.04 m. J 39.
10295. Bowl, painted inside with a design of lotus flowers. Surface damaged and colour worn away. Diameter 0.095 m. J 44.

STONE VASES (see Pl. 66).

10296. Alabaster vase. Height 0.157 m. H 10.
 10297. Serpentine vase. Height 0.95 m. H 14.
 10298. Steatite vase. Made in a single piece with its ring-stand. Height 0.15 m. H 10.
 10299. Alabaster pilgrim-bottle. Height 0.18 m. H 60.
 10300. Obsidian Kohlpot. Height 0.03 m. J 24.
 No. 10711, another stone vase illustrated in Pl. 66, is described below.
 A complete series of the types of all stone vases from H and J is given in Pl. 67.

IMPLEMENTS AND ORNAMENTS OF METAL

Specimens marked with an asterisk are not illustrated in the plates. The term "bronze" must be taken to include copper, as no analyses have been made.

10301. Bronze tweezers. Length 0.082 m. (Pl. 64.) H 1.
 10302. Bronze knife. Length 0.158 m. (Pl. 63.) H 1.
 10303. Bronze surgical instrument. Length 0.072 m. (Pl. 64.) H 14.
 10304.* Bronze tube. Diameter 0.023 m. Length 0.105 m. H 15.
 10305.* Bronze bodkin. Length 0.10 m. H 15.
 10306. Bronze cutting-out knife. Length 0.128 m. (Pl. 63.) H 15.
 10307.* Bronze tweezers. Length 0.047 m. H 16.
 10308. Bronze scissors. Length 0.075 m. (Pl. 64.) H 17.
 10309.* Bronze tweezers. Length 0.045 m. H 19.
 10310. Bronze cleaver with wooden sheath. Length 0.155 m. (Pl. 63.) H.
 10311. Bronze mirror, with handle in form of a nude girl holding the ends of lotus-petals. Length 0.175 m. (Pl. 62.) H 25.
 10312. Bronze mirror, with handle in form of a nude girl advancing forward. Her right arm is extended by her side, her left holds an apple. Length 0.21 m. (Pl. 62.) H 60.
 10313. Bronze razor with bronze handle attached. Length of partly broken razor blade 0.115 m. Length of handle, measured vertically, 0.08 m. to junction with blade. (Pl. 64.) H 36.
 10314. Bronze cutting-out knife. Length 0.162 m. (Pl. 63.) H 63.
 10315.* Bronze bodkin. Length 0.128 m. H 23.
 10316.* Bronze chisel, square in section with flattened end. Length 0.078 m. H 63.
 10317.* Bronze tweezers, broken into two halves. Length 0.09 m. H 63.
 10318.* Bronze tweezers. Length 0.056 m. H 65.
 10319. Small bronze implement with triangular blade. Length 0.035 m. (Pl. 64.) H 66.
 10320.* Bronze spearhead. Length 0.078 m. H 66.
 10321.* Bronze awl or borer. Length 0.10 m. H 68.

- 10322.* Bronze tweezers. Length 0.05 m. H 68.
 10323.* Bronze spearhead, broken at point. Length 0.102 m. H 68.
 10324.* Bronze bowl. Diameter 0.14 m. Height 0.45 m. H 72.
 10325A. Bronze cleaver. Length 0.13 m. (Pl. 63.) H 70.
 10325B.* Bronze cutting-out knife, type of 10306 but broken. Present length 0.075 m. H.
 10326.* Bronze razor, type of 10313. Length 0.145 m. H 74.
 10327A. A silver torque with pendants made of silver cowroid shells and bronze disks. Diameter 0.103 m. (Pl. 65.) H 96.
 10327B.* C.* A plain silver bracelet, and fragments of another. H 96.
 10328.* Whetstone. Length 0.11 m. Breadth 0.109 m. and 0.015 m. H 12.
 10329.* Bronze tweezers. Length 0.10 m. H 12.
 10330.* Part of a bronze razor, type of 10313. Length 0.095 m. H 12.
 10331.* Bronze cutting-out knife, type of 10332 and 10314, a little broken at tip. Length 0.145 m. H 12.
 10332. Bronze cutting-out knife, lower half broken away, length of remaining part 0.105 m. (Pl. 63.) H 12.
 10333.* Bronze cutting-out knife, type of 10332, a little broken at tip. Length 0.090 m. H 12.
 10334.* Bronze tweezers. Length 0.06 m. J 1.
 10335A.* Bronze needle. Length 0.093 m. J 1.
 10335B.* Bronze needle. Length 0.093 m. J 12.
 10336.* Lead bowl. Diameter 0.142 m. Depth 0.065 m. J 15.
 10337.* Bronze needle. Length 0.10 m. J 18.
 10338. Iron chisel, with an iron ring for securing it to a wooden handle (which has perished). Length 0.248 m. Diameter of ring 0.031 m. (Pl. 63.) J 22.
 10339.* Part of a bronze needle. J 30.
 10340.* Two bronze spirals, which may have been earrings. Diameter 0.032 m. J 30.
 10341. Bronze sword with ivory handle riveted to the blade through some substance which has perished. Length 0.48 m. (Pl. 57.) J 33 B.
 10342.* Bronze mirror. Diameter 0.085 m. and 0.083 m. J 42.
 10342B.* Bronze bowl. Height 0.08 m. Diameter 0.115 m. Romano-Nubian. J 43.
 10343.* Bronze cutting-out knife, type of 10332, slightly broken at the tip. Length 0.193 m. J 45.
 10344.* Bronze razor, type of 10313, slightly broken at the cutting end. Length 0.105 m. J 45.
 10345.* Bronze razor, type of 10313, slightly broken at the cutting edge. Length 0.17 m. J 45.

10346.* Bronze razor, type of 10313, curved out of shape. J 45.

10347A, B. Two amulets in the form of a fly with head of electrum and wings of ivory. (Pl. 51.) J 33 B.

IVORY OR WOODEN OBJECTS

10348A, B. (Not illustrated.) A pair of ivory wands in the form of a fore-arm terminating in a hand. The fingers are well cut, the bracelets indicated by incised lines. Above the bracelets are six holes for attachment and at the end of the wand is another hole. H.

10348C, D. (Not illustrated.) A pair of similar wands, much decayed. H 82.

10349. Fragments of carved and inlaid wood, including two figures of nude girls with baskets on their heads. (Pl. 64.) The inlay is in blue paste. H 25.

Also 10379 an ivory bracelet. External diameter 0.056 m. J 11.

CARNELIAN OR IVORY EARRINGS

(Not Illustrated)

10350-10402.* Rings. Except Nos. 10353, 10354, 10360, 10361, 10371-10377, 10379 they are of carnelian or else of ivory. They are of a kind that has sometimes been called a "hair-ring" from the idea that it was used to bind the hair together. But they are ill adapted for this purpose and it seems more probable that they were simply earrings.

In section they are usually half-diamond shaped, but sometimes the angle has been polished down so as to give a rounded convex surface. The angle of the half-diamond is often decorated with a string pattern. The interior edge is always straight in the carnelian, but more or less diamond-shaped in the ivory. The diameters (external) vary from 0.012 m. to 0.022 m.

EARRINGS OF GOLD OR GILDED BRONZE

(Only Two Illustrated)

10353. Earring of thin gold beaten over a core.

External diameter 0.025 m. (Pl. 60.) H 21.

10354. Earring of thin gold beaten into six hollow tubes. Height 0.013 m. Diameter 0.03 m. (Pl. 60.) J 42.

10360.* Penannular earring of gilded bronze. H 21.

10361.* Penannular earring of gilded bronze. H 21.

10371.* Plain bronze ring. Diameter 0.017 m. H 75.

10372-5.* Four gilded bronze rings in the style of 10354, but made up of only four instead of six tubes. Height 0.007 m. Diameter 0.021 m. H 74.

10376-7.* Two similar gilded bronze rings. H 106.

STUCCO MASKS (see Pl. 61)

10403-10425 is a series of plaster masks of which five representative specimens are illustrated on Pl. 61. The general character of these is described in the text (pp. 142, 166, 173); they probably represent not the deceased person but Osiris. They are smaller than life-size, the largest measuring 0.085 m. from eyebrow to chin, the smallest about 0.040 m. The faces have been painted in yellow, the eyes white and black, the head-dress black and red. The finest example, which was too fragile to carry, is illustrated in Pl. 60 as it lay in the grave.

POTTERY

The pottery of cemeteries H and J is illustrated on Pls. 45-50, 52, and 69. Pls. 49, 50, 52, and 69 show special classes of which we have figured almost every specimen that was found. Pls. 45-48 show the regular types of constant occurrence for each of which it was sufficient to give one representative example. The illustrations are not arranged in typological sequence, but only in an order convenient for reference. The letter "S" stands for "shape" and in the following descriptive catalogue "S" with a Roman numeral after it gives the form of pot of which an example is to be seen in Pls. 45-48. The letter "h" stands for "height," and "d" for "diameter." The pottery is wheel-made unless otherwise stated. The letter "F" followed by a numeral refers to the Romano-Nubian types in Karanog, Vol. 4. The pottery in Pl. 69 is Romano-Nubian.

10426. S ix. h. 0.0405 m. Pl. 46. H 1.

Rather coarse red clay, natural surface, fairly smooth.

10427. S ix. h. 0.022 m. Pl. 46. H 1.

Reddish-drab clay, creamy-white slip flared in spots to pink.

10428. S xxii. h. 0.055 m. d. 0.16 m. H 1.

Red clay; haematite wash inside and out; inside brilliantly burnished.

10429. S xxii. h. 0.065 m. d. 0.145 m. H 1.

Fine red clay; haematite wash inside well burnished, and outside on straight rim. Chocolate band round rim.

10430. S xxxv. h. 0.11 m. Pl. 47. H.

Red clay; smooth surface showing traces of haematite wash and black bands.

10431. S xxiv. h. 0.04 m. d. 0.085 m. Pl. 47.

Pinkish ware; light red slip surface. H 3.

10432. S li. h. 0.11 m. H 3.

(Fragment) mud-coloured clay, haematite wash, lightly burnished.

10433. S xliii. h. 0.24 m. Pl. 48. H 3.

Rough reddish muddy clay, the surface covered with a pinkish-white slip which has largely disappeared.

10434. S lvi. *h.* 0.175 m. H 3.
Rough red clay, the surface covered with creamy-white slip and lightly burnished.
10435. F vii. *h.* 0.235 m. Pl. 69. H 4.
Muddy grey clay burned to brownish- and blackish-grey in patches. Incised pattern of vandykes made with roulette, cross-hatching and zigzags. Handmade; smooth parts lightly burnished. Romano-Nubian.
10436. F vii. *h.* 0.18 m. Pl. 69. H 4.
Mud-coloured clay burned greyish. Punctured design of lozenges and cross-hatching and rudimentary animal. By same maker as 10437, 10625, 10627. Handmade. Romano-Nubian.
10437. F vii. *h.* 0.245 m. Pl. 69. H 5.
Mud-coloured clay, burned to blackish-grey. Punctured design of zigzags, lozenges, and rudimentary animal. An exact comparison (except for lowest line of ornament) to 10625. Handmade. Romano-Nubian.
10438. S xiv. *h.* 0.185 m. Pl. 46. H 5.
Red clay washed over with engobage of same.
10439. F xix. *h.* 0.24 m. H 6.
Red clay, natural surface below, pink wash above. Romano-Nubian.
10440. S xxii. *h.* 0.055 m. *d.* 0.16 m. H 6.
Red clay; haematite wash inside and out; inside brilliantly burnished.
10441. S lli. *h.* 0.07 m. *d.* 0.12 m. Pl. 48. H 6.
Rough red-brown clay; light pinkish haematite wash.
10442. S xxxii. *h.* 0.125 m. Pl. 47. H 6.
Red clay; creamy-drab slip flared to orange-pink; string-hanger pattern in orange-red.
10443. S xxxiii. *h.* 0.09 m. Pl. 47. H 8.
Rough red clay, haematite-washed and well burnished.
10444. S xxiii. *h.* 0.185 m. *d.* 0.27 m. Pl. 47. H 10.
Flat-bottomed shallow bowl. Red clay; inside haematite-washed and well burnished.
10445. S xlii. *h.* 0.11 m. Pl. 48. H 10.
Reddish clay, drab surface with good brown varnish design.
10446. S xxxvii. *h.* 0.13 m. Pl. 47. H 10.
Light red clay, deep red haematite wash, surface well burnished; triangle designs in black on base of neck and shoulder.
10447. S xxxvi. *h.* 0.135 m. Pl. 47. H 10.
Red clay; light buff slip, string-holder design in purplish-black with red band between black at base of neck.
10448. S xxx. *h.* 0.105 m. *d.* 0.19 m. Pl. 47. H 10.
Rough muddy red clay; round rim inside and out a broad band of white paint.
10449. S iv. *h.* 0.30 m. Pl. 45. H 12.
Creamy-drab ware with engobage of same.
10450. S xi. *h.* 0.215 m. Pl. 46. H 12.
Reddish-brown clay, smooth surface, haematite wash.
10451. S viii. *h.* 0.50 m. Pl. 46. H 12.
Rough muddy red clay, plain.
10452. S viii. *h.* 0.56 m. H 12.
Rough light-coloured muddy red clay; the surface fairly smooth, string impression round widest part.
10453. S xvi. *h.* 0.20 m. H 13.
Red clay; natural surface.
10454. S xviii. *h.* 0.16 m. Pl. 46. H 13.
Mud-coloured clay, rather light haematite wash; smooth but not burnished.
10455. S xxxv. *h.* 0.075 m. H 14.
Red clay, drab slip whereon string-hanger design in black. Surface nearly all gone.
10456. *h.* 0.32 m. H 15.
Light whitish-drab clay, natural surface.
10457. S xxxii. *h.* 0.135 m. H 15.
Light pinkish clay, natural surface with horizontal burnishing; string-hanger pattern in black.
10458. S xxxvi. *h.* 0.095 m. H 15.
Handle missing; on buff clay white slip with black string-hanger pattern, very roughly done.
10459. S xxxii. *h.* 0.085 m. H 15.
Light clay, pale haematite wash; horizontal burnishing; 3 sets of horizontal rings in black, much faded.
10460. S xxxix. *h.* 0.125 m. H 15.
Pinkish-drab clay with perfectly plain engobage of same.
10461. S xvi. *h.* 0.145 m. H 16.
Red clay, haematite wash, poor surface.
10462. S vii. *h.* 0.245 m. H 16.
Reddish mud-coloured clay, haematite wash, smooth but not burnished.
10463. S xxxi. *h.* 0.12 m. H 16.
Light drab-gray ware, natural surface (the 'characteristic' greenish-drab ware).
10464. S xxxv. *h.* 0.155 m. H.
Light red clay; very thin haematite wash, slight horizontal burnishing. Horizontal bands and row of spots in black.
10465. S xxxi. *h.* 0.16 m. Pl. 47. H 16.
Drab clay, creamy-buff slip with design in reddish-brown. Surface very well preserved but one side burned black.
10466. S xxxiii. *h.* 0.08 m. H 16.
Muddy grey clay; light orange-red haematite wash, surface a good deal burned and decayed.
10467. S xxxi. *h.* 0.065 m. H 16.
Mud-coloured clay; haematite wash brilliantly burnished. Surface a good deal decayed and rim all broken away.
10468. S xxxv. *h.* 0.075 m. H 16.
Brownish clay; haematite wash, slightly burnished.
10469. S xxxv. *h.* 0.13 m. H 16.
Pinkish-buff surface whereon string-hanger pattern in reddish-brown. Inside and part of outside stained deep black.

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10470. S xxii. *h.* 0.05 m. *d.* 0.145 m. H 17.
Mud-coloured clay, haematite wash inside and out; inside brilliantly burnished.
10471. F lxiii. *h.* 0.145 m. H 17.
Very light pinkish-drab clay, smooth surface, red haematite wash partly decayed. Romano-Nubian.
10472. F v. *h.* 0.115 m. Pl. 69. H 17.
Dark grey ware partly burnt to black. Smooth punctured concentric circles on shoulder. Romano-Nubian.
10473. S ii. *h.* 0.64 m. Pl. 45. H 18.
Light pinkish clay; good smooth surface, covered with creamy-drab wash.
10474. S lvi. *h.* 0.14 m. H 18.
Light drab clay; surface all perished.
10475. S xvi. *h.* 0.20 m. H 18.
Red clay, natural surface.
10476. S xlv. *h.* 0.135 m. Pl. 48. H 39.
Pink clay, smooth surface, unburnished.
10477. S xv. *h.* 0.33 m. H 19.
(Like 10586 but without rim.) Rough red clay, natural colour.
10478. F xxxii. *h.* 0.22 m. H 21.
Light red clay; orange haematite wash.
10479. S xxxii. *h.* 0.085 m. H 21.
Red clay, light yellow slip flaring to pink, whereon string-hanger pattern in chocolate.
10480. S l. *h.* 0.17 m. Pl. 48. H 21.
Mud-coloured ware, natural surface.
10481. S xxii. *h.* 0.065 m. *d.* 0.185 m. Pl. 47. H 21.
Deep red clay, inside haematite washed and lightly burnished, outside rough.
10482. S xxxiii. *h.* 0.06 m. H 21.
Red clay, haematite wash, lightly burnished.
10483. S xviii. Fragments. *h.* 0.23 m. H 23.
Red clay, natural surface.
10484. S xxxii. *h.* 0.06 m. H 23.
Mud-coloured clay, haematite wash, brilliantly burnished but mostly perished.
10485. S xxxii. *h.* 0.155 m. H 23.
Muddy red clay, haematite faced and burnished in horizontal rings.
10486. S xii. *h.* 0.19 m. Pl. 46. H 24.
Red clay, light haematite wash; two impressed string-bands round body. A little vertical burnishing.
10487. S liii. *h.* 0.22 m. Pl. 48. H 25.
Rough muddy clay, haematite washed and brilliantly burnished.
10488. S xxxi. *h.* 0.135 m. H 25.
Light red ware with very smooth natural surface, whereon string-hanger pattern in rather faded purplish-black.
10489. S xxi. *h.* 0.195 m. Pl. 47. H 25.
Red clay, natural surface. Base very rough, as usual.
10490. F iv. *h.* 0.14 m. Pl. 69. H 23.
Deep black ware, fairly well burnished, with punctured neck-band and tassels. Romano-Nubian.
10491. S viii. *h.* 0.23 m. H 25.
Red clay, natural surface.
10492. S xxiii. *h.* 0.075 m. *d.* 0.23 m. Pl. 47. H 26.
Red clay, natural surface; broad band of haematite wash round rim inside and outside.
10493. S—. *h.* 0.24 m. Pl. 50. H 26.
Smooth red clay with engobage of same rather light in colour.
10494. S xlvii. *h.* 0.15 m. Pl. 48. H 26.
Light red ware, natural surface well smoothed.
10495. S xxi. "Cannon-pot." H 28.
(Broken.) Rough red clay.
10496. S iii. *h.* 0.265 m. H 28.
Brown mud-coloured clay with haematite wash over neck and shoulders, leaving base in natural colour.
10497. S xiii. *h.* 0.135 m. Pl. 46. H 33.
Light rather fine red clay, natural surface.
- 10498A. S lvii. Pl. 49. H 33.
Neck of a vase similar to 10499.
- 10498B. Fragments of a larger example. P. 49. H 33.
Mud-coloured clay, flaky nature, burned reddish-black and lightly burnished.
10499. S lvii. *h.* 0.14 m. Pl. 48, 49. H 33.
Mud-coloured clay, flaky nature, burned reddish-black and lightly burnished.
10500. S xxxv. *h.* 0.12 m. H 33.
Light clay, pinkish-drab. Red haematite wash, well burnished, string-hanger pattern in black. Surface a good deal decayed.
10501. S lvii. *h.* 0.13 m. Pl. 49. H 40.
Creamy-drab surface, design in matt chocolate brown (perished on one side). Drab clay.
10502. S xvi. *h.* 0.163 m. H 45.
Red clay; natural surface.
10503. S liv. *h.* 0.12 m. Pl. 48. H 45.
Reddish clay; light haematite wash. Panel design in black with red between double bands. Surface much decayed.
10504. S xxxii. *h.* 0.13 m. H 45.
Red clay, light buff slip; string-hanger pattern in reddish-purple.
10505. S—. Pl. 50. H 45.
Black topped bowl.
10506. S xxxvii. *h.* 0.123 m. H 45.
Light pinkish clay, red haematite wash, slightly burnished. Design, string-hanger, in black, mostly perished.
10507. S lvi. *h.* 0.13 m. H 60.
Drab clay, surface perished; design of brown circles and cross bands almost all gone.
10508. S lvi. *h.* 0.165 m. H 60.
Reddish clay, once covered with greyish-white slip whereon concentric circles in brown. Almost all surface gone.

10509. S xv. *h.* 0.26 m. Pl. 46. H 60.
Red clay; natural surface.
10510. S xvi. *h.* 0.14 m. H 62.
Light red clay, natural surface roughly pitted.
10511. S li. *h.* 0.21 m. Pl. 48. H 63.
Reddish muddy clay, haematite washed and brilliantly burnished.
10512. S viii. *h.* 0.30 m. H 63.
10513. S xxii. *h.* 0.053 m. *d.* 0.165 m. H 63.
Mud-coloured clay; haematite wash inside and outside; inside brilliantly burnished.
10514. S xxxv. *h.* 0.145. H 63.
Coarse mud-coloured clay burned red outside; engobbage and haematite wash well burnished. Surface rather decayed. Broken and part of neck missing.
10515. S xxxv. *h.* 0.11 m. H 63.
Red clay; creamy slip flared pink, largely perished; string-hanger pattern in black.
10516. S xxxiii. *h.* 0.075 m. H.
Red clay, creamy-white slip, mostly decayed. Handle gone.
10517. S xxxvi. *h.* 0.135 m. H 65.
Mud-coloured clay. White slip, rather thick, painted red all over, with string-hanger design in purple. Surface a good deal destroyed.
10518. S xxxvi. *h.* 0.115 m. H 65.
Red clay. White slip, rather thick, painted red all over, with string-hanger design in purple. Surface much decayed.
10519. S lvi. *h.* 0.20 m. Pl. 48. H 60.
Grey-drab clay, creamy slip with concentric circles in brown paint.
10520. S xv. *h.* 0.23 m. H 68.
Red clay; a slight haematite wash carelessly applied near mouth.
10521. F v. *h.* 0.25 m. H.
Plain red burnished; black band round neck.
10522. S xxvi. *h.* 0.16 m. H.
Reddish mud-coloured clay burnt almost black, with roughly incised diamond pattern round upper part.
- 10523A. S vii. *h.* 0.28 m. H 74.
Mud-coloured clay, smooth, haematite wash.
- 10523B. *h.* 0.28 m. H 74.
Precisely similar. Red clay; natural surface.
10524. S xxxii. *h.* 0.123 m. H 74.
Light pinkish clay. Creamy slip whereon string-hanger pattern in black. Surface nearly all gone.
10525. S liii. *h.* 0.16 m. H 74.
Fragment (base gone). Red clay; natural surface.
10526. S xxxv(?) *h.* 0.10 m. H 74.
Red clay; natural surface.
10527. S lvii. *h.* 0.11 m. Pl. 49. H 74.
Tell-61-Yahudieh pot, slender, with long panels of punctured design; red ware; hollow knob-foot.
10528. S xxii. *h.* 0.085 m. *d.* 0.15 m. H 74.
Rather muddy red clay; haematite wash inside and out; inside well burnished.
10529. S xxvii. *h.* 0.09 m. H 74.
Light red clay, pink wash.
10530. S xxii. *h.* 0.055 m. *d.* 0.155 m. H 74.
Red clay, haematite washed inside and outside, and the inner surface well burnished.
10531. S xxii. *h.* 0.05 m. *d.* 0.165 m. H 74.
Muddy red clay, haematite washed inside and out, and the inner surface brilliantly burnished.
10532. S x. *h.* 0.223 m. H 74.
Orange-red clay, light rather pinkish haematite wash, smooth but not burnished.
10533. S xxxiv. *h.* 0.10 m. Pl. 47. H 74.
Mud-coloured clay burned red in outer section. Creamy slip flared to pink; design in black with red lines between double black bands. A good deal faded.
10534. S xxii. *h.* 0.065 m. *d.* 0.18 m. H 74.
Red clay, haematite wash, inside finely burnished.
10535. S xxxvi. *h.* 0.093 m. Pl. 47. H 74.
Red clay, natural surface; make and finish very rough.
10536. S xxxv. *h.* 0.085 m. H 74.
Light red clay, natural surface.
10537. S xxxv. *h.* 0.14 m. H 74.
Red clay; creamy slip whereon string-hanger pattern in black. Surface almost all gone.
10538. S x. *h.* 0.50 m. H 74.
Red clay; natural smoothed surface.
10539. S lxxvii. *h.* 0.095 m. Pl. 48. H 74.
Red clay; light pinkish engobbage, scratched zigzag pattern.
10540. S lvii. Fragment. *h.* 0.13 m. Pl. 49. H 74.
Flaky grey-black ware, black surface lightly burnished between incised panels.
10541. S xxiv. *h.* 0.035 m. *d.* 0.085 m. H 74.
Light red clay; creamy slip. Surface a good deal decayed.
10542. S vi. *h.* 0.41 m. Pl. 45. H 74.
Creamy-drab clay, natural surface smooth but not burnished; scratched pattern.
10543. S xxxv. *h.* 0.06 m. H 74.
Mud-coloured clay, light haematite wash, not burnished.
10544. S xi. *h.* 0.23 m. H 75.
Rough muddy red clay, haematite wash.
10545. S xii. *h.* 0.235 m. H 75.
Coarse red clay with engobbage and haematite wash. Not burnished.
10546. S xii. *h.* 0.28 m. H 75.
Rough muddy clay; surface covered with haematite engobbage, which has largely disappeared.
10547. S lvii. (0.115 m.) Pl. 49. H 76.
Black ware, very large, rather flaky clay, wheel-rolled incisions.

10548. S xi. *h.* 0.17 m. H 78.
Rough mud-coloured clay; the shoulders once haematite-washed, but the colour has almost entirely perished.
10549. S xxxi. *h.* 0.16 m. H 78.
Light red clay; creamy slip flared to pink almost all over.
10550. S xxxii. *h.* 0.085 m. H 78.
Light clay smoothly worked with cream-coloured engobbage surface.
10551. S xxix. *h.* 0.035 m. *d.* 0.10 m. Pl. 47. H 79.
Mud-coloured clay, rather micaceous. Roughly made, natural surface.
- 10552A. S v. *h.* 0.48 m. Pl. 45. H 79.
Very coarse mud-coloured clay, full of vegetable matter; haematite wash, almost all perished.
- 10552B. S lxviii. H 79.
Broken. Muddy red clay with haematite wash.
10553. S xi. Pl. 48. H 79.
Broken. Light red clay, haematite wash, not burnished.
10554. S xxviii. *h.* 0.085 m. *d.* 0.12 m. H 79.
Mud-coloured clay, slightly micaceous, natural surface; very narrow red paint band round rim.
10555. S xxviii. *h.* 0.075 m. *d.* 0.12 m. Pl. 47. H 79.
Mud-coloured clay, slightly micaceous; natural surface; very narrow red paint band around extreme rim.
10556. S i. *h.* 0.54 m. Pl. 45. H 80.
Drab clay with burnished cream-coloured slip; neck broken. One handle strengthened anciently with lump of white cement.
10557. S xx. *h.* 0.26 m. H 80.
Rough red clay, natural surface.
10558. S xli. *h.* 0.10 m. H 80.
Mycenaean vase. Buff surface; good brown varnish design.
10559. S v. *h.* 0.26 m. H 83.
Rough red clay, the colour slightly strengthened by haematite. Not burnished.
10560. S xxii. *h.* 0.06 m. *d.* 0.17 m. H 83.
Red clay, haematite wash inside and out; inside brilliantly burnished.
10561. S xxix. *h.* 0.075 m. *d.* 0.265 m. H 83.
Shallow flat-bottomed bowl. Mud-coloured clay; inside washed with haematite and lightly burnished.
10562. S vii. *h.* 0.275 m. H 83.
Greenish-drab ware, smooth natural surface.
10563. S xxxvii. *h.* 0.155 m. Pl. 50. J 2.
Red clay, haematite wash, brilliantly burnished. On neck, two gazelles eating a bush. On body, string-hanger pattern. Design in black lines.
10564. S xxxvii. *h.* 0.16 m. Pl. 50. J 2.
Red clay, haematite wash, brilliantly burnished. On neck, two gazelles eating a bush. On body, string-hanger pattern. Design in black spots.
10565. S xxviii. *h.* 0.065 m. *d.* 0.10 m. J 3.
Red clay, smooth natural surface. Very thick fabric.
10566. S lxx. *h.* 0.05 m. *d.* 0.11 m. Pl. 48. J 4.
Light pink clay, red haematite; surface (rather uneven).
10567. S vii. *h.* 0.39 m. Pl. 46. J 5.
Rough muddy red clay, natural surface.
10568. F xix. *h.* 0.22 m. J 9.
Smooth brownish clay; haematite wash on surface; not burnished.
10569. S lvi. *h.* 0.14 m. J 9.
Pilgrim bottle; light reddish clay, smooth engobbage of same; no paint.
10570. S xxii. *h.* 0.05 m. *d.* 0.16 m. J 11.
Muddy red clay, haematite wash inside and out; inside brilliantly burnished.
10571. S xxv. *h.* 0.04 m. *d.* 0.11 m. Pl. 47. J 11.
Light clay covered with creamy-brown wash, and burnished inside.
10572. S xvii. *h.* 0.28 m. Pl. 46. J 11.
Rough muddy clay full of vegetable matter; surface roughly washed with haematite. Hand-made.
10573. S vii. *h.* 0.23 m. J 12.
Red clay, natural surface.
10574. S xxxix. *h.* 0.175 m. Pl. 47. J 12.
Rough reddish clay; surface covered with thick creamy-white slip and burnished.
10575. S iii. *h.* 0.395 m. J 13.
Red clay, natural surface, smoothed but not burnished.
10576. S xix. *h.* 0.22 m. J 13.
Very coarse mud-coloured clay, with engobbage and haematite wash; rim broken.
10577. S xxvii. *h.* 0.09 m. *d.* 0.14 m. Pl. 47. J 13.
Red clay, haematite-washed, with perpendicular pebble burnishing.
10578. S xvi. *h.* 0.165 m. J 14.
Mud-coloured clay; light red haematite wash mostly perished; not burnished.
10579. S xxxi. *h.* 0.20 m. J 14.
Light pinkish-drab clay, smooth natural surface.
10580. S xxxvii. *h.* 0.155 m. J 15.
Red clay; haematite wash brilliantly burnished; string-hanger design in black.
10581. S xxxv. *h.* 0.15 m. J 15.
Light reddish clay, buff slip flared to pink, horizontal bands of faded black.
10582. S xxxvii. *h.* 0.13 m. J 15.
Red clay; haematite wash lightly burnished; very faint traces of string-hanger pattern with crossed bars, in blue and black.
10583. S xl. *h.* 0.195 m. Pl. 47. J 15.
Two loop-handles at sides broken. Roughish red clay; surface covered with creamy-white slip (flared in places to pink) and highly burnished.

10584. S xvi. *h.* 0.315 m. Pl. 46. J 17.
Rough red clay, natural engobage surface smooth and rather light in colour.
10585. S vii. *h.* 0.265 m. J 18.
Red clay, haematite wash, smooth but not burnished.
10586. S x. *h.* 0.29 m. J 18.
Rough red clay washed over with haematitic engobage, and smoothed but not burnished.
10587. S x. *h.* 0.205 m. Pl. 46. J 18.
Red clay, smooth surface, haematite wash, not burnished.
10588. S xxxiii. *h.* 0.06 m. J 18.
Rough light red clay; natural surface.
10589. S xx. *h.* 0.275 m. Pl. 47. J 18.
Reddish mud-coloured clay, with engobage of same; no colouring matter.
10590. S vii. *h.* 0.25 m. J 18.
Red clay, haematite wash; not burnished.
10591. S xxxv. *h.* 0.09 m. J 18.
Drab clay; natural surface.
10592. S xxxv. *h.* 0.115 m. J 18.
Drab clay; creamy-white slip whereon bands in sepia. Surface very well preserved.
10593. S xli. *h.* 0.10 m. Pl. 48. J 20.
Mycenaean vase. Reddish clay, creamy-buff surface, very fine brown and black varnish.
10594. S xxxvi. *h.* 0.135 m. J 20.
Red clay, creamy-white slip whereon string-hanger pattern in chocolate black. Surface well preserved.
10595. S lvii. *h.* 0.105 m. Pl. 49. J 21.
Slaty clay, burnt red towards surface. Surface black, with wheel punctured patterns; neck gone and ground down; handle gone.
10596. S v. *h.* 0.24 m. J 21.
Reddish mud-coloured clay; haematite wash; not burnished. Broken.
10597. S viii. *h.* 0.21 m. J 22.
Reddish mud-coloured clay, smooth, and haematite wash; not burnished.
10598. S lii. *h.* 0.045 m. *d.* 0.08 m. J 26.
Red clay, smooth natural surface.
10599. S lii. *h.* 0.055 m. *d.* 0.095 m. J 26.
Precisely similar to last; red clay, smooth natural surface.
10600. F xix. *h.* 0.08 m. J 27 A.
Smooth light red clay, natural surface. Romano-Nubian.
10601. S lvii. Fragment. Pl. 49. J 27.
Not flaky; grey ware, black surface, well burnished between incised panel.
10602. F xxxii. *h.* 0.135 m. J 27 A.
Light red clay, natural surface, unburnished. Romano-Nubian.
10603. S lv. *l.* 0.195 m. *h.* 0.10 m. Pl. 48. J 28.
Bird-vase; mud-coloured clay, haematite-washed. On each wing of the bird are two chicks.
- 10604A. S lv. J 28.
Precisely similar to the last.
- 10604B. S lv. J 28.
Similar to last but with only one chick above each wing; feathers roughly marked in white on red.
10605. S xxxviii. *h.* 0.18 m. Pl. 47. J 30.
Light pinkish clay, red haematite wash brilliantly burnished. Design in blue-black.
10606. S xxxvi. *h.* 0.20 m. J 30.
Light red ware, creamy-pink slip, string-hanger design in purplish-black; red line between double bands at base of neck. Handle broken.
10607. S xlii. *h.* 0.19 m. Pl. 48. J 30.
Handmade; roughish light clay with rather light pink haematite wash; stripes and spots in blue-black.
10608. S xlviii. *h.* 0.15 m. Pl. 48. J 32.
Red clay, haematite wash, deep red, not burnished; double horizontal lines in black.
10609. S lviii. *h.* 0.125 m. Pl. 48, 52. J 33 B.
Thin finely burnished ware, black inside; on the outside, the rim black, the lower part red, with a wavy grey line separating the two colours.
10610. S lviii. *h.* 0.115 m. Pl. 52. J 33 B.
Similar to last.
10611. S lviii. *h.* 0.115 m. Pl. 52. J 33 B.
Similar.
10612. S lviii. *h.* 0.115 m. Pl. 52. J 33 B.
Similar.
10613. S lviii. *h.* 0.07 m. Pl. 52. J 33 B.
Similar.
10614. S lix. *h.* 0.120 m. Pl. 48, 52. J 33 B.
Similar ware.
10615. S lviii. *h.* 0.065 m. *d.* 0.18 m. Pl. 52. J 33 B.
10616. S—. *h.* 0.105 m. Pl. 52.
Coarse clay with haematitic surface, not burned black as in the other vessels from the tomb. J 33 B.
10617. S lvii. *h.* 0.11 m. Pl. 49. J 38.
Black ware partly burnt on the outside to brown; zones of rough punctured linear filling between burnished vertical bands; part of handle and of body missing.
- 10617B. J 38.
Fragments of another vase of same ware.
10618. S xlv. *h.* 0.125 m. Pl. 48. J 35.
Whitey-drab clay, natural surface, whereon horizontal bands in purple paint.
10619. S lvii. *h.* 0.105 m. Pl. 49. J 37.
Finely burnished haematitic red ware, no pattern.
10620. S xxx. J 39.
Coarse muddy red clay.
10621. S lvii. *h.* 0.05 m. Pl. 49. J 41.
Black-grey ware, flaky, incised design.
10622. S lvii. Fragment. *h.* 0.11 m. Pl. 49. J 41.
Black-grey ware, flaky, lightly burnished in bands between incised panels.

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- 10622B. S lvii. Fragment. Pl. 49. J 41.
Flaky clay, grey-black, black surface, smooth bands lightly burnished.
10623. S lvii. Pl. 40. J 41.
Handle and part of body, flaky grey-black clay, dark grey surface, white filling.
10624. S xxii. d. 0.14 m. J 42.
Haematitic burnished red ware.
10625. F vii. h. 0.22 m. Pl. 60. J 43.
Mud-coloured clay burned to blackish-grey. Punctured decoration of zigzags, lozenges, and rudimentary animals. Exact companion to 10437. Handmade. Romano-Nubian.
- 10626A, B. S lviii. Pl. 50. J 46.
Fragments of black-topped cups of good quality and burnish.
10627. F vii. h. 0.215 m. Pl. 69. J 43.
Mud-coloured clay burned greyish. Punctured design of lozenges, cross-hatching, and rudimentary animal; by same hand as 10436 q. v. Romano-Nubian.
10628. S xv. h. 0.20 m. J 46.
Red clay; upper part haematite-washed; not burnished.
10629. S xv. h. 0.245 m. J 46.
Same shape as 10628. Red clay, rough cream-coloured wash.
10630. Fragments of black-topped goblets. J 46.
10631. S xxiii. h. 0.045 m. d. 0.150 m. H 80.
Light mud-coloured clay; all inside, and the outside except for centre, washed haematite; not burnished. Very flat round-bottomed platter.
10632. F fix. h. 0.08 m. J 4 (?).
Red clay; light buff slip; variant of type, having pointed base.
10633. S xii. h. 0.055 m.
Rough reddish clay, haematite-washed, not burnished. Surface all decayed.
10634. S xxii. h. 0.06 m. d. 0.135 m. B 2.
(Same shape as 10470.) Smooth red clay, slightly micaceous, natural surface.
10635. S lxix. h. 0.03 m. d. 0.075 m. Pl. 48. J 1.
Reddish clay, very roughly made.
10636. S xxxvi.
Plain red clay, burnished haematitic surface.
10637. S iii. h. 0.41 m. Pl. 45.
Mud-coloured clay with light haematite wash. Not burnished.
10638. S ii. h. 0.61 m. H 78.
Light pinkish clay, good surface, remains of drab wash. (Same shape as 10478; top broken.)
10639. S xxxv. h. 0.09 m.
Red clay, cream-coloured slip whereon horizontal bands in black and dark red.
10640. F v. H 8 (?).
(Broken.) Orange-red below; round neck, black rims on yellow.

10641. S viii. h. 0.40 m. H.
Red clay, natural surface, slightly micaceous.
10642. S xxxii. h. 0.13 m.
Light reddish clay, creamy-buff slip, flared to pink; horizontal burnishing lines; design in faded black.
10643. S xiv. h. 0.17 m. H 28.
Rough red clay, natural surface.
10644. S xx. h. 0.26 m.
Clay muddy red, natural surface.
10645. S lvii. Fragment. Pl. 49. H 76.
Unburnished black with wheel-rolled incision; clay not very flaky.
10646. F vii. h. 0.24 m. Pl. 69. H 4.
Reddish mud-coloured clay, burnt to dark grey. Surface almost entirely covered with faint punctured pattern of lozenges, etc. Handmade ware.
10647. S lxix. h. 0.135 m. Pl. 48. H 10.
Rough mud-coloured clay, full of vegetable matter; natural surface.
10648. F vii. Fragment. H 21.
Black incised ware.

VARIOUS OBJECTS NOT ILLUSTRATED UNLESS EXPLICITLY STATED.

- 10649A. } Two wooden mallets. l. 0.325 m. J 14.
10649B. }
10650. Bronze tube. l. 0.090 m. d. 0.008 m. H.
Evidently had been a handle (perhaps of a mirror?).
10651. An ivory draughtsman. h. 0.009 m. d. 0.016 m. H 4.
10652. Turned wooden kohlpot without lid. h. 0.070 m. d. 0.020 m. H 5.
10653. Breccia eye. l. 0.048 m. H 10.
10654. Bronze spatula. l. 0.067 m. H 10.
10655. Long tubular kohlpot of steatite, lidless. l. 0.116 m. H 10.
10656. Hemispherical object of white limestone, perforated as if for head of a staff. d. 0.073 m. H 12.
- 10657A. Portion of a wooden plaque, perhaps from lid of a box, engraved with full face figure of Bes wearing head-dress; now measures about 0.050 m. by 0.048 m. H 12.
- 10657B. A wooden armlet. External d. 0.085 m. by 0.075 m. Internal 0.036 m. H 12.
Plain, unornamented, section discoid.
10658. Long tubular wooden kohlpot, lidless. l. 0.130 m. External d. 0.020 m. J 15.
Ornamented with several variations of chevron pattern.
10659. Fragments of a bowl of blue fayence, painted with rough lozenge patterns in black. H 18.
10660. Oblong steatite mould for casting some glaze ornament. l. 0.065 m. H 24.

10661. Stud or boss of carnelian. *h.* 0.011 m. maximum *d.* 0.011 m. H 25.
Shape of small truncated cone, perhaps a draughtsman.
10662. Hemispheroid object of white limestone, exactly similar to 10656. *d.* 0.066 m. H 25.
10663. Bracelet of steatite, "plate" form in section. External *d.* 0.083 m. Internal *d.* 0.040 m. H 26.
10664. Head of duck carved in ivory. *l.* 0.055 m. H 30.
Bored at one end on the other side for fitting on to some object.
10665. } Plain bands of bronze, probably the bind-
10665A. } ing of some object which has perished.
10665B. } *d.* 0.026 m. H 30.
10666. Large shell. H 60.
10667. Small oval slate palette, plain. *l.* 0.070 m. H 63.
- 10668A, B. Objects exactly like 10661, perhaps draughtsmen, the one in carnelian, the other in greyish stone. *h.* 0.09 m. to 0.010 m. *d.* 0.013 m. H 64.
10669. Portions of a bronze implement. H 65.
10670. Haematite kohlstick. *l.* 0.064 m. H.
10671. Large ivory boss (from some perished wooden object). H.
10672. Three carnelian earrings of the smallest size. H.
10673. Six ivory earrings of varying dimensions. H.
10674. Half of a blue fayence bowl decorated in black with a design of lotuses and ducks. H 70.
10675. Small funnel of black pottery. *d.* 0.042 m. H 78.
10676. Copper disc. *d.* 0.036 m. H 79.
10677. Amulet of lapis lazuli representing two hawks on a stand facing one another. *h.* 0.013 m. (Figured on Pl. 55.) H 79.
- 10678A. A plaque of steatite glazed bright blue and broken anciently; it measures 0.095 m. by 0.078 m. J 11.
- 10678B. A piece from it had been roughly chipped to form of bird. This is 0.060 m. in maximum length. J 11.
- 10679A. A wooden kohlstick. *l.* 0.115 m. J 12.
- 10679B. Part of a similar wooden kohlstick. J. 12.
10680. Wooden kohlpot in form of a palm column. *l.* 0.110 m. J 12.
10681. Base of a wooden headrest. *l.* 0.028 m. J 15.
10682. Stone object, measuring 0.030 m. by 0.027 m. by 0.021 m., perhaps a weight. J 15.
10683. A haematite kohlstick. *l.* 0.078 m. J 18.
10684. A ushabti of green glaze. *l.* 0.110 m. J 39.
10685. A string made up of shells, a large bugle of carnelian, a large green glaze ball bead and a smaller do. J 41.
10686. A flat draughtsman, frit, glaze all gone. Maximum *d.* 0.025 m. J 45.
10687. Six cone-shaped draughtsmen, faint traces of glaze remain on the frit, of which they are made. *h.* 0.027 m. *d.* at base 0.018 m. J 45.
10688. Six castle-shaped draughtsmen, traces of glaze still remaining on the frit, of which they are made. *h.* 0.016 m. *d.* at base 0.016 m. J 45.
10689. }
10690. }
10691. }
10692. }
10693. }
10694. }
10695. }
10696. }
10697. }
10698. }
10699. A small wooden kohlpot in form of two tubes side by side. *l.* 0.051 m. J 45.
10700. Small pottery reaving blocks(?). J 46.
10701. Base of a small tubular kohlpot of glazed frit. J 45.
10702. A string of steatite beads. J.
- 10703A. A bronze serpent from ring. J.
- 10703B. A small bronze spatula. J.
- 10703C. A circular black pottery "curtain reever." J 46.
10704. Porcupine quills. J 12 and J 13.
10705. Seven bone earrings. H and J.
10706. { A string of six worthless scarabs. } Various
10707. { A tiny gold pendant. H 21. } H and J
10708. { A tiny worthless ushabti. } tombs.
10709. A string of miscellaneous small glaze beads and pendants, carnelian pendants, and bone hair-rings, etc. Various H and J tombs.
10710. Fragments of a bronze dish. H 80.
10711. Ten small chipped flints (sickle), and a chipped carnelian. H.

CHAPTER XVII

CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS IN THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA, FOUND IN CEMETERY K AND IN THE TEMPLES OF BUHEN.

In this chapter the objects are not grouped by classes, but are numbered in sequence according to the order of the graves. All objects are illustrated except those marked with an asterisk. The pottery "types" referred to are the Twelfth Dynasty types figured on Plates 93, 94, 95.

- 10711.* Scarab. Of quartz. Uninscribed. K 1.
 10712.* Small scarab. Of glazed steatite, inscribed with *Nefer* sign. K 1.
 10712*B. Pot S xxxii. Pink clay, painted with bands of colour. *h.* 0.130 m. K 1.
 10713. Vase of Tell-el-Yahudieh type in cream-coloured ware; undecorated. *h.* 0.08 m. See Pl. 49. K 1.
 10714.* Ivory figure of Bes, stained green. *h.* 0.035 m. K 3.
 10715. Scarab. Of steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Inscribed with the name Menkheperre. See Pl. 96. K 3.
 10716.* Green glaze amulet in form of eye. K 3.
 10717.* Fifteen carnelian pendants, shape poppy-seed; and some very small green glaze pendants. K 3.
 10718.* Beads of shell, shape ring; and some of blue glass. K 3.
 10719.* Pot like S xxxiv, very small. Red clay, painted with bands and dots. *h.* 0.10 m. K 3.
 10720.* Pot S xxxiv. Painted with bands on the neck and vertical stripes. *h.* 0.15 m. K 4.
 10721. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed with the name Nebmaré (*cf.* 10133 and 10197). See Pl. 96. K 4.
 10722. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. See Pl. 96. K 4.
 10723. Small oblong ivory plaque with traces of glaze remaining upon it. On the obverse is an antelope couched between two trees; on the reverse the goddess Taurt. See Pl. 96. K 4.
 10724.* Pear-shaped bead of green glaze streaked with purple. K 4.
 10725. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, with traces of glaze remaining. See Pl. 96. K 4.
 10726.* Pot of a shape not figured in the Eighteenth Dynasty series. It resembles the Twelfth Dynasty "Type i" (in Pl. 93), but it is much smaller, only 0.250 m. high. Red clay painted with three dotted bands of colour, the upper two of which are connected by vertical lines. K 5.
 10727.* Pot S xxxii. In red clay once faced with haematite which has now worn off. Painted with bands of colour and vertical lines. *h.* 0.120 m. K 5.
 10728.* Pot S xxxii. In red clay faced with haematite. Painted with bands of colour and vertical lines. *h.* 0.10 m. K 5.
 10729.* Pottery ring-stand in brown clay faced with haematite. *h.* 0.35 m., *d.* 0.125 m. K 5.
 10730.* Fourteen blue glaze ball-beads. K 5.
 10731.* Eight carnelian amulets, shape poppy-seed. K 5.
 10732.* A blue glaze ushabti. K 5.
 10733.* Three blue glaze pendants in shape of *Nefer*. K 5.
 10734.* } Two small green glaze amulets and one
 10735. } in red glaze, of a scorpion. K 5.
 10736. Small scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. See Pl. 96. K 5.
 10737. Scarab. Of pottery glazed bright blue, the glaze perfectly preserved. See Pl. 96. K 5.
 10738. A remarkable Ægean pot. Red clay faced with a hard white slip on which bands, spirals, etc. are painted in red. See Pl. 50. K 5.
 10739.* Blue glaze ball-beads. K 5.
 10740.* A number of shell beads, shape ring, one or two blue glass beads and small green glaze amulets. K 5.
 10741.* Small beads of blue glass, green glaze carnelian. K 5.
 10742. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved but much discoloured. See Pl. 96. K 7.
 10743. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, traces of the glaze remain on the back. Inscribed Neferkaré within a frame of spirals. See Pl. 96. K 7.
 10744. Button. Of glazed pottery, the glaze well preserved. See Pl. 96. K 7.
 10745. Scarab. Of steatite, no traces of glaze. See Pl. 96. K 7.
 10746. Scarab. Of pottery glazed blue, the glaze well preserved. Inscribed Kheperre (*cf.* Nos. 10013, 10025). See Pl. 96. K 7.
 10747.* Bronze tweezers, 0.08 m. long. K 7.
 10748.* Bronze tweezers, 0.05 m. long. K 7.
 10749.* A cowry shell, a pendant of agate, an eye amulet of green glaze gone white and a fly amulet of green glaze gone white. K 7.
 10750.* Three large ring carnelian beads and a large number of small blue glaze beads. K 7.

10751. Steatite statuette of the gardener Merer inscribed with his name "the gardener Merer. Son of the lady of the house Neferu." *h.* 0.28 m. See p. 192 and Pl. 72, 73. K 8.
10752. String of gold amulets in the form of Hathor-heads and of hawks; from an adjoining chamber to that in which Merer was buried. See p. 192 and frontispiece. K 8.
10753. String of small gold ring-beads with two gold lentoid beads. Found on the neck of Merer. See p. 192 and frontispiece. K 8.
10754. Necklace of amethyst ball-beads spaced by tubes of gold. The necklace was just one metre in length and terminated in two finely moulded small lions of gold. Found on the neck of Merer. See p. 192 and frontispiece.
10755. Plaque of glazed steatite found on the left shoulder of Merer. It is inscribed on both sides with the name and titles of the king (presumably Amenemhat 3d). See p. 192 and Pl. 74. K 8.
10756. } Two armlets of gold wire twisted at the
10757. } centre into a lover's knot. Worn on each of the fore-arms of Merer. *d.* 0.065 m. and 0.055 m. See p. 192 and frontispiece. K 8.
10758. Merer's gold ring with gold-mounted steatite scarab as a turning bezel. The scarab is inscribed with the name of Maat-en-ré (Amenemhat 3d). See p. 192 and frontispiece. K 8.
10759. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze preserved on the back. See Pl. 89. K 8.
- 10760.* Fluted discs of green glaze. K 8.
- 10761.* Bronze cylinder, *l.* 0.033 m., *d.* 0.017 m., enclosing the remains of some object made of frit. K 8.
10762. Pottery-type xvi. Bowl of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.080 m., *d.* 0.115 m. See Pl. 95. K 8.
10763. Pottery-type ii. Large dish of rough red-brown ware with string-marks on the outside. *h.* 0.110 m., *d.* 0.345 m. See Pl. 93. K 8.
10764. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze quite worn away. See Pl. 89. K 9.
10765. Tell-el-Yahudieh vase in fine black ware with punctured decoration. See Pl. 49. K 9.
10766. } Fragments of similar Tell-el-Yahudieh
10766B. } vases in fine black ware with punctured
10767. } decoration. See Pl. 49. K 9.
10768. Pottery-type xxi. Bowl of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.095 m., *d.* 0.185 m. See Pl. 95. K 9.
- 10768*B, C, D. Pottery-type xvi. Three bowls of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.075 m., *d.* 0.120 m. K 9.
- 10769.* Pottery-type ivB†. Incense-burner of rough red-brown ware. *h.* 0.150 m., *d.* at top 0.160 m. K 9.
10770. Top of a Tell-el-Yahudieh vase in fine black ware with punctured decoration. See Pl. 49. K 10.
10771. Pottery-type i. Tall jar of rough red-brown ware. *h.* 0.41 m. See Pl. 93. K 10.
- 10771B. Pottery-type xv. Hemispherical cover of an incense-burner with circular open mouth at top and rows of vertical holes at the sides alternating with an incised palm-branch. Rough red-brown ware. *h.* 0.075 m., *d.* 0.115 m. See Pl. 95. K 10.
10772. Pottery-type ii. Large dish of rough red-brown ware with string-marks on the outside. *h.* 0.115 m., *d.* 0.360 m. See Pl. 93. K 10.
- 10772B. Pottery-type viii. Tall jar, broken, of fine hard white ware pink in section. Had originally a handle on each side. Height to top of the handle 0.370 m. See Pl. 94. K 10.
- 10773.* Cylindrical bead of green glaze 0.025 m. long with three narrow bands of gold round it. K 12.
- 10774.* Beads of shell, shape ring. K 12.
10775. Pottery-type v. Incense-burner of red ware coated with a slight white slip; marks of fire visible on the inside. *h.* 0.160 m., *d.* at top 0.150 m. and 0.160 m. See Pl. 94. K 12.
10776. Pottery-type xvii. Conical stopper in smooth brown clay with wave-marks at the rim impressed by the fingers. *h.* 0.130 m. See Pl. 95. K 12.
- 10777.* Pottery-type ivB. Incense-burner of rough red-brown ware, broken; marks of fire visible on the inside. *h.* 0.160 m., *d.* at top 0.140 m. K 12.
10778. Pottery-type x. Tubular pot of red ware washed with haematite, broken. Original height *circa* 0.140 m. See Pl. 95. K 12.
10779. Pottery-type xxv. Bowl of red ware slightly washed with haematite. *h.* 0.070 m., *d.* 0.240 m. See Pl. 95. K 12.
- 10780.* Beads. Of amethyst, carnelian and garnet, shape spheroid, and a lion and a hawk in carnelian. K 13.
- 10781.* Parts of a silver torque with pendants in the form of shells (*cf.* 10327 A). K 13.
10782. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved on the back. See Pl. 89. K 13.
- 10783.* Small bead of glazed steatite in shape of a cartouche; inscribed on each side with the name Maat-en-ré; colour of the glaze entirely gone. K 13.
- 10784.* Very small scarab, of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely gone; inscribed with two *Nefer* signs and a *Ka* sign. K 13.
- 10785.* Large ball-beads, once glazed, but the colour is entirely gone. K 13.
- 10786.* Large ball-beads of carnelian, and a few green glaze beads. K 13.
10787. Blue glaze beads. K 13.

† By ivB, which is not illustrated, we denote an incense-burner of the same general form as that illustrated in type iv but with a different rim to the cup; the rim is sometimes recurved and sometimes sharply vertical.

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- 10788.* Scarab. Of plain blue glaze. K 13.
10789. Pottery-type xxvii. Of red ware washed with haematite. *h.* 0.180 m. See Pl. 95. K 13.
- 10790.* Pottery-type xvi. Of red-brown ware. *d.* 0.120 m. K 13.
- 10791.* Two shallow bowls of brown ware. K 13.
- 10792.* *d.* 0.165 m. and 0.170 m. K 13.
10793. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze almost entirely worn away. The name is evidently a royal name and seems to be Karneferu. See Pl. 89. K 14.
- 10794.* Scarab. Of green jasper, uninscribed. K 14.
- 10795.* Two buttons of carnelian, with bronze shanks. K 15.
- 10795B. Pottery-type xviii. Of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.145 m., maximum *d.* 0.110 m. See Pl. 95. K 16.
- 10796.* Diminutive slate saucer. *d.* 0.060 m. K 17.
- 10796*B, C. Pottery-type xvi. Two in red-brown ware. *d.* 0.105 m. and 0.120 m. K 17.
- 10796*D. Half of a large ring-stand in rough red-brown ware. *h.* 0.115 m., *d.* circa 0.210 m. K 17.
10797. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze well preserved. See Pl. 89. K 18.
- 10798*A, B. Beads of shell, shape ring. K 18.
- 10799.* Beads. Of green glaze. K 23.
- 10800.* Ring-stand of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.50 m., maximum *d.* 0.105 m. K 24.
- 10800B. Pottery-type xxii. Spouted cup of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.10 m., *d.* 0.115 m. See Pl. 95. K 24.
- 10800C. Pottery-type iv. Incense-burner of rough red-brown ware; marks of fire visible inside. *h.* 0.190 m., *d.* at top 0.205 m. See Pl. 94. K 24.
- 10801.* Scarab. Of hard stone, uninscribed. K 24.
- 10801*B. A few shell beads and an amethyst bead. K 24.
10802. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.052 m. with its lid. See Pl. 90. K 26.
10803. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.041 m. with its lid. See Pl. 90. K 26.
10804. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.085 m. with its lid. See Pl. 90. K 26.
10805. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.059 m. See Pl. 90. K 26.
10806. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.065 m. See Pl. 90. K 26.
10807. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.073 m. See Pl. 90. K 26.
10808. Pottery-type xxiv. Of rough red-brown ware. *h.* 0.080 m., maximum *d.* 0.235 m. See Pl. 95. K 26.
- 10809.* Small beads. Of green glaze and carnelian. K 27.
10810. Pottery-type xxvi. Smelting pot of rough red-brown ware. *h.* 0.18 m. See Pl. 95. K 27.
- 10810B. Pottery-type xxviii. Of red ware covered with haematitic slip. *h.* 0.230 m. See Pl. 95. K 27.
- 10810 C, D. Pottery-type xx. Two jars of rough red-brown ware. *h.* 0.15 m. and 0.175 m. See Pl. 95. K 27.
- 10810*E. Ring-stand of red-brown ware, covered with haematitic slip. *h.* 0.75 m., maximum *d.* 0.105 m. K 27.
10811. Pottery-type xxxi. Of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.190 m., string-marked on outside. See Pl. 95. K 27.
- 10811B. Pottery-type vi. Censer or candlestick of red-brown ware, broken; present *d.* 0.160 m. See Pl. 94. K 27.
- 10811C. Pottery-type xi. Of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.130 m. See Pl. 95. K 27.
- 10811D. Pottery-type xii. Of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.160 m. See Pl. 95. K 27.
- 10811E. Pottery-type xix. Of rough red-brown ware. *h.* 0.145 m. See Pl. 95. K 27.
10812. Pottery-type vii. Bowl of rough red-brown ware with circular depression in centre marked with fire, so no doubt used as an incense-burner. *h.* 0.06 m., *d.* 0.230 m. See Pl. 94. K 28.
10813. Pottery-type iii. Of rough red-brown ware, broken. *h.* 0.370 m. See Pl. 93. K 29.
- 10814.* Bronze mirror with handle in shape of lotus. K 31.
- 10815.* Some plaques of blue glaze, probably from an inlaid box. K 31.
- 10816.* Small oval gold plaque, one centimetre long, with simple pattern like a St. Andrew's cross with oval at the junction of the arms. K 31.
- 10817.* Amethyst beads. K 32.
- 10818.* Two ribbed buttons of carnelian. K 32.
- 10818*B. Some small bronze objects, apparently three hooks, corroded together so as to be scarcely recognizable. K 32.
10819. A long string of gold ring-beads. See Pl. 87. K 32.
10820. A necklace of gold ring-beads. See Pl. 87. K 32.
10821. A necklace of amethyst ball-beads spaced by gold tubes similar to 10754. The string, however, was shorter than 10754 and the amethyst beads of a less perfect colour and a good deal weather-worn. See Pl. 87. K 32.
- 10822.* A bracelet of gold ring-beads. K 32.
10823. A bracelet of gold beads some of lentoid and some of flattened spheroid shape. See Pl. 87. K 32.
10824. The remains of a bracelet which originally consisted of three strings separated by a spacer. The spacer was a hollow gold cylinder and the strings (of which only one or two beads were left), had been (a) small gold tube-beads alternated with amethyst beads of nasturtium-seed form, (b) plain gold ring-beads, (c) green feldspar beads

- of nasturtium-seed form, probably alternated with gold beads. See Pl. 87. K 32.
10825. String of gold flattened-spheroid beads. See Pl. 87. K 32.
- 10826.* Flat mother-of-pearl "strip-beads," pierced at each end. K 32.
10827. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.04 m. See Pl. 90. K 32.
10828. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.06 m. See Pl. 90. K 32.
10829. Iron spear-head. *l.* 0.305 m.; maximum width, 0.08 m. See Pl. 88. K 32.
- 10830.* Bronze mirror without handle. *d.* 0.155 m. K 32.
10831. Tell-el-Yahudieh vase of fine black ware with punctured decoration. *h.* 0.085 m. See Pl. 49. K 32.
- 10832.* A similar vase. K 32.
10833. Pottery-type xxix. Of red-brown ware washed with haematite which has worn off. *h.* 0.23 m. See Pl. 95. K 32.
- 10834.* A plaque of blue fayence similar to No. 10755, but uninscribed. K 33.
- 10835.* Carnelian stud. *d.* 0.015 m. K 33.
- 10836.* Amulet of blue glaze in form of lion. K 33.
- 10837.* Scarab. Of green jasper, uninscribed. K 35.
- 10838.* Small blue glaze beads and amulets. K 35.
- 10839.* Ring-beads of shell. K 35.
- 10840.* Round quartz bead with a cross-binding of gold-foil over it. K 35.
10841. Fayence bowl, inside plain, outside painted in black with leaves of a water-plant. *h.* 0.065 m., *d.* 0.080 m. K 35.
- 10842.* Bronze mirror without handle. *d.* 0.105 m. K 35.
- 10843.* Two tiny scarabs of steatite, the glaze all worn away, inscribed with a common formula. 35 K.
- 10844.* Part of a very small bronze dagger with ivory handle. K 32.
10845. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.075 m. See Pl. 90. K 36.
10846. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Represents the king as a human-headed lion. See Pl. 89. K 37.
10847. Scarab. Of steatite; no glaze. See Pl. 89. K 37.
10848. Pottery-type ix. Large wide-mouthed jar of black-topped haematitic ware, in which a baby's bones had been buried. *h.* 0.30 m., *d.* at mouth 0.22 m. See Pl. 94. K 37.
- 10849.* Blue marble kohl-pot, shape of 10827. *h.* 0.055 m. K 38.
- 10850.* Alabaster kohl-pot, shape of 10802. *h.* 0.051 m. K 38.
10851. A. B. Two pairs of bronze tweezers. *l.* 0.080 m. and 0.088 m. See Pl. 91. K 38.
10852. Scaraboid. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. See Pl. 89. K 38.
- 10853.* Scarab. In very pale amethystine quartz, uninscribed. K 38.
- 10854.* A. B. Two silver earrings. K 38.
- 10855.* Small uninscribed scarab of rock crystal. Several small amethyst ball-beads. Some carnelian beads of several shapes, bugle, ball, ring. Green glaze beads of shapes lentoid, bugle, ring. Several small amulets of carnelian and of glaze representing a hawk.
- 10856.* Small scarab. Of glazed steatite set in gold, the glaze entirely worn away. Ornamentation of spirals. K 38.
- 10857.* Scarab. Of green jasper, uninscribed. K 38.
- 10858.* Small scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. Ornamentation of small concentric circles. K 38.
10859. Scarab. Of steatite, no traces of glaze. Shows in deep intaglio the figure of the king with an uraeus on either side. See Pl. 89. K 38.
10860. Scarab. Of steatite, the glaze entirely worn away. See Pl. 89. K 38.
- 10861.* Broken Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, of fine black ware, with punctured ornamentation of zigzags. *h.* circa 0.130 m. K 44.
10862. Alabaster kohl-pot. *h.* 0.095 m. with its lid. See Pl. 90. K 44.
- 10863.* Alabaster kohl-pot; shape of 10827 but larger. *h.* 0.075 m. with its lid. K 44.
10864. Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, of finely burnished red haematitic ware, undecorated. *h.* 0.105 m. See Pl. 92. K 44.
- 10865.* Alabaster kohl-pot, shape of 10827. *h.* 0.055 m. with its lid. K 44.
- 10866.* Bronze mirror without handle; maximum *d.* 0.103 m. K 44.
10867. Pottery-type xxx. Of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.185 m. See Pl. 95. K 44.
- 10867B. Pottery-type xxiii. Broken bowl, of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.120 m., *d.* 0.285 m. See Pl. 95. K 44.
- 10868.* Gold beads making up a string of total length 0.140 m. Shape ring, with one shape nasturtium-seed. K 44.
- 10868*B. A large number of steatite beads, of which many are glazed and many unglazed. Shapes ring, with one or two bugle, and one or two flat strips pierced at each end. Also a tubular green glaze spacer bound with gold, and several green glaze beads shaped on the model of some fan-like shell. K 44.
- 10868*C. A very small bronze cleaver. Also fragments of another. K 44.
- 10868*D. Some tiny green glaze ring-beads. K 44.
10869. Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, of fine black ware, with punctured ornamentation. *h.* 0.095 m. See Pl. 92. K 44.

CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS FROM TWELFTH DYNASTY GRAVES 237

- 10870.* The round bottom half of a little steatite cup which had once been glazed. *d.* 0.041 m. K 45.
10871. Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, of finely burnished red haematitic ware, undecorated. *h.* 0.137 m. See Pl. 92. K 45.
- 10872.* Small hemispherical objects of black pottery, fluted on the convex side. *d.* 0.016 m. K 45.
10873. Pottery-type ii. Large dish of red-brown ware with string-marks on the outside, the inside rim painted with a broad band of white. *h.* 0.10 m., *d.* 0.350 m. See Pl. 93. K 45.
- 10873B. Pottery-type xiv. Of red-brown ware with a wash of haematite over the top half. *h.* 0.085 m. See Pl. 95. K 45.
- 10873C. Pottery-type xiii. Of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.130 m. See Pl. 95. K 45.
10874. Amulet of ivory. Carved on the top in relief with figure of a ram. On the under side is a representation of the goddess Taurt in intaglio. See Pl. 89. K 45.
10875. Scarab. Of steatite, on which no glaze remains; set in gold and inscribed with spirals and *nefers*. See Pl. 89. K 45.
10876. Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, of fine black ware, with punctured ornamentation. *h.* 0.125 m. See Pl. 92. K 45.
10877. Vase of Tell-el-Yahudieh type, in discoloured white ware. No decoration, but three lines are incised round the body just above the centre. See Pl. 92. K 45.
10878. Alabaster ointment-vase. *h.* 0.067 m. See Pl. 90. K 45.
- 10878*B. Small flat-hemispherical object of alabaster, bored with a hole on each side as if for suspension. *h.* 0.025 m., *d.* 0.036 m. K 45.
- 10879.* Bronze mirror without handle; maximum *d.* 0.140 m. K 45.
- 10880.* Cup of red-brown ware. *h.* 0.065 m. K 45.
- 10880*B. Pot of type xxx rough red ware. K 45.
- 10881.* Fragments of a Tell-el-Yahudieh vase of fine black ware with punctured decoration. K 45.
10882. Small broken bowl in black and white veined marble. *h.* 0.053 m., *h.* 0.065 m. See Pl. 90. K 45.
- 10882*B. A number of small black pottery cones and of glazed steatite beads, the shapes of which are spheroid, ring, bugle. Are probably parts of a model scourge. K 45.
10883. Broken bronze bowl, finely fluted at the rim. *h.* 0.060 m. See Pl. 96. K 45.
- 10884.* Bronze mirror with its linen cover still adhering in places, no handle; maximum *d.* 0.153 m. K 45.
10885. Bronze axe-head. *l.* 0.080 m., *b.* 0.050 m. (at cutting edge). See Pl. 91. K 45.
10886. Small broken vase of Tell-el-Yahudieh type, in rose-pink ware covered with a slip of

- almost the same colour. The decoration is not punctured, but painted, and consists of lines which run vertically down from a small circle painted round the neck. *h.* circa 0.080 m. See Pl. 92. K 45.
10887. Small vase of Tell-el-Yahudieh type, in finely burnished red haematitic ware; no decoration. *h.* 0.093 m. See Pl. 92. K 45.
- 10887*B. Fragments of several similar vases, three being in fine black ware with punctured decoration, and one in rose-pink ware with painted bands. K 45.
- 10888.* Alabaster kohl-pot, shape of 10827, but more slender. *h.* 0.045 m. K 45.
10889. Small Tell-el-Yahudieh vase, of rough black ware, without ornamentation. *h.* 0.075 m. See Pl. 92. K 45.
10890. Small bottle in finely burnished red haematitic ware, without decoration. *h.* 0.097 m. See Pl. 92. K 45.
- 10891.* Alabaster toilet-vase, shape resembling 10805, much corroded. *h.* 0.069 m. K 45.
- 10892.* Fragments of ivory wands. K 45.
- 10893.* Bronze mirror without handle; maximum *d.* 0.109 m. K 45.
- 10893*B. Very small alabaster kohl-pot, shape of 10827. *h.* 0.030 m. K 45.
- 10894.* Oval marble vase, in form of a trussed duck, corroded. *h.* 0.075 m. K 45.
- 10894*B. Parts of a plain bronze bowl. K 45.
- 10895.* A number of unglazed steatite beads. Shapes ring, with one or two bugle. Also a number of small snail shells. K 45.
10896. Torque of silver wire in the form, apparently, of two coiled snakes forming a circle. Broken in several fragments, one of which is shown in Pl. 91. K 45.
10897. Small kohl-pot of obsidian; the rim of the pot and the rim of the lid are bound with gold. *h.* 0.030 m. with its lid. See Pl. 91. K 45.
- 10898*A. Three strings of beads and small amulets making a total length of 1.13 m.; not strung in original order. K 45.
- The beads are as follows:
 Carnelian in shapes spheroid, ring, lentoid, bugle. Amethyst (one or two only) in shapes spheroid and barrel. Garnet in shape spheroid.
- The amulets are as follows:
 Three baboons in green glaze, and three in carnelian; one frog in green glaze; four hawks in green glaze and one in carnelian; two lizards in carnelian; one scorpion in green glaze and one in carnelian; three flies in green glaze and one in carnelian; two libation vases in green glaze; one vulture in green glaze and one in carnelian; one fish in carnelian; two hedgehogs in green glaze; one lion in green glaze and one in carnelian; six small unglazed steatite scarabs inscribed with conventional formula.

10898B. Two strings of gold ring-beads. The beads vary a great deal in breadth and in diameter. They are not strung in original order; but no doubt the gold beads had been originally used, as 10898C shows, as spacers between the carnelian or garnet beads enumerated above. One string is figured in Pl. 89.

With these were found two small gold caps, and seven small gold amulets; viz., two lions, two hawks, two flies, and a flower on stem (or perhaps vase). See Pl. 89. K 45.

10898C. Three small strands put together in exactly the order in which they were lying in the tomb show the original composition of the beads described above as 10898A, B. In one of these

strands spheroid garnets are spaced singly between gold rings; in another a single spheroid green glaze is between gold rings; in a third a spheroid green glaze is spaced from a spheroid carnelian by a gold ring. K 45.

10899.* A number of green glaze beads, principally long bugle in shape, but there are also some spheroid and some ring. Probably they originally made up a model scourge. K 45.

10899B. A number of small steatite ring-beads, two haematite kohl-sticks, two alabaster lids of kohl-pots. K 45.

10899C. Amulet of green glaze in form of a frog, inscribed on the reverse with signs *Rē* and *Nefer* within a scroll border. Place unknown.

CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS FROM THE TOWN AND TEMPLES

10900A. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze fairly well preserved. See Pl. 96.

10900B. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. See Pl. 96.

10900C. Scarab. Of glazed steatite, the glaze partly preserved. See Pl. 96.

10900D. Thirty-seven fragments of oval clay sealings found near the northern temple. They represent slight variations of a single subject; viz., the king holding a prisoner by a cord. See p. 117 and cf. Pl. 42.

10901. Twelve fragments of oval clay sealings found near the northern temple. They represent each an animal; viz., bull, jackal, deer, sheep. See p. 118 and cf. Pl. 42.

10902. Five fragments of mud-impressions of seals affixed to jars. They show one or two hieroglyphic letters.

10903-6. Portions of clay stamps. See Pl. 43.

10907.* Two clay impressions of a scarab showing signs *ankh* and *ka*.

10908.* Mud finger ring with the name of Hekmaat-rē. See p. 104.

10909.* Six lumps of clay with impressions from scarabs, some fragmentary.

10910-22.* Boxes containing each six lumps of clay with similar impressions.

10923.* Clay stamp.

10924.* Three fragments of the same clay sealings as 10900.

10925.* Eight fragments of the same clay sealings as 10901.

10926.* Five fragments of a clay sealing representing a rabbit.

10927-33.* Clay sealings.

10934.* } Clay animals found just below the Romano-
10935.* } Coptic level near the southern temple.

10936.* } A clay sheep, and clay boat and boatmen
10937.* } found just outside the northwest corner of the northern temple.

10938.* Five ostraka with inscriptions in demotic from the new empire level on the west of the southern temple.

10939.* A similar ostrakon from the Eighteenth Dynasty level on south of northern temple.

10940. Pieces of a blue glaze boomerang with name of Zeserkarē (Amenhotep 1st). See p. 93 and Pl. 43.

10941. Fragment of glaze with inlay of light blue on dark blue. See p. 93 and Pl. 43.

10942.* Part of a steatite head found lying on the rubbish of the northern temple.

10943.* A blue glaze model of a gourd and some blue glaze beads. See p. 94.

10944.* Fragments of blue fayence dishes, of blue glaze beads and pendants, and a variegated glass stud (contemporary ??), all from the Eighteenth Dynasty level on the south side of the northern temple.

10945.* Two bronze styli, a bronze fish-hook and some small fragments of bronze from the Eighteenth Dynasty level on the south side of the northern temple.

10946.* Fragment of wheel-turned drab pottery with well modelled head of Hathor in relief. From same place as the last.

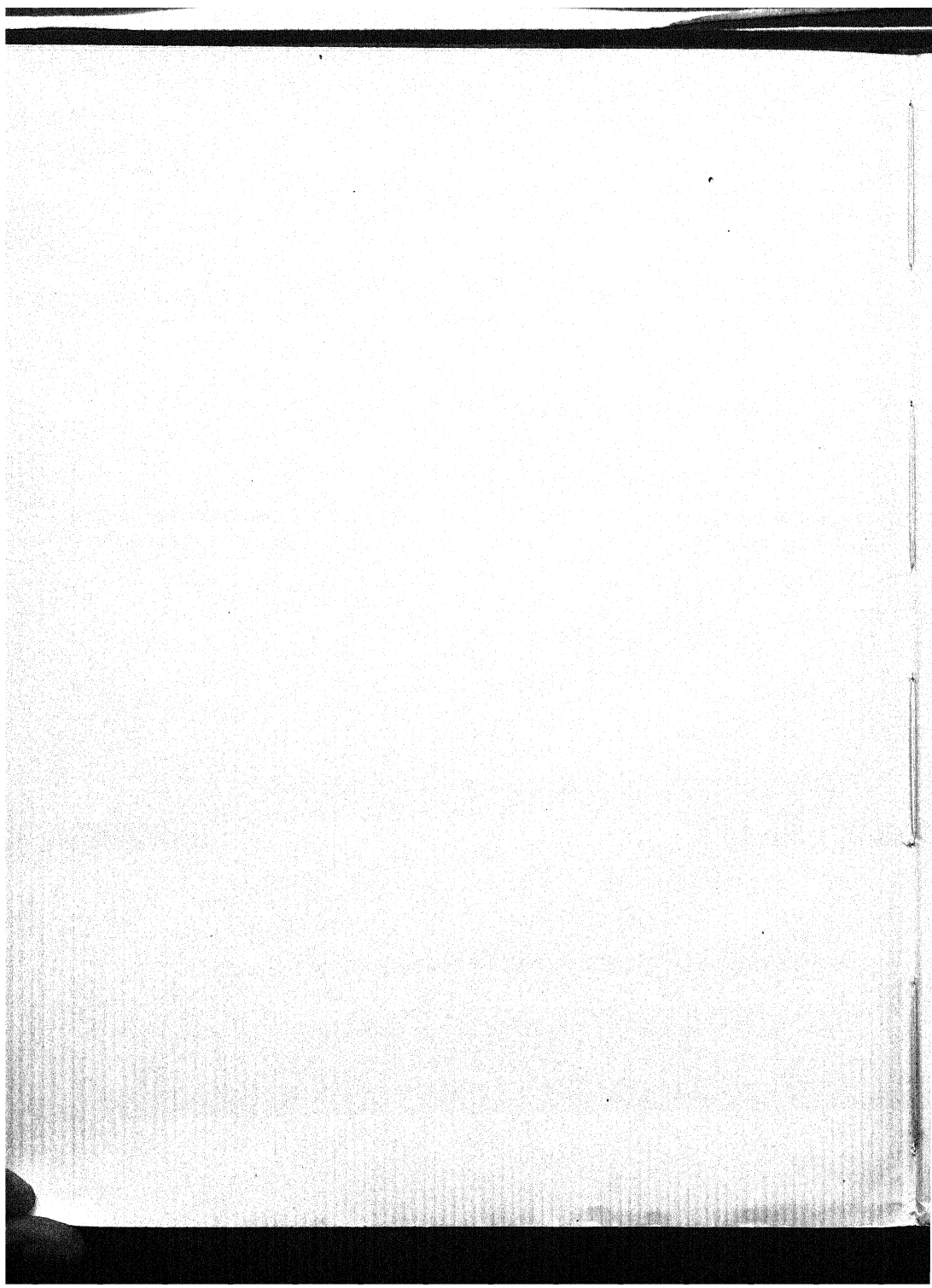
10947.* Broken blue glaze figures of Isis, blue glaze beads and fragments of blue fayence from rooms on the south side of the northern temple.

10948.* Five fragments of bronze from the same place as the last.

10949.* A string of miscellaneous glaze beads and amulets found scattered in various New Empire rooms on the south side of the northern temple.

- 10950.* A gaming-die from room 13. Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty. See p. 107.
- 10951.* Small bronze implement from room 6. Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty.
- 10952.* A quern. Date uncertain, but presumably New Empire.
- 10953.* Fragment of painted ware. See p. 117 and Pl. 40.
- 10954.* Pot of type S lix or S lxi in fine black-topped haematitic ware, found on the surface of the great buttressed wall.
- 10955.* Serpentine kohl-pot from room 18 near the northern temple.
- 10956.* A pebble hollowed by the operation of holding a metal drill against it. Eighteenth Dynasty level near the northern temple.
- 10957.* Heavy bronze cutting-chisel from the Eighteenth Dynasty level near the northern temple.
- 10958.* Set of blue glaze beads in form of lotus-leaf from room C of the northern temple. See p. 94.
- 10959.* Steatite scarab engraved with figure of a lion, from room C in the northern temple. See p. 94.
- 10960.* A little pot full of blue glaze and carnelian beads from under the pavement of room A in the northern temple. See p. 94.
- 10961.* Small head of the Ammon-ram in blue glaze, from the chamber between Hatshepsut's temple and the street.
- 10962-73.* Unpainted pottery from the houses round the northern temple. See p. 116.
- 10974-79.* Painted pottery from the houses on the north of the northern temple. See p. 117 and Pl. 40.
- 10980.* Seated statue of the scribe Amenemhat. See pp. 108-109 and Pl. 36.
10981. (A number not used.)
- 10982.* Part of the funeral-stela of the scribe Amenemhat. See p. 112 and Pl. 34.
- 10983.* Part of the stela of a brother of Sepedher. See p. 114.
- 10984.* Stela of Sepedher. See p. 113.
- 10985.* Stela without any personal name, showing figures of five divinities. See p. 115.
- 10986.* Fragment of an inscription from a broken stela. See p. 116.
- 10987.* The limestone doorway set up to Aahmes 1st by the viceroy Thure in the northern temple. See pp. 87-88 and Pl. 35.
- 10988.* Stela of Sety 1st. See p. 93 and Pl. 34.
- 10989.* Part of a rough stela of a commandant of Buhen. See p. 79.
- 10990.* Fragment of a stela with the name of Wentawat. See p. 79.
- 10991.* Part of a stela of Rameses 2nd. See p. 80.
- 10992.* Fragment from a seated statuette in black basalt. See p. 80.
- 10993.* Fragment of a stela with cartouches of Amenhotep 3rd. See p. 80.
- 10994.* Fragment of a stela with cartouche of Rameses 3rd. See p. 80.
- 10995.* Stela of Amenhotep 3rd. See p. 81.
- 10996.* Stela of the cuirass-maker Nefer-renpet. See p. 81.
- 10997.* Stela found between graves K 44 and K 45. Very illegible, contains no name.
- 10998.* Stela from Hatshepsut's temple representing Amenemopet viceroy of Nubia. Cf. p. 77.
- 10999.* An alabaster kohl-pot very similar to 10878. Found in a building northeast of the northern temple.

NOTE.—The antiquities sent to Khartûm are not included in chapters xvi, xvii, which deal exclusively with the specimens brought back to Philadelphia. The others are mentioned each in their proper place in the chapters which describe the individual tombs.



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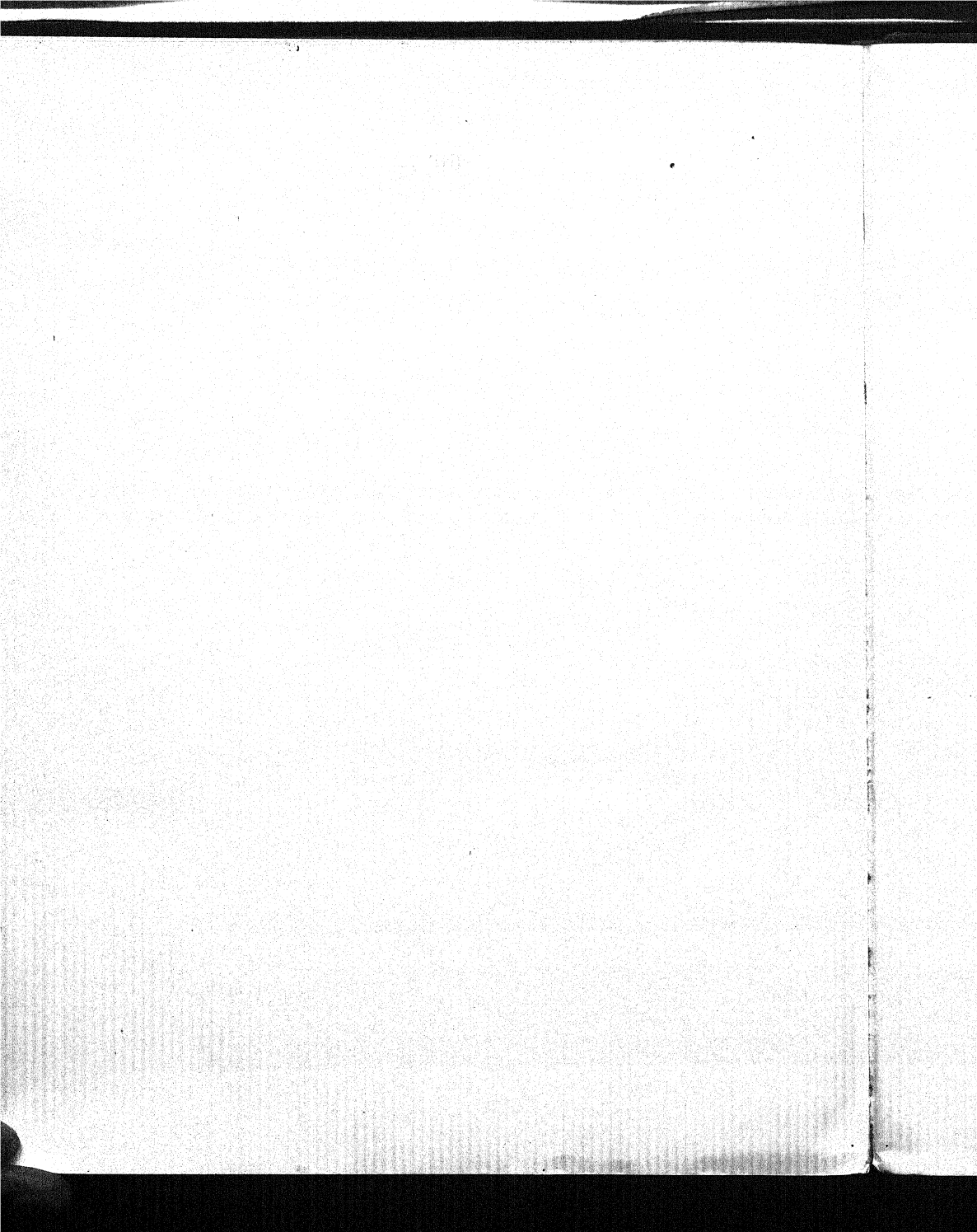
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Errata in Volume VII.

Page 5, line 13, for "*the trenches in Pl. 31 a*" read "*the trenches in Pl. 31 b.*"

Page 19, line 12, for "*beneath the scene in three vertical lines*" read "*beneath the scene in three horizontal lines.*"

Page 75, the marginal heading "*III*" should be inserted half-way down the page, at words "*dances before.*"

Page 134, last line, for "*vases 10608 to 10616*" read "*vases 10609 to 10616.*"

Page 216, last line, for "*statement to that effect on page 145*" read "*statement to that effect on page 134.*"